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ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

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ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 431, TO A.D. 1540.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

June, 1887.

NOTES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a definition of the term "philosophy" and then proceeds to a discussion of the various branches of the subject. The author then discusses the history of philosophy, from the ancient Greeks to the modern era. He then discusses the various schools of thought, such as Platonism, Aristotelianism, and Stoicism. The second part of the book is devoted to a more detailed discussion of the various branches of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of metaphysics, which is the study of the nature of reality. It then discusses epistemology, which is the study of knowledge. The third part of the book is devoted to a discussion of ethics, which is the study of morality. It then discusses politics, which is the study of the nature of government. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of aesthetics, which is the study of art. It then discusses logic, which is the study of the principles of reasoning. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of science, which is the study of the nature of scientific knowledge. It then discusses the philosophy of religion, which is the study of the nature of religious belief. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of language, which is the study of the nature of language. It then discusses the philosophy of mind, which is the study of the nature of the mind. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of action, which is the study of the nature of human action. It then discusses the philosophy of law, which is the study of the nature of law. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of history, which is the study of the nature of history. It then discusses the philosophy of art, which is the study of the nature of art. 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ἁννἱαλᾶ υἱαδῆ.

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ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἁννἱαλᾶ σενατ.

ANNALS OF SENAT.

# αἰνναλα υἱαδῆ.

ihc,

MEI EST INCIPERE, TUI EST FINIRE.

Fol. 16aa.

**I**h̄c 1enap̄. Anno ab incarnatione domini cccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Palladiur ad Scotor a Celestino  
urbir Romae episcopo ordinatur episcopus,  
Cetio et Valerio consulibus primus mittitur in hi-  
berniam, ut Chriftum credere potuissent, anno  
Theodori unno.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Basso et Antiocho coss. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Cœlestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (*Opp.* p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Beda, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccl.* twice, i., 13, v., 24; where he assigns 430 as the year, i.e. of his mission, whereas 431 was the date of his arrival. See Pagi, *Critica*, t. ii., pp. 214b, 238b. Subsequent chroniclers, enumerated by Ussher, *Wks.* vi., 353, have adopted the same form of words, among them Marianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Caelestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 13b; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 38b; Probus, *ib.* 48b; the Vit. Tripart.

huaral dechon, which Colgan not very closely renders, "eximium Diaconum," *ib.* p. 123a.

<sup>2</sup> *Celestinus*.—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as "quadragesimus quintus a sancto Petro apostolo," fol. 2aa, 16aa. But Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, whom these ann. profess to follow, have XLI. Sixtus, his successor, is set down next year as XLII.

<sup>3</sup> *Etius and Valerius*.—Their consulship belongs to 432. Bassus and Antiochus were the consuls of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Might believe*.—Prosper's *in Christum credentes* has, from Ussher down, been generally understood as implying that there existed at the time in Ireland a number of acephalous Christians. Muirchu, who, writing about 690, says of Palladius that he had been ordained and sent "ad hanc insulam sub brumali rigore possitam convertendam" (Bk. Arm., fo. 2aa), or "ad doctrinam Scottorum" (*ib.*



# ANNALS OF ULSTER.

## JESUS,

*Mine it is to Begin, Thine it is to Finish.*

**K**ALENDs of January. In the year 431 from the [431.] Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius,<sup>1</sup> ordained by Celestinus,<sup>2</sup> bishop of the City of Rome, is sent, in the consulship of Etius and Valerius,<sup>3</sup> into Ireland, first bishop to the Scots, that they might believe<sup>4</sup> in Christ; in the 8th year of Theodosius.<sup>5</sup>

16aa). Nennius comes next, about half a century after the Book of Armagh was written, and he, drawing as he says, "de historiis Scottorum licet inimicorum," expressly states "ad Scettos in Christum convertendos" (p. 41). Probus uses language similar to that of Muirchu (Tr. Th. 48b). The Tripart. Life, the substance of which can be proved to be older than 800. says, "do ppaicept do Soide-luibh, 'to instruct the Gaeidhil'." So Vit. Sec. in Colgan, Tr. Th., 13b; Vit. Tert. (ib. 23a); Vit. Quart. (ib. 38b); Jocelin (ib. 70a). Ussher's Irish Life had what his interpreter renders "ad prædicandum Hibernis"; while his Latin Tripart. Life had "ad Scotos convertendos ad Christum" (Wks., vi. 368). Even for the wording of the present text, which is so rude, there is a counterpart in the Annals of Inisfallen at 431, "Palladius ad Scotos a Caelestino, urbis Romae episcopo, ordinatus, primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuissent." This

and the text would seem to imply that the Irish had the offer of conversion, but refused it. Prosper closed his chronicle in 455, but in a work which is peculiarly important as having been written in 433, i.e. 2 years after Palladius' arrival, he says of Caelestine, "Ordinato Scotis episcopo, dum Romanam insulam (i.e. Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam" *Contra Casianum*, c. 20 (Opp. 209a). Innes reconciles the two statements of Prosper to his own satisfaction (*Hist.*, p. 55); but Sir James Ware, more in accordance with Irish writers, says "Et ad Prosperi ipsa verba, *Scotos in Christum credentes*, quod attinet, ea fortasse referenda sunt ad tempus quo Prosper Chronicon suum scripsit, quando nempe longe maxima pars Hiberniæ ad Christi fidem, S. Patricii prædicatione et operâ suâ fuit conversa" (*S. Patr. Opusc.* p. 107).

<sup>5</sup> *Theodosius*.—See note on Theodosius the younger, in the year following.

Κτ. 1εναῖρ (υι. ρ. lun). Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ii.° (iiii. dc. xxxii. secundum Dionysium). Πατρισις περ-  
 ενιτ αὐ ἡiberniam nono anno pegni Θεοδοῖου μινουρι,  
 primo anno επιρκοπαται Χιρτι, xl. ii. επιρκοπι Romane  
 eclesie. Sic enumerant Beda et Marcellius et Ippio-  
 dorus in croniciς ρις. [In xii (uel xiiii) anno pegni  
 λαγαρε mic Neill. Αβινιτιο μινδι ιuxta lxx. inter-  
 preter u. dccc. lxxxii; ιuxta uero Ebreez iiii. dc. lxxxii.  
 Αβ incarnatione uero ιuxta Ebreez dclxxxii, secundum  
 autem Dionysium cccc. xxx. ii.° anni ρυντ; secundum  
 uero Bedam cccc. xxxi anni ρυντ.]

Κτ. 1εναῖρ. Anno domini cccc. xxx. iiii.° (iiii. dc. xxxiiii.)

Κτ. 1εναῖρ. (υι. ρ. lu. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°  
 iiii.° (iiii. dc. lxxxiiii.) Cετνα βρατ Saetan δι Epe [no  
 ινο Eipinn].

<sup>1</sup> *Friday*.—This was leap-year, and the Sunday letter CB, as the 1st of January fell on the sixth day of the week. It may be observed here, once for all, that the chronological notations, except the year of the Lord, whether at the beginning or close of the entries of each year, are not in *prima manu*, but added subsequently in paler ink.

<sup>2</sup> *Dionysius*.—See his system referred to at A.D. 531 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Patrick arrived*.—See Ussher, *Whs.*, vi., 370, 371, 396-407, 443; Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 392-399.

<sup>4</sup> *Theodosius the younger*.—There are three dates for the commencement of the reign of Theodosius junior—1st, A.D. 402, when he was declared *Augustus* by his father, Arcadius; 2nd, A.D. 408, when Arcadius died, and he succeeded to the empire of the East; 3rd, A.D. 423, when, on August 15, his uncle Honorius, Emperor of the West, died, and thus left him supreme in the regions of Latin. The third era

is that which these Annals adopt, as did Beda, in *Chron.*, and *H.E.*, i., 13. So also the *Chron. Scot.*; *Ann. Inisf.*; *Leab. Brec.*; *Vit. Tripart.*, and *Marianus Scotus*. Tirechan states, “xiii. anno Teothosii,” but 30+24 would be according to the earlier computations, so that his xiii. is evidently a clerical error for viii. Baronius takes exception to the present date, and observes at A.C. 429, vii., “ex Prospero corrigendum esse Bedam”; upon which Smith well observes, “non ex Prospero Beda, sed ex Beda Baronius corrigendus est” (*Baeda*, i., 13, p. 51). See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 214*b*, n., xi.

<sup>5</sup> *Xistus*.—Over this name is written, in another hand *Celestine*, which is an error. Celestine died 13 July, 432, and Sixtus iii. was consecrated eleven days afterwards. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, Sixtus is set down as 42nd Bishop of Rome.

*Chronicles*.—This is a very slov-



Kal. Jan. (Friday,<sup>1</sup> m. . . .) A.D. 432 (4636, according [432.] to Dionysius).<sup>2</sup> Patrick arrived<sup>3</sup> at Ireland, in the 9th year of the reign of Theodosius the younger,<sup>4</sup> in the first year of the episcopate of Xistus,<sup>5</sup> the 42nd bishop of the Church of Rome. So Beda, and Marcellinus, and Isidorus compute in their chronicles.<sup>6</sup> [In the 15th (or 14th) year of the reign of Laegaire, son of Niall.<sup>7</sup> From the beginning of the world,<sup>8</sup> according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5885 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4636. Also, from the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 685; but, according to Beda, there are 431 years.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 433 (4637). [433.]

Kal. Jan. (Monday. m. 5.) A.D. 434 (4638.) The [434.] first prey<sup>9</sup> by the Saxons<sup>10</sup> from Ireland [or, in Ireland].

only entry; the chronological order of the writers is inverted, and Beda says nothing on the subject. Marcellinus has—"Valerio et Aetio coss. (*i.e.* 432), Romanæ ecclesiæ Xystus xlii. episcopus ordinatus, vixit annis viii."

<sup>7</sup> *Laegaire, son of Niall.*—O'Flaherty makes the 4th of Laeghaire to synchronize with 432; therefore 428 + 35, the length of his reign, makes 463, the correct date of his death. Ann. Inisfall., and the ancient authorities cited by Petrie from Leabhar Brec, place Patrick's arrival in the 4th of Laeghaire (*Tara*, 77, 79); so also the F. Mast. Nennius says, "In quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est praedicare fidem Christi" (p. 44). But though Ann. Inisf. here assign the 4th, further on they have a stray sentence, which contradicts this—"Patricius vero xliii. vel ut alii dicunt xliiii. anno ejusdem venit ad Scotos Patricius." And in the present entry xliiii. is written *al. man.* over xu. The addition therefore of 10 to the regnal year of Laeghaire brings us down to 443, the date at which

Todd has arrived from independent considerations, *S. Patr.* 392-399

*Beginning of the world.*—The whole of this chronological paragraph is added by another hand, which subsequently appears in similar additions.

<sup>9</sup> *Prey.*—The Irish *brat* or *brat* seems to be cognate to the Latin *praeda*. From *brat* comes the adjective. *brat*ach "thievish," the noun *brat*aig, a "thief," and the name *mac brat*aig, now Brady. At 820 *infra*, we find *brat* in the form *pprat*.

<sup>10</sup> *Saxons.*—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 364, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonisque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis" (xxvi. 5). They were associated with the Picts when defeated by the Britons in the Alleluiatic victory, which Ussher, on just grounds, places at the year 430, and which was certainly prior to the year 435, as St. Germanus the leader died that year. See his excellent obs., *Wks.* v. 385.

℣t. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º u.º (mii. dc. xxxix.)  
 morr breppail reḡir laḡen. [Oporiur et pporper et  
 Ciuillur in doctriṇa Chriṣti floruērunt recundum  
 quorḡam].

Fol. 16ab.

℣t. 1enair. (4 p. l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.  
 ui.º (mii. dc. xl.) Uel hic morr breppail. Oporiur et  
 pporper et Ciuillur in Chriṣto floruērunt, [uel in  
 doctriṇa Chriṣti, recundum alior. Uel hoc anno bre-  
 ppail morṡuṣ epṡ recundum alior].

℣t. 1enair. (6 p., l. 9, alias 8ª.) Anno domini cccc.º  
 xxx.º ui.º (mii. dc. xli.º.) Finnbar mac hui bapṡene.

℣t. 1enair. (7 p., 20 linae.) Anno domini cccc.º  
 xxx.º ui.º (mii. dc. xlii.º.) Senčur mor do rcribunn; [uel  
 quod hic debet inperi Secunṡur cum rocir recundum  
 alium librum].

Also Thorpe's Lappenberg, vol. i., 62, 63. The Irish invasion here recorded may have been a sequel to their defeat in Britain. These annals assign their permanent arrival in England to 464; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 *infra*. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairenn Casdubh ("curly black"), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.* 376, 393. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mac Firbis, however, *Geneal. MS.*, p. 108, contends that the first named woman was more likely to have been Pictish or North British. It is curious that the B. of Armagh, referring to the death of Munissa, a disciple of St. Patrick, whom some of his Lives style *Britonissa*, speaks "de morte Moneisen Saxonissa" (fol. 20 ab).

<sup>1</sup> *Bressal*.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), "Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathair Mór (king of Leinster), died." The death of Cathair Mór is set down at A.D. 174, so that there must be a deficiency of several generations in the descent. See Keating, 308; *Ogyg.* 311; *B. of Rights*, 201–203.

<sup>2</sup> *According to some*.—This, from *Orosius*, added *al. manu*. See under next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Orosius—Cyril*.—Orosius, in A. by a clerical error. Paulus Orosius, a priest of Tarragona, flor. 416. In 413 he was sent by two Spanish bishops to St. Augustin; during his stay with whom, and at whose instance, he composed his *Historia*. St. Augustin characterizes him as "Vigil ingenio, promptus eloquio, flagrans studio," *Epist.* 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Coelestine, in 431 (the year of Palladius' mission), to vindicate the memory of St. Augustin. In 433 he



Kal. Jan. A.D. 435 (4639). Death of Bressal,<sup>1</sup> King of Leinster. [Orosius, and Prosper, and Cyril flourished in the doctrine of Christ, according to some.]<sup>2</sup> [435.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 27). A.D. 436 (4640). Or, here the death of Bresal. Orosius, Prosper, and Cyril,<sup>3</sup> flourished in Christ [or, in the doctrine of Christ, according to others. Or, in this year Bresal died, according to others.] [436.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 9, or 8). A.D. 437 (4641). Finn-barr<sup>4</sup> son of Ua Bardene. [437.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 20). A.D. 438 (4642). The *Senchus Mor*<sup>5</sup> was written. (Or, here should be inserted<sup>6</sup> *Secundus* with his companions, according to another book.) [438.]

published his *Collator*, and in 455 he completed his *Chronicon*, which is a very important record. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, presided at the third General Council, in 431, and died in 444. The mention of his name here was probably suggested by Isidore, who says, in his *Chronicon*, "Hoc tempore Cyrillus Alexandriae episcopus, insignis est habitus." *Opp.* vii. 101. The best edition of his works is that by Jo. Aubertus, 6 tom. (in 7 voll.), fol. Paris, 1638. Gibbon accuses him of tyranny, murder, and a long list of crimes and infirmities. *Decline*, ch. 47. With such a wide margin as the *claruere* of these three writers it was absurd to repeat the entry the year following.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnbarr*.—The F. Mast. borrow this entry, changing the descent to *mac Ua Bairðe*, and adding *ðecc*, 'died'; but they give no clue to his lineage or history. O'Donovan supposed that *Ua Baird*, which appears in St. Patrick's kindred, might be intended. It is more likely, however, that the reference is to some one

*maccu Bairðe*, 'of the sons of Bairdene,' such as the *Dal Bairdine* of Uladh, whom Tighern. notices at 628, these Annals at 627, and the F. Mast. at 623. Colgan's conjecture of Firtnanus, *Tr. Thaum.* 268a, is inadmissible.

<sup>5</sup> *Senchus Mor*.—"Chronicon Magnum scriptum est." O'Connor, *R. H. SS.* iv. 1. It was a body of laws, the first materials of which were compiled by St. Patrick and some of his disciples; and which grew by subsequent accretions till it attained its present voluminous dimensions. The *Senchur Mór*, occupying 4 vols. of the intended series of the *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, was published in the years 1865, 1869, 1873–79, edited by Professors Hancock, O'Mahony, and Richey, from the texts and translations of the late Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry. In the learned Prefaces to these important volumes full information is given of the code.

<sup>6</sup> *Inserted*.—*Inserti*, for *inseri*, A. See under next year.

- .b. 1. Ct. 1enair. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ix.°  
(m. dc. xliii.) Secundus, Auxilius, et Serninus mitun-  
tur et episcopi ipsi in Hiberniam in auxilium Patricii.  
2. Ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°  
(m. dc. xliii.) Exitus Xristi episcopi Romane aecle-  
sie, qui uiuit uiii. annis in episcopatu Romane ecclesie  
et xxiii. diebus, ut deus narrat in cronico suo. Alii  
libri dicunt Maine filium Neill in isto anno perire.  
[Ausurdon naein ar na gabadail on deatag ro anra reireo  
bliadain dhec ar 3 xx.° a aire, episcopatur uero sui  
anno 40. Floruit Ausurdon circa annos domini  
cccc.°.]

<sup>1</sup> *Secundus*. — *Recte* Secundinus. Called Sechnall by the Irish, and from him domnach Sechnail, now Dunshaughlin, in the S.E. of Meath, derives its name. Born in 374, which is the alleged year of St. Patrick's birth, who was his uncle, and in honour of whom he composed the hymn *Audite omnes*. See Ussher, *Wks.* vi. 383, 384, 401, 518; Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 226b; Todd, *Lib. Hymnor.* 7-42. His death is entered below at 447.

*Auxilius*.—Brother of Secundinus, sixth son of Restitut Ua mBaird, and, with Isserninus, ordained as a coadjutor of St. Patrick. In Irish his name assumes the form of Ausaille or Usaille. Cill-Ausaille, now Killashee, in co. Kildare is called from him, and he is also patron of Cill Ua mBaird, now Killymard, near Donegal, in the county of the same name. His death is entered at 459 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Serninus*.—Generally written Isserninus; but sometimes Eserninus, *B. Arm.* fol. 15bb; Serenus, *Tr. Thaum.* p. 14a; Iserinus, Nennius, 43. In the B. of Armagh he is in three

instances called eppcop Pith, one of which is as a gloss upon his name, in the following passage "Patricius et Iserninus (.i. eppcop Pith) cum Germano fuerunt in Olsiodra civitate. Germanus vero Isernino dixit ut prae-dicare in Hiberniam veniret, atque prumptus fuit oboedire, etiam in quancumque partem mitteretur nisi in Hiberniam. Germanus dixit Patricio, et tu, an oboediens eris? Patricius dixit, Fiat sicut vis. Germanus dixit, Hoc inter uos erit; et non potuerit Iserninus in Hiberniam non transire. Patricius venit in Hiberniam. Iserninus vero missus est in aliam regionem: sed ventus contrarius detulit illum in dexteram [*i.e.* australem] partem Hiberniae," (fol. 18 aa); probably Magh Itha, or the barony of Forth, on the south coast of the county of Wexford. *Ann. Inisfall.* at 440, say, "Secundinus et Auxiliarius, et Iserninus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii, nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatum, nisi Patricius solus." So also *Chron. Scot.* 438. This joint action appears in the titles of some collections of Irish Canons, and strikes the eye in the



Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1). A.D. 439 (4643). Secundus,<sup>1</sup> [439.]  
Auxilius,<sup>2</sup> and Serninus,<sup>3</sup> themselves also bishops, are sent  
to Ireland, in aid of Patrick.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5). A.D. 440 (4644). The decease [440.]  
of Xistus,<sup>5</sup> bishop of the church of Rome, who lived 8  
years and 27 days in the episcopate of the church of  
Rome, as Beda, in his chronicle, relates. Some books say  
that Maine son of Niall<sup>6</sup> perished in this year. [Saint Au-  
gustin<sup>7</sup> taken away from this life in the 76th year of his  
age, and the 40th year of his episcopate. Augustin  
flourished about the year of Our Lord 400.]

earliest synodicals which appear in Sir Henry Spelman's, and Wilkins' great collections of British Councils. For the entry of the death of Iserninus, see at 468 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Patrick*.—In the margin of A. is an entry partly obliterated: no comatō ar . . . . . gemeanam bpa[γoi], 'or, perhaps, on this [year] should be the birth of Brigid.' See under 456, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Xistus*.—Sixtus iii. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, he is reckoned 42nd Bishop of the church of Rome; as also in these annals, at 432. His tenure of 8 years and 19 days, as calculated by Anastasius, is the correct period. These annals add 8 days, and also err in citing Beda as the authority, for he makes no mention, in either his Chronicle or History, of the pontificate of this Sixtus.

<sup>6</sup> *Maine, son of Niall*.—Fourth son of Niall ix. Host. and one of the four brothers, whose posterity constituted the Southern Hy Neill. His descendants, who occupied Teathbha or Tefia, wererepresented by O'Caharny or Fox, Magawley, O'Breen, O'Daly, &c. in the present counties of Longford and

Westmeath, see Keating, p. 372; *Ogyg.* p. 401. The *Tripart. Life* (ii. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Tefia, converted and baptized this Maine; after which he founded the church of Ardachadh (Ardagh); but that Maine, on account of a deception which he practised, incurred the saint's severe displeasure. Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, 132b.

<sup>7</sup> *St. Augustin*.—Bishop of Hippo. Possidius, in his *Life*, says (cap. 31), "vixit annis LXXXVI. in clericatu autem vel episcopatu annis ferme xl." Beda has the same words, *Chron.* p. 26; and Marianus Scotus, *Chron.* 431. He was ordained priest in 391, and bishop in December, 395. He died v. Kl. Sept. (Aug. 28), A.D. 430. The insertion in the text is, therefore, ten years too late. See Tillemont, *Memoires*, tom. xiii. p. 943; and the Latin version of the substance of his admirable memoir, which was made by Dom Hugues Vaillant and Dom Jacques du Frische, members of the congregation of St. Maur, in the exhaustive *Vita* which forms the first portion of the last volume of the Benedictine St. Augustin, cols. 102, 141, 491.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º i.º Leo opoῖνα-  
 τυρ xl. ii. Romane eclesie episcopur; et probatur ep̃  
 in fide catolica πατριου episcopur.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ii.º

Fol. 16ba.

.b.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º πατριου  
 episcopur αρδορε fidei et doctriῖνα Χηριτι florenr in  
 νορτρα prouincia.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iiii.º Αρτο Μαῶα  
 punḡata ep̃. Αb urbe condita urque ad hanc ciui-  
 tatem punḡatam m̄. cxc. iiii.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º u.º Ναῖ mac Pī-  
 ḡraḡ ḡaḡe Tail, mic Eachach Muḡmedoin ag pleib  
 Ealpa [no iar na Beim] do ḡoiḡnen ḡeinḡtiḡe oḡ dol  
 tap topaḡnn obuit, et xx.ª tribur annur pēḡauiḡ in  
 hibernia.

<sup>1</sup> *Leo*.—Consecrated Sept. 22, 440. These annals, at 432, correctly reckon-  
 ed Sixtus III., 42nd Bishop of Rome,  
 so that 42 here is a mistake for 43,  
 which is the number in Prosper,  
 Idatius, and Marcellinus.

*Catholic faith*.—*Ann. Inisfal.* at  
 442, have "Probatio sancti Patricii  
 in fide Catholica." *Ann. Clonmac-*  
*nois*, at 427, say "Pope Leo was  
 ordained the 46th or 47th to succeede;  
 by whom St. Patrick was approved  
 in the Catholique Religion, and by  
 the rest of the Popes of Rome that  
 succeeded in his time, and then after  
 flourished in the heate of Christian  
 Religion in this Land."

<sup>3</sup> *In our province*.—Todd under-  
 stands this of Ulster, and couples it  
 with the founding of Armagh men-  
 tioned under the next year. *St.*  
*Patrick*, 470. O'Connor's copy, how-  
 ever, reads *nostra Hibernia*, which  
 gives the term *provincia* a wider  
 application. At the council of Arles  
 in 314 Britain was regarded as a

*provincia*. In 592 Pope Gregory  
 designates Italy a *provincia*; and  
 half a century later John, pope-elect,  
 writing to the Irish prelates speaks of  
 Ireland as "provincia vestra" (Beda,  
 H. E., ii. 19). The use of the term  
*provincia* at that date forbids the  
 limitation of it to the Irish coḡsear̃  
 or province, as long subsequently  
 adopted in ecclesiastical language.  
 See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 451. Sicily  
 was the first recipient of the designa-  
 tion *provincia*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ard-Macha was founded*.—In the  
 Book of Armagh is the following  
 curious notice concerning Trim :  
 "ædificavit æclessiam cum illis xxv.  
 anno antequam fundata esset æclessia  
 Altimachæ (fol. 16ba); which Ussher  
 reads "vigesimo secundo" (*Wks.*,  
 vi. 414). His *Tripart. Vit.* had xxv.;  
 so also the Bodleian *Tripart. Life*,  
 Colgan's copy (*Tr. Th.*, p. 129a);  
 but the Brit. Mus. copy has xxii.  
 See Colgan's note, p. 100 (*recte* 110) b,  
 n. 57. The *F. Mast.* place the found-



Kal. Jan. A.D. 441. Leo<sup>1</sup> ordained 42nd bishop of the church of Rome: and Patrick, the bishop, was approved in the Catholic faith.<sup>2</sup> [441.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 442. [442.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 443. Patrick, the bishop, flourishing in the zeal of faith and the doctrine of Christ, in our Province.<sup>3</sup> [443.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 444. Ard-Macha was founded.<sup>4</sup> From the building of Rome<sup>5</sup> to the founding of this city is 1194 years. [444.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 445. Nathi,<sup>6</sup> son of Fiachra of Magh Tail,<sup>7</sup> son of Eochaidh Mughmedhoin,<sup>8</sup> was struck by lightning at the Alps mountain as he was passing the limits of the same, and died. He reigned 23 years in Ireland. [445.]

ing of Trim at 432, and of Armagh at 457. See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 290*b*; Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414, 570 (an. 445); Lanigan, i., 312, 315, 317; Todd, *St. Patrick*, 260, 268–480.

<sup>5</sup> *Building of Rome*.—Foundation of Rome (according to Polybius), 751, B.C., which + 444 = 1195. See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414; Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 110*b*, n. 57. Todd errs in saying, “The Dublin MS. of these Annals seems to read 1197” (p. 469); it is plainly 1194. Ussher, who owned the MS, so read it, and there can be no uncertainty about the reading, for a later hand has entered in the margin opposite, in Arabic numerals, 1194.

<sup>6</sup> *Nathi*.—The death of Nathi, or Dathi, occurred before the year at which these Annals commence, namely in 428; as he succeeded in 405, and reigned 23 years. Accordingly it is at 428 that his death is recorded by the *F. Mast.*, and O’Flaherty (*Ogyg.*, 159, 413). His name, however, occurs in the *Ann. Inisfal.* at 446, and it would

seem that that chronicle, as well as this, borrowed from some authority which used a different computation. Supposing it to be correct, and that the arrival of Patrick occurred in the 15th of Laeghaire, it would almost coincide with the death of Sen Patrick, and would upset the chronology of these Annals. We must, therefore, conclude that the present entry is 18 years too late. Regarding Dathi’s death, see Keating, 394; *Ogyg.*, 413; and above all O’Donov. in *Hy Fiachrach*, 17–27, 345, 346. The *F. Mast.*, at 449, enter, instead, the death of his brother Amhalgaidh.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh Tail*.—Seems to be a poetical name for Fiachra’s inheritance. O’Huidhrin applies the term *móρ μαğ Ταιλ* to the Dalcassian dominion of Brian Boru (*Topogr. Poems*, 98). O’Curry, *MS. Mater.*, p. 479.

<sup>8</sup> *Mughmeadhoin*.—“In English *Moist-middle*, because he was much troubled with y<sup>e</sup> flux of y<sup>e</sup> bellye.”—*Ann. Clonmac.*

†Ct. 1enair. (iii. p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui. (iii. dc. l.) bellum Femhin in quo ceciderit filiur Coerthini filii Coelboð. Clli dicunt di çruithneð puipe.

.b. †Ct. 1enair. (4. p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º (iii. dc. li.) Quier Secundini panti lxx. u.º anno etatir pue.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º Ingenti terraemotu per loca uaria imminente plurimi urbir augurte muri recenti adhuc re ædificatione conrupti cum l. ui. turribus conruerunt.

Fol. 16bb. †Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ix.º Teodorur imperator uiuenti finem fecit pcut adpimat Marcillinur. Locum Teodori Marcianur imperator adertur ert, ut Marcillinur dicat.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º l.º

<sup>1</sup> *Femhin*.—Or Magh Feimhin, as in *Ann. Inisfal.*, 448. Keating gives the origin of the name at p. 142. It was a plain in the S.E. part of the present co. of Tipperary, comprising the barony of Iffa and Offa, and represented by the old rural deanery of Kilshillan, in the diocese of Lismore. It was taken about this time from Ossory, in Leinster, by Aengus, son of Nadfraech, king of Munster, and transferred to the northern Deise in his province, for which he suffered at Cenn-Losnadh in 489. Another battle of Femhin is recorded at 472 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Coerthenn*.—*Ann. Inisfal.*, at 448, have Cat muiße Femhin etir Munechu 7 laigiu in quo ceciderit Caprinn meic Coelbadh qui iecit genua laing. Coelbadh, son of Crunn Badhrai, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araidhe, from whom the Dal-Araidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbadh, who fell in this battle, was probably the leader of

Dalaradian auxiliaries in the service of the king of Munster, and mainly instrumental in the acquisition of Femhin. See note on *Cruithne* at an. 573 *infra*. Reeves, *Ecel. Antiqq.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnan*, 93, 94. The *Chron. Scot. an.* 445, makes Colboth son of Niall.

<sup>3</sup> *Secundinus*.—Or Sechnall, of whom an. 439 *supra*. His festival is Nov. 27, at which day, Aengus wrote in his *Felire*, circ. 800—

Spuam ecnai conani  
Sechnall mino ap p̃latha  
Rogab ceol roep rõao  
Molao Patraic Macha.

A stream of wisdom with splendour,  
Sechnall diadem of our realm,  
Chanted a song, a noble solace,  
A praise of Patrick of Macha.

The *Life of Declan* says: "de quo fertur quod ipse primus episcopus sub humo Hiberniæ exiuit." See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 165b.) The deaths of St. Patrick's three coadjutor



Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 18.) A.D. 446 (4650). Battle [446.]  
of Femhin,<sup>1</sup> wherein fell the son of Coerthenn,<sup>2</sup> son of  
Coelboth. Some say that he was of the Cruithne.

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 29.) A.D. 447 (4651). Re- [447.]  
pose of Secundinus<sup>3</sup> the holy, in the 75th year of his age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 448. By a violent earthquake,<sup>4</sup> which [448.]  
prevailed in various places, very many walls of the Im-  
perial city<sup>5</sup> rebuilt of masonry still fresh, together with  
57 towers, were thrown down.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 449. The Emperor Theodosius<sup>6</sup> closed [449.]  
his life, as Marcellinus affirms.<sup>7</sup> Marcianus succeeded as  
Emperor in room of Theodosius, as Marcellinus states.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 450. [450.]

bishops are entered in these annals  
at the years 447, 459, 468.

<sup>4</sup> *Earthquake*.—This account is  
borrowed word for word from the  
Chronicle of Marcellinus, where it is  
recorded under Indict. xv. *Ardabure  
et Callepio Coss. (i.e., A.D. 447)*.  
Beda also notices the event, *Chron.*  
p. 31, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest  
account of it is in Evagrius, who ex-  
plains the word *imminente* by ὁ δὲ  
πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τῆς γῆς  
ἐπεκράτησεν (*Ecclesiastical History*, i., 17).

<sup>5</sup> *Imperial city*.—"Urbs Augusta"  
is ten times used by Marcellinus, and  
is borrowed by other writers, to denote  
Constantinople. The expression in  
Evagrius—ἀνὰ τὴν βασιλίδαν was  
rendered *in palatio*, till Valesius gave  
the proper interpretation, *in urbe  
Regia*. We find *Regia urbs* of Mar-  
cellinus copied in these annals, at  
526 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Theodosius*.—Junior. In the top  
margin of A. there is this note on the  
name, in a different, but nearly coeval,  
hand, "Ab isto Theodossio Bononia  
habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare  
cepit anno Domini cccc. 25 . Et

regnavit annis xxvii. De hoc vide  
gl. in Cle., *i.e.*, de *Magistris* in verbo  
*Bononiensi*." The reference is to the  
Corpus Juris Canonici, in the Cle-  
mentinæ, lib. v., tit. i. c. 5, where it  
is stated, "Hoc constat quod Bononia  
habuit privilegia studii a Theodosio:  
de minore tamen intelligo, qui  
regnare cepit (prout ex chronicis  
quas veriores puto, percipio) anno  
Domini ccccxxxv., et regnavit annis  
xxvii. (xxvi. in some copies). Quo  
tamen anno sui imperii hec conces-  
serit, non percipio: currentibus autem  
ccclii. successit Martianus." Tom.  
iii., col. 286.

<sup>7</sup> *Marcellinus affirms*.—His words  
are: "Indict. iii. Valentiniano, vii.,  
et Abieno Coss. (*i.e.*, A.D. 450). Theo-  
dosius Imperator vivendi finem fecit:  
regnavit post mortem Archadii  
patris sui annos xlii. Loco ejus  
Marcianus imperium adeptus est."  
Galland. *Bibl.* x., 348. He died,  
28 July, 450. Pagi, ii., 317. Beda  
agrees with these annals in antedating  
Marcianus' accession one year. *H.E.*  
i., 15.

.b. Kt. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 1.° Pasca domini uiii.° Kalendas Maii celebratum est. [Uel uerius hic quieuit Theodosius minor.]

Kt. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 11.° Hic alii dicunt natiuitatem sancte baptizite. Interpretatio magna lagenarum. [Uel uerius hoc anno Marcianus imperator succerit Theodoro minori.]

Kt. 1enair. (u. p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 111.° (111. dc. l111.) Κατρωineaδ ρια Λοεγαίρε mac Neill por Λαῖγνιῖ.

Kt. 1enair. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 1111.° (1111. dc. l1111.) Cena (αἰαρ ρειρ) Τεῖνρα αρυθ (αἰαρ λα) Λοεγαίρε ρίλιμ Neill.

<sup>1</sup> *The Lord's Passover.*—The Sunday letter of this year was G, and the 24th of April fell upon Tuesday; from which some might suppose that the Irish at this period were Quarto-decimans, *i.e.*, observing Easter not on the Sunday which followed the 14th after the vernal equinox, but on the 14th itself, irrespectively of the day on which it fell. Both A and B mark this year in the margin as bis-sextile; but it is 452 that was really so; and its Sunday letter is FE, the 24th of April falling upon Sunday. But there can be little doubt that the present entry is misplaced, and properly belongs to 455, in which year Easter was kept on the 24th of April by the Church of Alexandria, but on the 17th by some of the Latins, who followed the computation of Victorius. Prosper, in the closing paragraph of his Chronicle, Valentiniano, viii. et Anthemio Coss. (*i.e.*, an. 455), writes: "Eodem anno Pascha Dominicum die viii. Kalendas Maii celebratum est, pertinaci intentione Alexandrini Episcopi, cui omnes Orientales consentiendum putauerunt: quamvis sanctus Papa

Leo XV. Kalendas Maii potius observandum protestaretur." *Opp* p. 438. In this year Leo the Great wrote to the Emperor Marcian to state that "eundem diem venerabilis Festi omnibus Occidentalium partium sacerdotibus intimasse, quem Alexandrini Episcopi declaravit instructio, id est, ut anno præsentis viii. Kalendas Maii Pascha celebretur, omissis omnibus scrupulis propter studium unitatis et pacis." Leo referred the question in 451 to the best informed authorities, especially Paschasius of Lilybæum, and further commissioned Julianus, when proceeding to the Council of Chalcedon, to consult the most eminent fathers present on the subject, in order to avoid all future uncertainty. Pagi, ii., an. 453. The *Ann. Clonmac.* give a curious turn: "The Resurrection of Our Lord was celebrated the Eight of Kalends of May by the Pelagian heresie"! See Labbé, *Concordia Chronol.*, Pt. i., pp. 105, 108. The *Ann. Inisfal.* are very exact in assigning to the year 455 "Pascha in viii. Kal. Maii." These annals, however, are four years behind. Marianus Scotus says "Hoc anno, *i.e.*, 455



Kal. Jan. A.D. 451. The Lord's Passover<sup>1</sup> was celebrated on the 8th of the Kalends of May. [Or, in this year, Theodosius Minor<sup>2</sup> rested.] [451.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. Here some place the nativity of Saint Brigid.<sup>3</sup> A great slaughter of the Leinstermen.<sup>4</sup> [Or, truly, in this year the Emperor Marcianus<sup>5</sup> succeeded Theodosius Minor.] [452.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 5.) A.D. 453 (4657). [Defeat in battle<sup>6</sup> of the Leinstermen by Loeghaire, son of Niall.] [453.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday, m. 16.) A.D. 454 (4658). The Cena (or Feast) of Temhair,<sup>7</sup> kept with (or by) Loeghaire, son of Niall. [454.]

incarnationis (iuxta Dionysium) Pascha Dominicum 8 die Calendis Maii recte celebratum est, ordinatione sancti Theophili: quod sanctus Leo Papa 15 Calend. Maii potius observandum protestatur."

<sup>2</sup> *Theodosius Minor*.—A and B have this entry in *al. man.* After *minor* A adds: "ut patet ex glossa predicta in 1<sup>o</sup> anno in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi, juncto eo quod habetur in 2<sup>o</sup> anno pagine precedentis."

<sup>3</sup> *St. Brigid*.—These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 525, which refers her birth to 453 or 455, the former being the date generally received. Ussher proposed 453 (*Wks.* vi., 445–447, 573), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (i., p. 378) have accepted. A marginal note in A, at 438 *supra* suggests that year. *Ann. Inisf.* have 456, and *An. Clonmac.* 425.

<sup>4</sup> *Leinstermen*.—This seems to be taken from a Latin version of what is recorded in Irish under the year following.

<sup>5</sup> *Marcianus*.—In A and B, from *verius* to *minori* is in *al. man.* A

adds, "ut patet in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi predict. 1<sup>o</sup> anno."

<sup>6</sup> *Defeat in battle*.—Literally 'battle-breach.' See Hennessy, *Chron. Scot.*, p. 352a. *Interfectio* is the equivalent in the preceding year. The old English translation makes the word a proper name, "the battle called Cathroine," but the place is not recorded. The *F. Mast.*, at 453, add *mór* and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann Inisfal.*, at 456, curtly say *բարտե լազն*, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' *բարտե* = *բարտե* the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Borumha* or 'Cow-tribute,' see at 458 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Feast of Temhair*.—In A and B *բար* is given as the Irish word for *cena*, and is the only word employed in the entry at 461 *infra*. O'Flaherty calls it "Temorensis comitia" (*Ogyg.*, 213). Similar celebrations used to be held at Tailte (Teltown), and Uisnech (Ushnagh); but concerning this, which was the imperial one, see Keating, p. 414, and especially Petrie, *Tara*, 31, 32, 82–85, who asserts that





Kal. Jan. A.D. 455. Victorius<sup>1</sup> the astronomer flourished. [455.]

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of Enna, son of Cathboth,<sup>2</sup> and birth of Saint Brigid,<sup>3</sup> as some say. The Emperor Marcian<sup>4</sup> resigned the vital breath. He reigned six (or four) years and six months, as Marcellinus states. Leo succeeded him [on his decease]. [456.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 457. The synod of Chalcedon<sup>5</sup> was assembled. Repose of Old Patrick,<sup>6</sup> as some books state. [457.]

sion of Marcian. *An. Inisfal.* have 454; *Marian. Scot.*, 452. But 457 is the true date. See *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180. Instead of *annis sex* the *al. man.* in A. and B. have *iiii.* or which is a manifest error.

<sup>5</sup> *Synod of Chalcedon.*—Six years too late. The fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, to condemn the Eutychian heresy, sat from October 8th till November, 451. *Concilia*, t. iv., cols. 761–2074; *Baronius*, t. viii., p. 87; *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180; *Ann. Inisfal.*, 452.

*Old Patrick.*—Distinguished by the epithet Sen or 'Old,' from Patrick the Apostle of Ireland, who was somewhat his junior. The acts of the two are so interwoven that it is very difficult to resolve them. The present entry, however, affords some help. Nennius says: "A nativitate Domini usque ad adventum Patricii ad Scotos cccv. anni sunt. A morte Patricii usque ad obitum sanctæ Brigidæ ix. anni," which numbers are utterly inapplicable to the Patrick of 432 and 493. Gir. Cambr. dates Patrick's death, "ab incarnatione Domini cccclviii."; this he learned

in Ireland; but it cannot be strained to suit the Apostle. Allowing, however, for the slow year of these Annals, it is identical with the date in the text. Again, three of the Armagh lists (published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, 174, 181) make Sen Patraic *third* abbot, while these annals reckon Iarlath his successor once removed, the *third*; therefore they ignore the first two, namely Patrick and Sechnall, and leave to Sen Patraic, the *first* place. Ussher saw that two names should be expunged (*Wks.* vi., 437), but he erred in making Sen Patraic one of them. In two of these lists Sen Patraic is allowed an incumbency of ten years, which deducted from 457, gives 447 as his inception, within three years of the founding of Armagh, which event is most probably to be referred to him, not to the Apostle; and further it is equally probable that the encomiums bestowed upon Patrick the Bishop, at the years 441 and 443, belong to the earlier ecclesiastic. His successor, Bishop Benignus, died in 467, which allows the exact ten years assigned to Sen Patraic in the lists. So far the

†Ct. 1enair. (iii. p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° iii.°  
(iii. dc. lxi.) Caṯ Aṯho ḍara ṣor laiḡaire pe laiḡniḅ  
[in quo et ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est  
iurans per solem et uentum se bouer eis dimissurum].

b. †Ct. 1enair. (u. p., l. xi.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ix.°  
(iii. dc. lxi.) Cuailur episcopus quiescit. No  
sumaḍ air an †Ct. ṣo caṯ Aṯa ḍara pecundum alior.

†Ct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.° l.°  
(iii. dc. lxi.) Leo papa mortus est. Romane ecclesie  
obtinuit sedem Petri xxi. (alior quatuor) annis et  
mensis uno et diebus xiii., sicuti enumerat ḍeda in  
cronico ṣuo.

†Ct. 1enair. (i. p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° i.°  
(iii. dc. lxi.) Hilarius Romane ecclesie pontifex  
xl. iii.ṽr factus, et uiuit annis .ii. hic alii quietem  
patrici dicunt. Loeḡaire ṣiliur Neill post cenam  
Teṽpo annis .ii. et mensibus .ii. et dieb. .iii. uiuit.  
Caṯ Aṯa ḍara ṣia laiḡniḅ ṣor laiḡaire, quibus  
Cremthann tunc ppeerat.

Apostle does not appear at all in official connexion with Armagh. Sen Patrick's death is commemorated in the *Felire* of Ængus, at the 24th of August, thus:—

Sen Ṗatrac cing catha,  
Coem-aite ar ṣrotha.

'Old Patrick, champion of battle,  
Loveable tutor of our Sage.'

Upon which the Irish annotator writes "Old Patrick, of Ros Dela in Magh Locha: sed verius est that he may be in Glastonbury of the Gael, in the south of Saxonland (for Scoti formerly used to dwell there in pilgrimage). But his relics are in the tomb of Sen Patrick in Ard Macha." *Felire*, pp. cxxv., cxxxi. At 461, *infra*, his death is again recorded, but simply as *Patricius*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-dara*.—'Ford of the oak,' on the river Barrow, in Magh Ailbhe (a plain in the co. Kildare). Shearman conjectures, and indeed states, that it was at Mageney Bridge (*Loc. Patric.*, 67, 101), which is in the parish of Dunmanoge in the extreme south of the county of Kildare, on W. side, O.S., s. 39. This battle is entered under next year, and again at 461. See next note.

<sup>2</sup> *Cow-tribute*.—ḍopama; which O'Flaherty renders *Boaria*.—*Ogyg.*, 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtmair, circ. A.D. 130. After proving a source of violent contention for a long series of years between the chiefs of Ulster and of Leinster, it was abandoned by Finnachta Fledach, about the year 680. There is a full



Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 1.) A.D. 458 (4662). Battle [458.] of Ath-dara,<sup>1</sup> by the Leinstermen against Laeghaire, [in which he was made prisoner, but was presently liberated on his swearing by the Sun and Wind that he would remit to them the cow tribute].<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 12.) A.D. 459 (4663). Auxili- [459.] lius,<sup>3</sup> the bishop, rested. Or, in this year, according to some, the battle of Ath-dara was fought.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 23.) A.D. 460 (4664). Pope Leo [460.] died. He occupied the chair of Peter in the Church of Rome 21 (or 24) years, 1 month, and 13 days, as Beda reckons in his chronicle.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 461 (4665). Hilary<sup>4</sup> [461.] was made 44th bishop<sup>5</sup> of the church of Rome, and lived 6 years.<sup>6</sup> Here some record the repose of Patrick. Laeghaire, son of Niall, lived after the Feast of Tara 7 years, and 7 months, and 7 days. The battle of Ath-dara was gained over Laeghaire, by the Leinstermen, of whom Crimthann<sup>7</sup> was then commander.

and most curious tract, in prose and verse, on the subject in the Books of Leinster and Lecan. See O'Curry's *Lect. on MS. Mat.*, 230-232; Keating, 303-306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*, 32, 33.

*Auxilius*.—See under an. 439. His festival is August 27th, at which day his name occurs, in the *Mart. Taml.*, *Mar. Gorman*, and *Mart. Doneg.*, as Usaille son of Ua mBaird, bishop of Cill-Usaille in Leinster, now Killashee. He is not noticed by the *Felire*. Colgan has collected the little that is known of him at 19th March in *Act. SS.*, pp. 657-659.

<sup>4</sup> *Hilary*.—Over the name Ἡλῆριος, there is written in a very old Irish hand in MS. A., Uel hoc anno Leo obuit, ("or in this year Leo died"). The death of Pope Leo

(who died on Nov. 4, A.D. 461), is entered under the previous year.

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop*.—Πονטיפex, B.; om. in A.

<sup>6</sup> annor, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Crimthann*.—This entry is added in A., in a very old hand. In B. it appears in the hand of the transcriber of that MS. See under 458. The Crimthann here referred to was the son of Enna Ceinnselach, whom he succeeded as king of S.E. Leinster, about the year 444. His residence was at Rathvilly, in the N.E. of the present county of Carlow, which gives name to a parish and barony. In the Irish notes in the *Book of Armagh* (fol. 18aa), St. Patrick is stated to have visited Crimthann at Rathvilly: *Luip iarpurtoiu cu Crimthann mac n-Enoi ceinnseleach, et ipse cretoioit ucc rath bilich*. "He (St.

Κτ. 1enaip. (2 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 11.º (1111. dc. lxi1.) Mop̃r Laeg̃aire fili Neill oc  
 Dreomaĩg̃ Daphil (αλιαρ oc Dreallaiĩg̃ g̃airil, pop̃  
 τaeḅ čairpe, in campo lipi) etip̃ in da čnoc .i. Eriu 7  
 Allbu a n-anmañda. Sumaḅ a pata pe Laiĩg̃mḅ g̃ruan  
 7 g̃aeč̃ pop̃m̃arḅraḅ.

.b. Κτ. 1enaip. (3ª p., l. 26.ª) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 11.º (1111. dc. lxi1). Inicium pegni Ailella mult̃ mic  
 Nač̃i.

Fol. 17ab. Κτ. 1enaip. (4 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 1111.º (1111. dc. lxi111.) Primum bellum Aip̃ra copann  
 ria Laiĩg̃mḅ. Aĩg̃li uenerunt in Aĩg̃liam.

Κτ. 1enaip. (6 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 u.º Hilariuꝝ ep̃iscopuꝝ Romane aeclerie moꝛtuuꝝ ep̃t,  
 qui poꝛeḅit cathedraꝝ Petri .i. annuꝝ et meñribuꝝ  
 .111. et diebuꝝ .x. Sempliciũ op̃tinatuꝝ, qui peḅit  
 annuꝝ .x11. meñre .i. diebuꝝ . . Eogan mac Neill moꝛ-  
 tuuꝝ ep̃t.

Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinnselach, and he believed at Rath-bilich." Crimthan was a strenuous assertor of Lagenian independence, and won many battles in defence thereof, which are enumerated by Dubtach Ua Lugair, in his eulogistic poems on the triumphs of Crimthan, some of which have been published, from the *Book of Leinster*, by O'Curry (*Lectures*, §c., pp. 484-494).

<sup>1</sup> *Alias*.—The alias reading in A., put here in parenthesis, and which is in an old hand, agrees substantially with the text of B. The name of the place where Laeghaire met his death is variously written in different authorities. But the oldest form of the name seems to be *Grellach Daphil*, as appears from the reference to

Laeghaire's death in *Leb. na hUidre*, 118b. The Four Masters (458) say that the place of Laeghaire's death was in Ui-Faelain, *i.e.* the northern part of the co. Kildare. In the *Borama Tract (Book of Leinster*, 299b), it is stated that Laeghaire was killed by the elements (earth, sun, and wind), by which he had pledged himself two and a half years before (*supra*, 458), not again to exact the tribute called *bórama* (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nechtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

<sup>2</sup> *Ailill Molt*. — The cognomen



Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15). A.D. 462 (4666). Death of [462.]  
Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greomach-daphil (alias<sup>1</sup> at  
Greallach-gaifil, on the side of Caiss, in Magh-Lifè),  
between the two hills, viz., Eiriu and Alba their names.  
May be it was his guarantees to the Leinstermen, the  
Sun and Wind, that killed him.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 463 (4667). Com- [463.]  
mencement of the reign of Ailill Molt,<sup>2</sup> son of Nathi.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 7.) A.D. 464 (4668). First battle [464.]  
of Ard-Corann<sup>3</sup> by Leinstermen. The Angles<sup>3 (a)</sup> came  
into England.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of [465.]  
the Church of Rome, died, who occupied the chair of  
Peter 6 years,<sup>4</sup> and 3 months, and 10 days. Simplicius  
was ordained, who sat 12 years,<sup>5</sup> 1 month and . . days.  
Eogan<sup>6</sup> son of Niall died.

*molt*, a "wether," is Latinized *verve-*  
*cinus* by O'Flaherty. *Ogygia*, p. 429.  
He was son of Nathi (an. 445 *supra*),  
whom he succeeded as provincial  
king of Connaught. From his brother  
Fiachra descended the Ui-Fiachrach  
of Connaught. O'Flaherty gives 463  
as the date of his accession, and 20  
years as the length of his reign. See  
for Ailill's death ann. 482, 483 *infra*.  
Dr. O'Connor absurdly renders *molt* by  
"laudabilis"; Tigh. 463.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—This place is again  
mentioned as battle-ground at 506,  
507, 510 and 626. In the Ann.  
Inisfallen the battle here recorded is  
mentioned under 467; but the Four  
Mast. omit all the foregoing entries  
except the last, having probably  
thought that Ard-Corann was a place  
in Scotland, and, as such, foreign to  
their scope. From the mention of  
Leinstermen in the foregoing entry,

however, it must be presumed that  
the place of the battle was in Ireland.

<sup>3 (a)</sup> *Angles*. — Marianus Scotus  
places their arrival at 450. In the  
Saxon chronicle the date is 449.  
Ussher assigns 450.

<sup>4</sup> *6 Years*.—B. reads, erroneously,  
"7." See an. 461 *supra*. Hilary's  
death is placed here three years too  
soon. He died Feb. 21, 468.

<sup>5</sup> *Years*. — The length of the  
pontificate of Simplicius is given in  
B. as "ten years, two months, and one  
day," which is also wrong, as the  
real duration was 15 years and 6  
days, Simplicius having been ordained  
25th Feb., 468. The beginning of  
the Pontificate of his successor, Felix,  
is entered *infra*, under the year 481.

<sup>6</sup> *Eogan*, *i.e.*, Eogan son of Niall  
Nine-hostager, from whom the power-  
ful sept of the Cinel-Eogain (or Cinel-  
Owen) derived their name and lineage.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (7 ρ., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
 ιι.º Rauennam ciuitatem terramotoy deterruiτ.  
 Domangart mac Niri quieuit.

- .b. Κτ. 1εναρ. (1. ρ., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
 ιιι.º Quier benigni episcopi (pucceppoyr πατριου).  
 Cena Tempra la hAlill molt (mac Oaτi mic Piacpač  
 mic Eačač muičemoin). Sic in libro Cuanač inueni.  
 Oar Uitep pentagen regir Anglie, cui pucceppit  
 filius suus .i. Cingh Alrtyr .i. do orpōaγ an bopō  
 ep[uiuo].

Κτ. 1εναρ. (2 ρ., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
 ιiiii.º Irperniour episcopus moritur. bellum Dumai  
 achir .i. por Oilill molt, pcut inueni in libro Cuanač.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (4 ρ., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ix.º  
 No pery Tempra la hAlill molt hoc anno pecundum  
 alior.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (5 ρ., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
 Pery Tempra la Alill molt, ut alii dicunt.

- .b. Κτ. 1εναρ. (6<sup>a</sup> ρ., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
 i.º ppeđa pecundā Saxonum de hibernia, ut alii  
 dicunt, in isto anno deducta erτ, ut Maucteur (.i.  
 Močtae) dicτ. Sic in libro Cuanač inueni.

Fol. 17ba Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ιι.º

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ιιι.º Leo penior  
 imperator, Leone iuniorē a se iam cerrape conrtituto  
 morbo pepuit, tam pui imperii annoy quam huius Leonis

<sup>1</sup> In A. the day of the week on which the 1st of January fell is omitted; and the age of the moon is given as 20, in place of 29, as in B., in which the 1st of January is stated to have fallen on a Saturday.

<sup>2</sup> *Domangart*. — This entry (from B.), not found in either the older and better copy (A.), nor in the so-called 'translation' in the MS. Clar. 49, (Brit. Museum), is probably the result of a great prolepsis, as there

appears to have been no ecclesiastic of the name of Domangart Mac Nisi at such an early period. The term *quieuit* used by the Annalist, in recording the death of Domangart, indicates that he regarded the deceased as an ecclesiastic. The demise of a Domangart Mac Nisi is given by the Four M. under A.D. 462; in the Chron. Scotorum under A.D. 464 (=462), and in the Ann. Inisfall. at 495 in O'Conor's ed. (=464). The



Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.)<sup>1</sup> A.D. 466. An earthquake [466.] frightened the city of Ravenna. Domangart<sup>2</sup> Mac Nisi rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 467. Rest of Benignus, [467.] the bishop, successor<sup>3</sup> of Patrick. The Feast of Tara held by Ailill Molt (son<sup>4</sup> of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaid Muidhemhoin). So I find in the Book of Cuana. Death<sup>5</sup> of Uter Pendragon, King of England, to whom succeeded his son, *i.e.* King Arthur, *i.e.* who ordained the Round Table.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 468. Iserninus, bishop, [468.] dies. The battle of Duma-achir, *i.e.* over Ailill Molt, as I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 2.) A.D. 469. Or, the Feast of [469.] Tara by Ailill Molt this year, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 13.) A.D. 470. The Feast<sup>6</sup> of [470.] Tara was held by Ailill Molt, as others state.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 24.) A.D. 471. The second prey<sup>7</sup> of [471.] the Saxons from Ireland, as some say, was carried off in this year, as Maucteus<sup>8</sup> (*i.e.* Mochtae) states. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 472. [472.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 473. The Emperor Leo the Elder was [473.] carried off by disease, Leo the Younger having been previously created Cæsar by him. Leo the Younger, who was

person intended may have been Domangart, 3rd king of Dalriada in Scotland, son of Fergus Mór. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 434, and the Genealogical Table accompanying. See also note at A.D. 506.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of Patrick.*—This clause is only in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, adds that Benignus was bishop of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Dathi, &c.*—The geneal. particulars here given from A. are not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Death, &c.*—The original of this

entry is in B. only, and in a more recent hand.

<sup>6</sup> *Feast.*—The author of the so-called 'translation' of the Ann. Ult. in Clar. 49, renders περὶ by "another feast"!

<sup>7</sup> *Second prey.*—The first prey taken by the Saxons from (or in) Ireland, is recorded above under A.D. 434, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Maucteus.*—Mocteus, B. See note under A.D. 511, referring to the so-called "Book of the Monks."

regni mensibus computatur anno x.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup>, mense u.<sup>o</sup> Zenonem Leo iunior idemque imperator filius principem constituit. Quier Doccus episcopi sancti Dri-tonum abbat. Dornsal ἔρι εἰλε πορ λαῖγνιου ρια ηἰλῖλλ μοτ.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup> Uel hic cañ Duma achip πορ ἰλῖλλ μοτ ρια λαῖγνιῷ.

- b. Κτ. 1enaip. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (iii. sc. lxxx.) bellum (αἰαρ πορνοῖαλ) βρεῖ h-εἰλε ρε η-ἰλῖλλ μοτ πορ λαῖγνιου. Sic in libro Cuanač inueni.

Κτ. (1enaip. 5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (iii. sc. lxxx.) Cañ Duma ἰλῖρ πορ ἰλῖλλ μοτ ρια λαῖγνιῷ.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup> Morp Tocco mic Ἀεῖα ρεῖρ Cualann.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup> bellum βρεῖ h-εἰλε.

- b. Κτ. 1anaip. (3 p., l.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>

Κτ. 1anaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> Morp Conaill Cremtanne mic Neill.

Κτ. 1anaip. (5 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup>, mense u.<sup>o</sup>, although O'Conor prints anno x.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup>, mense u.<sup>o</sup> (18th year and 5th month). But the date is not accurate in either MS. Leo I. was crowned February 7, 457. He died in January, 474; so that his reign wanted but a month of 17 years. His daughter, Ariadne, was married to Zeno, and their son Leo was born in 458. His grandfather, the year before his death, appointed him his successor. He died in November, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month of his sole reign. At the instance of his mother, and of his grandmother Verina, Leo II. associated

with him in the throne his father, Zeno, whom his own father-in-law had passed over on account of his vices and deformity. This entry seems to have been borrowed from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where the computation above given is "tam sui imperii annis quam Leonis Junioris regni mensibus computatis, anno xvii., mense v."

<sup>2</sup> Doccus.—The only individual of this name whom we meet with in British Ecclesiastical History is the Docus who is set down in an ancient authority, cited by Ussher, as the contemporary of David and Gildas, and a preceptor of the Second Order



also Emperor, and son to Zeno, creates him Prince in the 17th year and 6th month,<sup>1</sup> reckoning as well the years of the former, as the months of the latter, Leo's, reign. Rest of the holy bishop Doccus,<sup>2</sup> Abbot of the Britons. The 'fist-fight'<sup>3</sup> of Bri-Eile over the Leinstermen, by Ailill Molt.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 474. Or, in this year<sup>4</sup> the battle of [474.]  
Duma-Achir *was gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 9.) A.D. 475 (4679). The battle [475.]  
(otherwise 'fist-fight') of Bri-Eile *gained* by Ailill Molt over Leinstermen. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. (Jan. Thursd., m. 20). A.D. 476 (4680). The battle [476.]  
of Duma-Achir *gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 477. Death of Tocca, son of Aedh, [477.]  
King of Cualand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 478. Battle of Bri-Eile. [478.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m.) A.D. 479. [479.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 480. Death of Conall Cremthainn<sup>5</sup> son [480.]  
of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 15). A.D. 481 (4685). Rest of [481.]

of Irish Saints (*Brit. Eccl. Ant.*, c. 17; *Works* vi., p. 478), and who is mentioned in the Life of St. Cainnech as the abbot under whom he studied in Britain (*ib.*, p. 520). This Docus is commonly called Cadocus, and is known in Welsh hagiology as *Cuttwog Ddoeth*, "Cadoc the Wise." He was abbot of Llancarvan, and flourished about A.D. 500. The entry of his death, above given, would therefore be too late, and may be regarded as out of its place. But see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana* (Dublin, 1879), pp. 223-5, where the learned author states that Cadoc, the preceptor of St. Cainnech (or Canice) was the nephew of Doccus whose obit is given above.

<sup>3</sup> *Fist-fight.*---O'Donovan

translates this "boxing-battle," and regards it as "nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 468, note <sup>u</sup>). In the so-called Translation in Clar. 49, it is described as "the handie skirmish." It seems to be the same as the conflict designated by the term *bellum* in these Annals, under the years 475 and 478.

<sup>4</sup> Or, *in this year.*—Uel hie, B. Not in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Cremthainn.*—Cramthainne (in the genit. form), A. More usually written Crimthainne, in the genit. case; nom. Crimthainn; although it is Cremthainne in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 24b.)

( $\overline{\text{mii}}$ . dc. lxxxii.) Quier Iarlaði mic Triana tertii episcopi Romačai. Romane ecclesie Felix xl. iiii. episcopum ordinatur, uixit annis xii. uel xiii. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. interpretetur ū. dccc. lxxx. Secundum Hebreos autem  $\overline{\text{mii}}$ . dc. lxxxii. Ab incarnatione secundum Hebreos dcc. xxxiiii. Secundum Dionysium uero cccc. lxxxi.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> bellum Oche in quo cecidit Ailill molt .i. la Lugair mac Laegaire 7 la Muircheartaigh mac Eirca. A Conchobro filio Nerae urque ad Cormac filium Airt anni ccc. iiii. A Cormac urque hoc bellum c. xxi., ut Cuana scripsit.

- .b. ¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> iugulatio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelaigh mic Breasaigh belaič mic Riada baiceada mic Cađair moir, regis Lagen. (Uel in hoc anno cađ Ocha secundum alios, la Lugair 7 la Muircheartaigh mac Eirca 7 la Feršur Ceřball mac Conaill cřemčainn, 7 la Riada lon mac riğ đal Ařaiđe).

<sup>1</sup> *Third*.—Iarlathi, son of Trian, is set down in the *Book of Leinster* List of St. Patrick's successors at Armagh (p. 42, col. 3), as the fourth in order; and is said to have been from Cluainfiacra (Clonfeakle, co. Tyrone); but under the reigns of the "Kings after the Faith" in the same MS. (p. 24b), Iarlathi is described as "third Bishop."

<sup>2</sup> *Felix*.—Felix III., consecrated on Sunday, March 6, 483; died 24 February, 492. His Pontificate therefore lasted only 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days; and not 12 years, or 13, as in the text.

<sup>3</sup> *From the beginning*, &c.—The remaining entries for this year, which appear in an old hand in A, are not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ocha*.—The date above given for this battle (which was fought in Meath, as stated in the Life of St. Kieran, and near Tara, as Animusus asserts in his Life of St. Brigid (Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 551b, and notes 9 and 10, p. 565), seems to be a year too soon, the correct date being 483, under which it is also entered. The battle of Ocha forms an important era in Irish history, many events recorded in the Irish Chronicles being dated from it. See the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 478, where the particulars of the battle are more fully detailed, and O'Donovan's notes on the subject.

<sup>5</sup> 116. This calculation must surely be wrong. The death of Cormac



Iarlathi, son of Trian, third<sup>1</sup> bishop of Armagh. Felix,<sup>2</sup> ordained 46th bishop of the church of Rome, lived twelve years, or thirteen. From<sup>3</sup> the beginning of the world, according to the Seventy Interpreters, 5879 *years*; but according to the Hebrews, 4685. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 734 *years*; but according to Dionysius, 481.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 482. The battle of Ocha,<sup>4</sup> in which [482.] Ailill Molt fell, *was gained* by Lugaid, son of Laegaire, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca. From Concobhar Mac Nesa to Cormac Mac Airt, 308 years. From Cormac to this battle, 116,<sup>5</sup> as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 483. The killing of Crimthann,<sup>6</sup> son [483.] of Enna Cennselach, (son of Breasal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceadha, son of Cathair-mór), King of Leinster. (Or in this year, according to others, the battle of Ocha *was gained* by Lugaid, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and by Fergus Cerbhall, son of Conall Crimthainn, and by Fiachra Lon,<sup>7</sup> son of the king of Dal-Araidhe.<sup>8</sup>)

Mac Airt is entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under A.D. 266. O'Flaherty, however (*Ogygia*, p. 341), places the accession of his son and successor, Cairbre Lifechair, in A.D. 279, the year, it is to be assumed, of King Cormac's death. The addition of 116 years to this number would, according to this calculation, give A.D. 395 as the date of the battle of Ocha, which is unquestionably wrong. The *Chronicon Scotorum*, which gives the battle of Ocha under A.D. 482, states that 207 years intervened between the time of Cormac Mac Airt and the said battle. The MS. Clar. 49, has "A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum 206, ut Cuana scripsit." This would be more near the mark.

<sup>6</sup> *Crimthann*. — Corruptly written *Chraumthain* in A., and *Chraeumthain* in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce."—In O'Connor's ed. of these *Annals* the name is printed "Fiachra Aon." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 478) erroneously call him son of Laeghaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 330, 339.

<sup>8</sup> *Dal-Araidhe*.—A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Connor's ed. of these *Annals*, the name is inaccurately printed Dalriada. For a full account of Dal-Araidhe, see Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 334–348.

Ķct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º  
Initium regni Luðdech mic Læðaire hoc anno.

Ķct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º u.º  
bellum primum Granaerað; Coirppi mac Neill .ix.  
ġiallaġ uictor erat, in quo cecidit Finceat. Uel filiur  
Erce uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic ġuon Cremtano  
mic Enna Cheinnrealaġ.

Ķct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
ui.º Uel hoc anno primum bellum Graine in quo  
Muircheartaġ mac Earca uictor erat.

b. Ķct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
uii.º (iii. dc. xxi.) Quier sancti Meil episcopi in  
Arðo aġuġ.

Ķct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
uiii.º (iii. dc. xxii.) Quier sancti Ciannaini cui  
sanctur Patriciur euangelium largitur ert.

Ķct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
ix.º (iii. dc. xxiii.) Quier Mic Caille episcopi.  
bellum Cinn Iorðado (no Ceall Iorðaiġ i maiġ fea),  
ubi cecidit Oengur filiur Naðppaiġ pi Muġan, ut  
Cuana rcpurrit.

Fol. 18aa. Ķct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
(iii. dc. xxi.) Zeno Augurur uita deceppit tam rui

<sup>1</sup> *Commencement.* — This entry is written in pale ink in A., in the hand of the person who has made most of the additional entries in that MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Granaerað.* — The name of this place is differently written in some Chronicles. The Four Masters give the name (in the genit. form) *Granaird*, which in the nom. would be 'Granard,' and would be somewhat like the form above given. But under the very next year (486) the name is written 'Graine,' as in the *Chron. Scotorum* (484), *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at 497), and in Keating. The version of these Annals in Clar.

49 has 'Granard.' At 494 (*infra*) these Annals further vary the orthography by giving 'Granairt.' The place is now called Graney, and is situated in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>3</sup> *Or, in this year.* — Uel hic, B. Not in A.

<sup>4</sup> *Graine.* — The entry of this event is not fully given in B., which does not refer to the victory of Muirchertach Mac Erca.

<sup>5</sup> *Mel.* — First bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford; said to have been Patrick's nephew. Some call him a Briton. His foreign extraction



Kal. Jan. A.D. 484. The commencement<sup>1</sup> of the reign [484.]  
of Lugaidh son of Laeghaire, in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 485. The first battle of Granaerad.<sup>2</sup> [485.]  
Coirpre, son of Niall-Noighiallach, was victor. In it fell  
Fincath. Or Mac Erca was victor, as others say. Or,  
in this year,<sup>3</sup> the killing of Crimthann son of Enna  
Ceinnselach.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 21.) A.D. 486. Or, in this [486.]  
year, the first battle of Graine,<sup>4</sup> wherein Muirchertach  
Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 487 (4692). Rest of [487.]  
Saint Mel,<sup>5</sup> the bishop, in Ardagh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 13.) A.D. 488 (4693). Rest of [488.]  
Saint Cianan,<sup>6</sup> to whom Saint Patrick presented the  
Gospel.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 489 (4694). Rest of [489.]  
Mac Caille,<sup>7</sup> the bishop. Battle of Cenn-losnado (or Cell-  
losnaigh,<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Fea), in which fell Aengus son of  
Nadfraech, King of Munster, as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 490 (4695). Zeno<sup>9</sup> [490.]  
Augustus departed *this* life, in the 17th year and 6th

might account for the absence of his pedigree from the ancient lists.

<sup>6</sup> *Cianan*.—The founder of the church in East Meath which was called, *par excellence*, 'Daim-liag,' or the 'Stone-church.' Saint Cianan was tenth in descent from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster (ob. 234, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to the various tribes of *Cianachta*.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Caille*.—After the name Mac Caille in B., and Clar. 49, the word "Mannensis" has been added. But this is an idle gloss, as it confounds two persons who were quite distinct. St. Patrick is stated to have converted an unbeliever in Magh-inis (or Lecale, co. Down), called Macal

dus, Mac Cuil, or Mac Fail, who afterwards became bishop of Man. (See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 16; and *Book of Armagh*, fol. 6.) The Mac Caille whose obit. is above given was a totally different individual, being the saint commemorated in the Calendar, at April 25th, as the bishop who placed the veil on the head of St. Brigid, and whose church was at Cruachan-Brig-Eile, in Ui-Failge (*i.e.* near the well-known Hill of Croghan).

<sup>8</sup> Or *Cell-Losnaigh*, &c.—The alias reading is not in B. See note under A.D. 491.

<sup>9</sup> *Zeno*.—This entry is taken from Marcellinus; but a clause necessary to the sense is omitted here. The

imperii annis computatur anno xiiii.<sup>o</sup> mense sexto. Hic rex menses et rex menses Marciani aduunt annum quem non numerant cronica. Αναρταρριος imperator creatur ερτ. (Uel hic cañ cell ornaid, secundum alior. Mac Earca uictor, rex Cairil uictur).

b.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. dc. xcii). Dicunt reoiti hic patricium archiepiscopum defunctum (pope).

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 27.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. dc. xciii.) bellum ppoča. Romane ecclesiae alium Salarius episcopus ordinatur annis uixit iii. bellum secundum Spanaret. Patricius archiepiscopus (uel archiepiscopus et apostolus) rectorum quiescit c.<sup>mo</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> anno etatis sue, 16 Κτ. Αρριλ, lx.<sup>o</sup> autem quo uenit ad hiberniam anno ad baptizantorum Scottor. Ab initio mundi secundum .lxx. interpretet u. dcccc. xlii. Iuxta autem Hebreor iii. dc. xciii. Ab incarnatione iuxta Hebreor dcc. xlii. Ab incarnatione secundum Dionysium cccc [xcii].

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 9.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii. Cath Taillten for Laiḡniu ría Cairpri mac Neill.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (i. p., l. 20.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> bellum secundum Spanaret in quo cecidit

original is "tam sui imperii annis quam Basilisci tyrannidis computatis, anno xvii., mense vi." He reigned from Feb., 474, to 9th April, 491. This includes the period of Basiliscus' usurpation, who, in the third year of Zeno, by Verina's instrumentality, drove the Emperor into Isauria, and took possession of the throne, creating his son Marcus Caesar. But he was dethroned by Zeno in August, 477, after a 20 months' usurpation.

<sup>1</sup> *Anastasius*.—Crowned April 11, 491. These Annals are, therefore, only a year behind the common reckoning at this period.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-osnaid*.—This is also the form of the name in Tigernach and Keating. The Annal. Inisfall., at 484, have Cend-losnai. In the entry above for last year (489) the place is called 'Cenn-losnada,' or 'Cell-losnaigh,' and is stated to have been in Magh-Fea. Keating says that Cell-osnaid was situated in the county of Carlow, four miles to the east of Leighlin. It is now called Kellistown, and gives name to a parish chiefly comprised in the barony of Carlow. Dr. O'Donovan states that 50 years ago the remains of an ancient church and Round Tower were



month, the years as well of his reign [as of the tyrant Basiliscus] being computed. These 6 months, and 6 months of Marcian, add a year which the chronicles do not count. Anastasius<sup>1</sup> is created Emperor. (Or, in this year, the battle of Cell-osnaidh,<sup>2</sup> according to others; Mac Erca was victor; the King of Cashel vanquished.)

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 16.) A.D. 491 (4696). The [491.] Scoti say that Patrick, the Archbishop, died this year.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 27.) A.D. 492 (4697). Battle of [492.] Sruth.<sup>4</sup> Gelasius having been ordained 47th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 3 years. Second battle of Granairt.<sup>5</sup> Patrick, the arch-apostle<sup>6</sup> (or archbishop and apostle) of the Scoti, rested on the 16th of the Kalends of April, in the 120th year of his age, and also the 60th year after he had come to Ireland to baptize the Scoti. From<sup>7</sup> the beginning of the World, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946, but according to the Hebrews, 4697. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746. From the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, cccc [xcii].

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 9.) A.D. 493. The battle of Tailtiu [493.] was gained over the Leinstermen, by Cairpri, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second [494.] battle of Granairt,<sup>8</sup> in which fell<sup>9</sup> Fraech, the son of

still existing, which are now all effaced. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 489, note). The site of the Round Tower, however, is marked on Sheet 8, Ordnance Survey Maps, co. Carlow. The entry is added in a very coarse hand in A.

<sup>3</sup> *This year.*—This entry seems to be antedated by two years.

<sup>4</sup> *Sruth.*—*Spota*, in the gen. case. Tigernach calls it “*Srath*,” but the *Annal. Inisfall.* (485) have the entry more fully, thus:—“The battle of *Srath-Conaill*, in which fell Fiacha, son of Finchad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor.”

<sup>5</sup> *Granairt.*—See note under A.D. 485, respecting this place.

<sup>6</sup> *Arch-apostle.*—*Արքիւօրշապետ*. The altered reading *ւել արքիւօրշապետ* *et արքիւօրշապետ* is interlined in the old hand in A. *Արքիւօրշապետ* in B., without the *արքիւօրշապետ*.

<sup>7</sup> *From.*—The remaining entries for this year are not in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Granairt.*—See above, under 485, note<sup>2</sup>. B. commences the entry with a “*Vel hic.*”

<sup>9</sup> *Fell.*—*Ելլաւ*, B. *Ելլաւ*, A.

Præc̃ mac Fínchada (mic Sarrchón mic Íochaiḡ mic Eachach Láim̃óir̃ mic Íeirpreancorb) rí Laigen. Eochu ríliur Coirppí (.i. Eochu mac Cairbri mic Oilella mic Dúnluing mic Enna níad̃) uictor fuir.

.b. Íct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Solir̃ depectur̃ apparuit. Quier̃ Mic Cuilinñ Episcop̃i Lurcan. Expugnatio Duiñ leḡglairr̃. Uel̃ hic cat̃ Talten.

Íct. Ianair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 12<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane eclesie xl. uir̃ Annartariur̃ pontifex ordinatur̃ uixit̃ annis̃ duobus. Mochoe n-Oeñdroma quieuit̃. Cormacci episcop̃i Arr̃mach̃a heredit̃ Patrici quier̃. Uel̃ hic bellum̃ recundum̃ Trane, in quo cecidit̃ Præc̃h mac Fínchada ríḡ Laiḡean derḡabair̃ Eachu mac Cairbri uictor̃ fuir̃.

Fol. 18a<sup>b</sup>

Íct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Uel̃ hic expugnatio Duiñ leḡglairr̃. Bellum̃ inni moep̃ i ep̃ic̃ oá n-ḡabla r̃op̃ Laiḡniu. Muir̃ceptaḡ .i. r̃ilur̃ Eirce uictor̃ erat̃. Hoc anno ingent̃ terremotus̃ ponticam̃ concurr̃it̃ prouinciam̃. Quier̃ Chuinneḡa mic Cat̃m̃oḡa, .i. Mac Cuilinñ episcop̃ Lurḡa.

Íct. Ianair. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane eclesie xl. ix̃r̃ Símaḡur̃ episcop̃us̃ factus̃, uixit̃ annis̃ .xii. Bellum̃ in quo mac Eirce uictor̃ erat̃. Bellum̃ Sleḡna M̃iḡe r̃ia Cairbri mac Neill r̃op̃ Laiḡniu. Uel̃ hic Mochoe ñd̃aeñdroma recundum̃ librum̃ alium̃.

<sup>1</sup> *Son.*—This parenthetic addn. is in an old hand in A. Om. in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Eochu.*—The orig. of the parenthesis here is om. in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Cormac.*—In the margin in A. he is called Ep̃cop̃ Cormac C̃ric̃ inño Ep̃nair̃e ("Bishop Cormac of Crich-in-Ernaidhe.") See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D., 496, note k.

<sup>4</sup> *Grane.*—Granair̃et, in B. See above, under 485, note 2. The text

from this to the end of the entries for this year is wanting in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Or, in this year.*—Uel̃ hic, in B. only.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-lethglaisi.* -- Downpatrick. See under 495.

<sup>7</sup> *Crich-ua nGabla*—O'Connor's ed. has *Crich Congabhla*. But the version in Clar. 49 has "O'Gawla's Country." It was the name of a territory in the south of the present



Finchad (son<sup>1</sup> of Garrechu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochu Lamhdoid, son of Messincorb), King of Leinster. Eochu, son of Cairpri (*i.e.*, Eochu,<sup>2</sup> son of Cairpri, son of Ailill, son of Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh) was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 495. An eclipse of the sun appeared. Rest of Mac Cuilinn, bishop of Lusk. The storming of Dun-lethglaissi. Or, in this year, the battle of Tailltiu. [495.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 12.) A.D. 496. Anastasius having been ordained 48th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived two years. Mochoe of Oendruim rested. The rest of Cormac,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Armagh, successor of Patrick. Or, in this year, the second battle of Grane,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Fraech, son of Finnchad, King of Laighen-desgabhair. Eochu, son of Cairpri, was victor. [496.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 23.) A.D. 497. Or, in this year,<sup>5</sup> the storming of Dun-lethglaissi.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Inne-mor in Crich-ua-nGabla<sup>7</sup> *was gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach, *i.e.*, Mac Erca, was victor. In this year a great earthquake shook<sup>8</sup> the province of Pontus. The rest of Cuinnidh (son of Cathmugh, *i.e.*, Mac Cuilinn),<sup>9</sup> bishop of Lusk. [497.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 498. Simacus,<sup>10</sup> ordained 49th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 15 years. A battle<sup>11</sup> in which the son of Erc was victor. The battle of Slemhain<sup>12</sup> of Meath *was gained* by Cairbre, son of Niall, over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,<sup>13</sup> Mochoe of Aendruim [rested], according to another book. [498.]

county of Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 497, note l.

<sup>8</sup> *Shook*.—Concluyrit (for concurrit), A. B.

<sup>9</sup> *Mac Cuilinn*.—The origl. of this parenthesis is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Simacus*.—Symmachus, a Sardinian, was ordained Pope on Sunday, Nov. 22, 498. He sat till July 19, 514, that is, for 15 years, 7 months, and

27 days. The length of his Pontificate is given as 12 years in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Battle*.—This entry is not in B. Neither is there any indication in A as to where the battle was fought.

<sup>12</sup> *Slemhain*.—Now divided into Slanebeg and Slanemore, two townlands in the parish of Dysart, co. Westmeath.

<sup>13</sup> *This year*.—This entry is not in

.b.    |ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum. Quier 1buir epircopri .ix. |ct. maii.

|ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup>. Muirceptaċ uictor fuit, et morr epircopri 1bair .ix. |ct. maii. An soirgel noċ do fepiċ Maċa fuidirgel da laċaiċ fein, 7 tairē barnabair, d'faċċail hoc anno. Caċ ċinċ ailbē fop laċġniu ria Cairbri mac Neill.

|ct. 1anair. (3<sup>a</sup> p., l. 7<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> bellum regairre in quo cecidit Dauī (no Duacċ) tinga umā .i. pī Connacht. Muirċerptaċ mac Earca uictor fuit.

|ct. 1anair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Caċ ċroma lochmuidē ria laċġniu fop huiċ Neill.

.b.    |ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Cerran mortuū ert, epircopur o fepit Cheppain oc Temuir. bellum mānann la hċeċan. Uel hic morr epircopri 1bair.

|ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> [Morr bpuit mic Mailċon.

|ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Quier Erpuic mic Cairthinn ċloċair.

B. The death of Mochoe of Aendruim (or Nendrum: Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough, co. Down), is entered before under the year 496, at which date his obit is also given by the Four Masters. See Reeves's *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, 187, sq.

<sup>1</sup> *Battle*.—This entry is left unfinished in A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Victor*.—It is to be feared that there is some confusion here, and that the battle mentioned in the last entry, the site of which is not there specified, was the one in which the victory was obtained, here credited to Muircher-tach. But Clar. 49 says M. was victor "toto anno."

<sup>3</sup> *Found this year*.—Bede's Chroni-

con says:—"Corpus Barnabæ apostoli, et Evangelium Matthæi ejus stylo scriptum ipse revelante, reperitur." The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

<sup>4</sup> *Cend-Ailbhe*.—O'Connor's ed. of *Ann. Ult.* incorrectly has *Cnoc-Ailbhe*. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 494, note g) conjectures that C'enn-Ailbhe was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the co. Kildare.

<sup>5</sup> *Segais*.—Pronounced like *shayish*. It was the old name of the Curliu Hills, near Boyle, county Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Or Duach*.—Dauī (or Dui seems to be the nomin. form of the name, gen., Duach. The epithet *tenga-umha*



Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 15.) A.D. 499. Battle.<sup>1</sup> Rest [499.]  
of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 500. Muirchertach was [500.]  
victor,<sup>2</sup> and death of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the  
Kalends of May. The Gospel which St. Matthew Evan-  
gelist wrote with his own hands, and the relics of  
Barnabas, were found this year.<sup>3</sup> The battle of Cend-  
Ailbhe<sup>4</sup> *was gained* over the Leinstermen by Cairbre,  
son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 7.) A.D. 501. The battle of [501.]  
Segais,<sup>5</sup> in which fell Dauí (or Duach)<sup>6</sup> tenga-umha, *i.e.*,  
King of Connaught. Muirchertach Mac Ercá was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 502. The battle of [502.]  
Druim-Lochmuidhe *was gained* by the Leinstermen<sup>7</sup>  
over the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd. m. 29.) A.D. 503. Cerpan died— [503.]  
a bishop from Fert-Cherpain<sup>8</sup> at Tara. The battle of  
Manann by Aedhan.<sup>9</sup> Or, in this year the death of  
Bishop Ibar.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 504, Death of Bruide, son of Maelchon,<sup>10</sup> [504.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 505. Rest of Bishop Mac Cairthinn, of [505.]  
Clochar.

signifies "of the brazen tongue." O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 494, note p) says that he was otherwise called Duach Galach, *i.e.*, the Valorous, and was the son of Brian, who was brother of Niall Nine-hostager. But this is an error. Duach Galach succeeded Ailill Molt as King of Connaught about A.D. 463; and two Kings (Eogan Bél and his son Ailill Inbanda) intervened between Duach Galach and Duach Tenga-umai. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 1.

<sup>7</sup> *By the Leinstermen.*—The transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Neales."

<sup>8</sup> *Fert-Cherpain.* — Or "Grave of Cerpan." In the Book of Armagh, Tirechan writes (fol. 10, *b. a.*), "Fundavit [Patricius] aeccliam i Carric Dagri, et alteram aeccliam immruig Thuaithe, et scripsit elimenta *Cerpano.*" The site of Fert-Cherpain is marked on Petrie's plan of Tara (*Essay*, plan facing p. 129).

<sup>9</sup> *Aedhan.*—He was not yet born. This entry belongs to 581 or 582, as does the next to 583. This is a remarkable prolepsis, and the error must have existed in very ancient authorities, for it occurs in Tigernach at 504, 505, in anticipation of 582, 583.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelchon.*—See under 583.

- Fol. 18ba.    **Κ**τ. 1anaip. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> bellum Arda corann, et moip Luğdač pili Loegaire, et ut alii dicunt, Domangart mac Nippe peti recepit anno xxxu.<sup>o</sup> Quier Mic Nippe Condaire episcopi.
- .b.    **Κ**τ. 1anaip. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Uel hic moip Luğdač pili Laegaire, 7 cač Arda corpano.
- Κ**τ. 1anaip. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>
- Κ**τ. 1anaip. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum Fremonn for Fiačaiğ mac Neill. Failgi berpade uictor fuit.
- Κ**τ. 1anaip. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> bellum recundum Arda corpann, ut alii dicunt.
- b.    **Κ**τ. 1anaip. (1. p., l. 27<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Quier Dronni episcopi. Defectur polip contigit. Natiuitar sancti Ciapani pili artipicir. Uel hic bar Luğdač mic Laegaire recundum librum monachorum.
- Κ**τ. 1anaip. (3 p., l. 9<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Quier Epci episcopi Slane. Qubčac (α Όριυμ δεαρδ), erpuac aipd Mačai, obit. Muipčeartach mac Earca pegnare incipit.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—See under the year 464, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Reti secessit*.—This expression is very obscure, and may be a blunder for 'vita secessit,' or for 'requiescit,' according as the transcriber took Domangart for a king or an ecclesiastic. This entry and the one which follows are fused into one in B., which has Domangart mac Nippe episcopus Connepe hic quieuit. There was no Domangart bishop of Connor. But Mac Nisse, *i.e.*, Oengus, whose death is recorded under the year 513, *infra*, was the first bishop, and founder of Connor. The subject is further complicated by the marginal entry, Domangart episcopus, which

occurs in A., in a very old hand. In the entry of his death in *Tigernach* (A.D. 505), Domangart is called "King of Alba." At A.D. 559 *infra*, the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, is given. This Domangart was the son of Fergus Mor Mac Nisse, and 3rd King of the Dalriadic Scots. Five years was the length of his reign, according to the best authorities. It was in the year 502, according to *Tigernach*, that the colony went over to Scotland; and, allowing three years for the joint reign of Lorn and Fergus, the date of Domangart's accession would be 505, and his obit (after a reign of five years) A.D. 510. It is worthy of observation that 35 years is



Kal. Jan. A.D. 506. The battle of Ard-Corann,<sup>1</sup> and [506.]  
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, and as others state,  
Domhangart Mac Nisse *reti secessit*<sup>2</sup> in the 35th year.  
Rest of Mac Nisse,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Connor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 507. Or, in this year,<sup>4</sup> the death of [507.]  
Lugaid son of Laegaire, and the battle of Ard-Corann.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 508. [508.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 5.) A.D. 509. The battle of [509.]  
Fremhonn *was gained* over Fiacha son of Niall. Failghi  
Berraide was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 16.) A.D. 510. The second battle [510.]  
of Ard-Corann, as others say.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 27.) A.D. 511. The rest of [511.]  
Bishop Bron.<sup>6</sup> An eclipse of the sun happened. Birth  
of Saint Ciaran<sup>7</sup> son of the Carpenter. Or, in this year,  
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, according to the  
Book of the Monks.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 9.) A.D. 512. The rest of Erc, [512.]  
bishop of Slane. Dubthach from Druim-dearbh,<sup>9</sup> bishop  
of Armagh, died. Muirchertach Mac Erca begins to  
reign.

the length assigned to his son Comgall's  
reign by these Annals (*infra*, 537), from  
which date, if 35 years be deducted,  
we get the year of the migration.  
See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 433-436.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Nisse*.—See under A.D. 513.

<sup>4</sup> *Or, in this year*.—Uel hīc, B.  
7 (for et), A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—See under the  
year 464, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Bishop Bron*.—Bishop of Cashel-  
Irra, now called Killaspugbrone  
(‘church of Bishop Bron’), a little  
to the west of Sligo.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciaran*.—Founder of Clonmac-  
noise. His obit, in the 34th year of  
his age, is given *infra*, at 548, which  
would refer his birth to the year 514,

the true year, and the year at which  
Tigernach has it.

<sup>8</sup> *Book of the Monks*.—*Securum  
librum monachorum*, A. Not in  
B., nor in Clar. 49. The word  
*monachorum* is written in an ab-  
brev. form in A.; but there can be  
no doubt as to the way in which it  
should be represented in full. There  
is no other reference to a “*liber mon-  
achorum*”; and the name here may  
possibly be a mistake for “*liber  
Mochod*,” or “*Book of Mochod*,”  
referred to *infra*, at 527.

<sup>9</sup> *From Druim-dearbh*.—Not in B.,  
though Clar. 49 has “*de Druimderb*.”  
The addition also occurs in the Ann.  
Four Mast. at this year.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Cairppri daimarziτ (mac Eataċ mic Crimtoinno mic ſeiz mic Deaġa dūirnn mic Reoċaċa mic Colla da crich) pī Airġiall. Mac Niri .i. Cenſur episcop Coindepe quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Romane ecclesie lūr hōrmirτα episcopur ordinatur, uiuit annor .ix.

Fol. 186b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> bellum droma derge for Failġi. Fiaċa uictor erat. Dein de campur Míde α lagenir publatur epτ. Natiuitar Comġail beannċair.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Quier Dapercae Cille ſleibe Cuilinn .111. non ar iulii. Uel recundum alium librum natiuitar Ciapain hoc anno. Caċ Droma derġaiċe pīa Fiaċaċ mac Neill for Failġe m-berraġe. Inde maġ Míġe α lagenir publatur epτ, ut Cennſaelaċ cecinit.

Óigal dia ſeacht m-bliadan,  
ba pī dígde α ċrídē;  
Caċ inn dromaiċ derġaiġi,  
ba de docheap maġ Míde.

An pī aile armbepíð,  
Fiaċa mac Neill nī ċelaid,  
ba ſair tar cneimla cili  
Caċ Fremon [Míde] meniaid.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Anarτariur imperator rubita morte peruēntur epτ, maior octogenario peruit. Regnauit annor .xx. 111., menribur duobur diebur .xx. ix.

<sup>1</sup> *Eocha*.—The original of the parenthesis is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Nisi*.—See under the year 506, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Failghi*, i.e., Failghi Berraide,

whose victory over Fiacha son of Niall, in the battle of Fremonn (Frewin, co. Westmeath), is recorded at 509, *supra*. This battle is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under 507. See O'Dono-



Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 513. Cairpri Daim-argit (son of Eocha,<sup>1</sup> son of Crimthand, son of Fiag, son of Deaga-duirn, son of Reochaid, son of Colla Dacrich), king of Airghialla, [died]. Mac Nisi,<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Aengus, bishop of Connor, rested. [513.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., . .) A.D. 514. Hormisda, having been ordained 50th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived nine years. [514.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. . .) A.D. 515. The battle of Druim-derge *was gained* over Failghi.<sup>3</sup> Fiacha was victor. Thereupon the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen. Birth of Comgall of Bangor. [515.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 23.) A.D. 516. The rest of Darerca of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, on the 5th of July. Or, according to another book, the birth of Ciaran in this year. The battle of Druim-dergaidhe *was gained* by Fiacha son of Niall, over Failghi Berraide; after which the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen, as Cennfaelad sang:— [516.]

His seven years' vengeance  
Was the wish of his heart.  
The battle in Druim-dergaidhe—  
By it the plain of Meath was lost.

The<sup>4</sup> other king they mention—  
Fiacha son of Niall—hide it not—  
Over him, contrary to a false promise,  
The battle of Fremhon [of Meath] was won.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 517. The Emperor Anastasius was overtaken by a sudden death. He died over eighty years old. He reigned 27 years, 2 months, and 29 days.<sup>5</sup> [517.]

van's notes under that year, respecting the extent of the lands lost to the Leinstermen, as the result of their defeat.

<sup>4</sup> This stanza, which is not in B.,

is added in the lower margin of fol. 186 in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Days.* — The numbers of the months and days are added in an old hand in A.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.° x.°  
 1111.° Νατινιταρ Colum Cille eodem die quo bute  
 mac θροναιζ θορμνιτ. Quier Darercae que Moninne  
 nominata er.

- .b. Κτ. 1αναιρ. (4 p<sup>a</sup>, luna 26.) Anno domini cccc.°  
 x.° ix.° Conlaeð eppcop Cille tapo moptuuy er.  
 bellum Deðnae i n-θpumbaiß ðpeß, in quo cecidit  
 Αρθογαλ filiuy Conaill fili Neill. Colßgu moo  
 Cluaethi rex Orientalium, ocur Muirceptað mac  
 Epeca uictorey erant. Comßall ðenncuir natuy er  
 pecundum [alior].

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (6 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.° xx.°  
 Cainneach Αchaio bó nátuρ er pecundum quorðam.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 18.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.° xx.° i.°

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (1. p., l. 29.<sup>a</sup>). Anno domini cccc.° xx.°  
 11.° Cath Deðna i n-θpommαιß ðpeß in quo cecidit  
 Αρθογαλ mac Conuill cpeðmainne mic Neill pecundum  
 alior. ðuicī mac θροναιζ obiτ. Colum cille natuy  
 erτ.

- .b. Κτ. 1αναιρ. (2 p., l. x.) Anno domini cccc.° xx.°  
 111.° (alιαρ 111.°) bellum Cainri fili Neill, 7 ðeoiß  
 (Eppcop) Αρθα carna. Quier pante ðpizitae anno  
 .lxx. aetatir pue.

Fol. 19aa. Κτ. 1αναιρ. (4 p.) Anno domini cccc.° xx.° 1111.°  
 Iohanniy Romane eclesie papa l.i.uy duobuy annuy in  
 pēte þetpī uixit, Constantinopolim uenit, qui dum

<sup>1</sup> *Colum Cille*.—The birth of Colum Cille is also entered *infra*, at 522, which is the date adopted by Ussher. (*Index Chron. ad an*). Tigernach gives it at 520.

<sup>2</sup> *Darerca*.—The "rest" of Darerca is entered before, at 516.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Cluaeth*.—In A. and B. the words "son of Cluaeth" are represented by moo cluaethi, which seems corrupt. The name in the corresponding entry in the Ann. Four Mast.

is mac loiti, "son of Loit." But the Chron. Scot. (518), has Mocloite, altered by Rod. O'Flaherty to *Mac Cloithe*, or son of *Cloth*. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 39, note 10.

<sup>4</sup> *Others*.—The corresponding Latin is not in A. or B. In fact, even the word *pecundum* is neither in B., nor in Clar. 49. See 601 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *According to some*.—*Secundum* quorðam. Not in B. St. Cainnech's birth is again entered under 526.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 15.) A.D. 518. The birth of Colum Cille,<sup>1</sup> on the same day in which Buíte, son of Bronach, slept. The rest of Darerca,<sup>2</sup> who was called Moninne. [518.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 519. Conlaedh, bishop of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgál, son of Conall, son of Niall. Colgu, son of Cluaeth,<sup>3</sup> King of Airthera, and Muirchertach Mac Erca, were victors. Comgall of Bangor was born, according to [others<sup>4</sup>]. [519.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 7.) A.D. 520. Cainnech of Achadh-bó was born, according to some.<sup>5</sup> [520.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 521. [521.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 522. The battle of Detna,<sup>6</sup> in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgál, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall, according to others.<sup>7</sup> Buiti, son of Bronach, died. Colum Cille was born.<sup>8</sup> [522.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias<sup>9</sup> 524). The battle of Cainri,<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, and [the rest] of Beoid, bishop of Ard-carna. Rest of Saint Brigit, in the 70th<sup>11</sup> year of her age. [523.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn. .) A.D. 524. John,<sup>12</sup> the 51st Pope of the Church of Rome, having lived two years in the See of Peter, came to Constantinople; and when, on [524.]

<sup>6</sup> *Of Detna.*—Not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Others.*—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Born.*—The entry in B. is *uel híc naíuítar Coluim Cille*, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

<sup>9</sup> *Alias.*—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Battle of Cainri.*—There is some error in this entry, which it is very hard, if not impossible, to rectify.

Niall had no son named Cainri. The name might have been so written, by mistake, for Cairbri.

<sup>11</sup> *In the 70th.*—The death of St. Brigit is recorded in these Annals, from different authorities, at 523, 525, and 527. Tigernach has it at 526. Early authorities state that she survived St. Patrick 30 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 523.

<sup>12</sup> *John.*—*Íohannar*, A.



peruenit Rauennam ueniret, Teoſtopiciuſ rex Aſtrianuſ  
eum cum comitibuſ carceribꝯ adſuſtione peremit,  
cuiuſ corpor ꝯ Rauenna tranſlatum in baſilica  
beati Petri reſultum eſt, poſt duorꝯ annorꝯ 7 .ix.  
menſerꝯ 7 dieſꝯ xiiii.

¶ Ct. Ianaiꝯ. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º u.º  
Dormitatio ſancte bꝯuſite anno .lxx. etatiſꝯ ſue.  
Ailill epꝯcopꝯ Aſto Mačā quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianaiꝯ. (6 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º ui.º  
Natiuitaſꝯ Caimnič Acharo bo. Moſſꝯ illaio mic  
Dunlainge mic Enna níač mic bꝯeaſail belaič. Anno  
regiæ urbiſꝯ .i. Conſtantiuopolim conditæ, c.xc.iiii.,  
Iuſtinuſꝯ impꝯator Iuſtinianum ex ſopore ſua nepo-  
tem, iamduſum a ſe nobiliſſimum deſignatum quoque  
regni ſui ſuccꝯſſoremque creauit, ¶ Ct. Aſpuliſꝯ. Ipſe  
uero quarto ab hoc menſe uita deſeruit, anno impꝯii  
ix.º menſe ii.º Paſſatio ſancti Ailbe.

- .b. ¶ Ct. Ianaiꝯ. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º  
iiii.º Felix Romane ecclꝯie epꝯcopuſꝯ ſedit annis .iiii.  
menſibuſꝯ ix. diebuſꝯ .xiiii. Iohannuſꝯ et dieſꝯ .xiiii. et  
menſibuſꝯ .ii. et diebuſꝯ .xiii. Felix epꝯciunt quartum  
annum, et reſultuſꝯ eſt in baſilica Petri beati  
apoſtoli. bellum Cinnaič et bellum Ačā riſhe ſop  
laičnu. Muſſcepſač mac Eſcæ uictor ſuit. Uel hic  
dormitacio bꝯuſide ſecunduſꝯ libꝯum Mochoſ.

¶ Ct. Ianaiꝯ. (2 p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º uiiii.º  
Natiuitaſꝯ Coemaiſꝯ bꝯicc. Benedictuſꝯ monachuſꝯ  
claruit.

<sup>1</sup> *St. Brigit.*—See under 523.

<sup>2</sup> *Ailill.*—A mutilated note in the marg. in A. ſuggeſts that he waſ of the Uí-Breſail. In the Liſt of the Succeſſorſ of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leiſter* (p. 42, col. 3), thiſ Ailill, who iſ there called “primuſ,” aſ well aſ hiſ ſucceſſor, Ailill “ſecunduſ,” iſ ſtated to haue been from Druimchád, in Uí-Breſail. The

death of Ailill “the ſecond” iſ entered under 535 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Caimnech.*—St. Canice, Patron St. of Oſſory. Hiſ birth iſ alſo entered *ſupra*, at 520. Tigernach placeſ hiſ birth at 517, which ſeemſ the true date, aſ hiſ obit iſ given at 599 *infra* (=600), in hiſ 84th year, according to Tigern.

<sup>4</sup> *Saint Ailbhe.*—Founder and Patron

his return, he had arrived at Ravenna, Theodoric, the Arian king, put him and his companions to death under the rigour of imprisonment. His body, removed from Ravenna, was buried in the church of St. Peter, after two years, and nine months, and seventeen days.

Kal. Jan. (Thursday.) A.D. 525. The repose of St. Brigit,<sup>1</sup> in the 70th year of her age. Ailill,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Armagh, rested. [525.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday.) A.D. 526. The birth of Cainnech,<sup>3</sup> of Achadh-bo. Death of Illand, son of Dunlaing, son of Enna Niadh, son of Bresal Belach. In the 197th year after the foundation of the regal city (*i.e.*, Constantinople), on the Kalends of April, the Emperor Justin appointed as his successor on the throne Justinian, his nephew by his sister, who had, long before, been designated "*Nobilissimus*" by him. He died in the fourth month following, in the 9th year and 2nd month of his reign. Rest of Saint Ailbhe.<sup>4</sup> [526.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 24.) A.D. 527. Felix, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 4 years, and 9 months,<sup>5</sup> and 14 days (and the 17 days<sup>6</sup> of John, and the two months and 13 days of Felix, make the fourth year); and he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The battle of Cenn-eich, and the battle of Ath-sighe, *gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. Or, in this year, the repose of Brigid,<sup>7</sup> according to the Book of Mochod.<sup>8</sup> [527.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5.) A.D. 528. Birth of Coeman Brecc. Benedict, the monk, attained celebrity. [528.]

of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 533 and 541, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Months*. — menribur, B.; menre, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Days*. — The original of the parenthesis here, which in A. seems very corrupt, is not represented in the text of B.

<sup>7</sup> *Repose of Brigid*. — See note under 523, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Book of Mochod*. — See note on the "Book of the Monks," under 511 *supra*. The clause ꝛecunꝛum libꝛum Mochod is only found in A. (*al. man.*) and Clar. 49.

Fol. 19ab.

Ʒct. 1anair. (3 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xxx.º ix.º

Ʒct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º Corpus sancti Antonii monachi diuina reuelatione reperitum Alaxandriam perducitur, et in eclesia sancti Iohannis baptizatur humatur.

.b.

Ʒct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 1.º In hoc anno Dionysius patriarcha cyprius cecidit, incipiens ab anno dominicæ incarnationis d.º xx.º qui est Diocletianus cc.º xl. ui.º.

Ʒct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 11.º 111. bellum in hoc anno septa uno, et porrito ergense ecc leccam lias, Felix repulitur est in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Bellum Eblinne pua Muirceptač mac Erce, 7 cač muiži Cilbe for laigniu, 7 cač Cilōne for Conachta, 7 cač Almuine, 7 cat Cinneič for laigniu, 7 orđain na Cliač in uno anno. Cač Alča riđe. muirceptach mac Earca uictor erat.

Ʒct. 1anair (1. p., l. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 111.º Demetrio Muirceptaiz fili Erce, .i. Muirceptaiz mic Muirceadaid mic Eođain mic Neill .ix. žial-laiž, in dolio pleno uino, in arce Cletiz puppa doinn. Quier Cilbe imleča 1buir. Donitatur romanus episcopus redit annis .11. diebus xx. ui., repuliturque est in basilica beati Petri apostoli.

<sup>1</sup> Year 520.—This should be the year 532.

<sup>2</sup> The 246th.—Should be "248th," Dioclesian having been proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 284. The old hand adds "Dion. Exiguus," in the margin in A.

<sup>3</sup> Three battles.—In orig. (A.) .111. bellum. The entry seems quite unintelligible, being, as it stands "tria bellum (sic) in hoc anno gesta uno et possito (corrected from possite, by old hand) ergense ecc leccam lias." For .111. bellum, we might perhaps read 111. belłā ("six battles"—this being

the number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecc leccam lias*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 527, seems to indicate that some great confusion has occurred in the transcription of the text. The entry, unfortunately, is not found in B., and is only represented in Clar. 49, by "3ª Bella hoc anno." The so-called "translator" who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full



Kal. Jan. (Tuesd.) A.D. 529. [529.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn.) A.D. 530. The body of St. Anthony, the monk, having been recovered by Divine revelation, is conveyed to Alexandria, and buried in the church of St. John the Baptist. [530.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 9.) A.D. 531. In this year Dionysius wrote his Paschal Cycle, commencing from the year 520<sup>1</sup> of the Incarnation of our Lord, which is the 246th<sup>2</sup> of Dioclesian. [531.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 20.) A.D. 532. Three<sup>3</sup> battles were fought in this one year, et possito ergense ecc lecam lias, Felix was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. The battle of Eblinne, *gained* by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and the battle of Magh-Ailbhe, *gained* over the Leinstermen, and the battle of Aidhne over the Connaughtmen, and the battle of Almhu, and the battle of Cenn-eich, over the Leinstermen, and the plunder of the Clius, in one year.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Ath-sighe. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [532.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 533. The drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, *i.e.*, Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, in a vat full of wine, in the fort<sup>5</sup> of Cletech, over the Boyne. The rest of Ailbhe<sup>6</sup> of Imlech-Ibhair. Boniface, bishop of Rome, having sat 2 years and 26 days, was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. [533.]

entry before him, in some ancient copy, but was probably unable to understand it, and therefore passed it by.

<sup>4</sup> *In one year.*—In uno anno. Not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *In the fort.*—In aice, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for aice. In an ancient account of the death of Muirchertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, it is stated that his destruction was contrived by a fairy woman named *Sin* (pron. Sheen), for whose society he had dis-

carded his queen. But his relative St. Cairnech of Dulane (in Meath), having persuaded him to take back h's queen, and dismiss his fairy favourite, the latter, through her fairy machinations, successfully plotted the destruction of King Muirchertach. The tale is wild and imaginative, but contains much historical information. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 527, and *Chron. Scot.*, at 531.

<sup>6</sup> *Rest of Ailbhe.*—His "rest" is also entered under 526 and 541.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 ρ., l. 12.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°  
 iii.° Dormitatio Mučti discipuli Patricii xiii. Κτ.  
 septembrii; sic ipse scripsit in epistola sua,  
 Maučteur peccator prepperter, sancti Patricii dis-  
 cipulus, in Domino salutem. Bellum Lóčara móre  
 eiriti da inber ría Tuáčal maelgarb mac Cormaic  
 čaeič mic Cairbre mic Neill .ix. ġiallaiġ for Cian-  
 nachta. Cač Aiblinne ría Muircheartach mac Earca  
 for Laiġriu ut alii uolunt.

b. Fol. 19ba. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (3 ρ., lu. 23.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°  
 ii.° Huc usque Marcellinus perduxit cronicon suum.  
 Mercurius qui et Iohannis natione romanus romane  
 ecclesiae episcopus redit annis .ii. mensibus .iiii.  
 diebus .ii., sepultus est in basilica beati Petri  
 apostoli. Perditio panis. Ailill episcopus Airo  
 mača obiit. Uel hic bačað Muircheartaiġ mic  
 Earca, secundum alios.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (5 ρ., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°  
 ii.° Bellum Eiblinne montis. Tuáčal maelgarb reġ-  
 nauit annis .xi. Uel hic dormitatio sancti Močta  
 discipuli Patricii.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ii.° Agari-  
 tur natione romanus, Romane ecclesie episcopus  
 redit mensibus .xi. diebus .iiii., et in basilica beati  
 Petri apostoli sepultus est: xxi diei Dominiati,  
 et .iiii. menses et .ii. diei Mercurii, et .xi. menses  
 et diei .iiii. Agariti, expiunt annum et .iiii. menses

<sup>1</sup> *Mochta*.—(Mauchteus) A. The clause here quoted is not in B., but is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Luachair-mór*.—The Four Mast., who have the entry of this battle under A.D. 528, state that it was called the "battle of Ailbhe in Brega," and was gained over the "Cianachta of Meath." The place is now supposed to be represented by Clonalvy, bar.

of Upper Duleek, co. Meath. It is entered again, under 538.

<sup>3</sup> *As some say*.—ut alii uolunt. Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ailill*.—A marg. note in A. has so ib ðneairail beor ("of the Ui-Bresail still.") See note under 525 *supra*, regarding another bishop of Armagh of the name.

<sup>5</sup> *Sliabh-Eibhlinne*.—Aibhlinne, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 534. The repose of [534.]  
 Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 13th of the Kalends  
 of September. Thus he wrote in his epistle: "Mochta,<sup>1</sup>  
 a sinner, presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, sends greet-  
 ing in the Lord." The battle of Luachair-mór<sup>2</sup> between  
 two 'invers,' *was gained* by Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of  
 Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager,  
 over Cianachta. The battle of Aibhlinne *was gained*  
 by Muirchertach Mac Erca over the Leinstermen, as some  
 say.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 535. Thus far Marcel- [535.]  
 linus brought down his Chronicle. Mercurius, who was  
 also called John, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church  
 of Rome, sat 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days; and was  
 buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Failure  
 of bread. Ailill,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Armagh, died. Or, in this  
 year, the drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, according  
 to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 4.) A.D. 536. Battle of [536.]  
 Sliabh-Eibhlinne.<sup>5</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh reigned eleven<sup>6</sup>  
 years. Or, in this year, the repose of Saint Mochta,<sup>7</sup>  
 disciple of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 537. Agapitus, a Roman by birth, [537.]  
 bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 11 months and 8 days.  
 He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle.  
 Twenty-six days of Boniface, and 4 months and 6 days  
 of Mercurius, and 11 months and 8 days of Agapitus,  
 make up a year, and 4 months, and 10 days. The battle

A.D. 534. Now known as the Sliabh-  
 Phelim Mountains, on the confines of  
 Tipperary and Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Eleven years.*—A. and B. have  
 "annis xi". But Clar. 49 has ii. (for  
 'two' years), which is probably a mis-  
 take for 11. The murder of Tuathal  
 Maelgarbh is recorded *infra*, at 543,  
 and as the length of his reign was

eleven years, the date of his accession  
 must have been 532. Tuathal *Mael-*  
*garbh* was grandson of Cairbre, son  
 of Niall, and the only sovereign of  
 Ireland in this line. His surname is  
 interpreted *calvo-asper* by O'Flaherty.

<sup>7</sup> *Mochta.*—His "dormitatio" is en-  
 tered above, under the year 534.



et .x. dies. bellum Cloenlocha ubi cecidit Mane mac Cerpbaill. Morp Comgall mic Domangairt, xxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> anno regni.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Per otio panir. bellum lochar. Tuatal maelgarb (mac Cormaic caite mic Cairbri mic Neill .ix. gillais) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Siluerius natione Romanus redit anno .i. mensibus .ii. dies .xii., confessor obiit.

- .b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Natiuitas Gregorii Rome. Uigilius natione romanus episcopus romane ecclesie redit annis .xiii. mensibus .ii. diebus .xxii. Saracenus defunctus est; Uia palatia repulsa est.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>

Fol. 196b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Morp Comgall mic Domangairt. Albeus pauper.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc[c].<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> bellum Torpen .i. ria Laignib, ubi cecidit mac Erce filius Ailella molt. bellum Slige ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Pergus 7 Donnall, duo filii mac Erce, uictores erant, 7 Cinmire mac Setna 7 Ninnio mac Setni.

- .b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Tuatal maelgarb iugulatus est .i. a n-Speallais allta, la Maelmorcha, cui successit Diarmaid mac Cerpbaill.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (.i. p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Mortalitas prima que dicitur bleped, in qua

<sup>1</sup> Cloenloch.—The Four Mast., at 531, place it in Cinel-Aodha (or Kinalea), a district well known as O'Shaughnessy's country, and lying round the town of Gort, in the co. Galway.

<sup>2</sup> Mane son of Cerpball.—He was of the "Ui-Maine" of Connaught, who derived their tribe-name from

Maine, fifth in descent from Collada-crich.

<sup>3</sup> Comgall.—See note under A.D. 506, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Luachair.—See this battle entered above, at 534.

<sup>5</sup> Son.—The parenthetic matter is not in B.

<sup>6</sup> Confessor.—oferorū, A. of, B.

of Cloenloch,<sup>1</sup> in which fell Mane<sup>2</sup> son of Cerbhall. Death of Comgall<sup>3</sup> son of Domangart, in the 35th year of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 538. Failure of bread. The battle of [538.]  
Luachair.<sup>4</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh, (son<sup>5</sup> of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager), was victor, as some say. Silverius, a Roman by birth, sat 1 year, 5 months, 11 days, and died a confessor.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory<sup>7</sup> at Rome. [539.]  
Vigilius, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 17 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He died at Syracuse, and was buried in the Via Salaria.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 540. [540.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 541. Death of Comgall,<sup>8</sup> son of Domangart. Ailbhe<sup>9</sup> rested. [541.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 542. The battle of Torten<sup>10</sup> *was gained* [542.]  
by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca,<sup>11</sup> son of Ailill Molt. The battle of Sligech, in which fell Eogan Bel, King of Connaught. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were victors, and Ainmire son of Setna, and Ninnidh son of Setna.<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh was slain by [543.]  
Maelmordha, *i.e.* at Greallach-allta, to whom Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill succeeded.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 2.) A.D. 544. The first mor- [544.]  
tality, which is called 'blefed,'<sup>13</sup> in which Mobi Clarainech

<sup>7</sup> *Gregory*.—See under A.D. 544.

<sup>8</sup> *Comgall*.—His death is entered before under 537, which seems the proper date. See a note on the subject at 506, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ailbhe*.—The "quies" of Ailbhe is recorded above under the year 533.

<sup>10</sup> *Torten*.—So called from the Ui-Tortain, a small branch of the Airghialla, who settled near Ardbraccan in Meath. They derived their name from Tortan, fifth in descent from Colla-da-crich.

<sup>11</sup> *Mac Erca*.—Tigernach states

that the "men of Cera" (or tribes inhabiting the barony of Carra, co. Mayo), descended from him. This battle is entered again under 547.

<sup>12</sup> *Setna*.—This should be "Duach," as in Tigernach and the Ann. Four Mast.

<sup>13</sup> *Blefed*.—See several references to this plague in the *Census of Ireland* for 1851, part V., vol. I., p. 46, where some curious information on the subject of this and other plagues is collected.

Mobi clapannecc obuit. Morp Comgall mic Dom-  
anḡairt ut alii dicunt. Diarmaid mac Perḡura  
Ceprbeoil mic Conaill crenḡainne mic Neill .ix.  
ḡiallaiḡ pegnape incipit, recundum librum Cuanach.  
Uel hic Natuirtar ḡregorii recundum alior.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º  
ii.º] Daire Colum cille fundata erit.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º  
(alias 47.) bellum Sligiḡe in quo ceceppit Eugen bel (.i.  
rex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Perḡur duo filii Muircep-  
taig mic Earca, 7 Ainmire mac Setna mic Perḡura mic  
Conaill gulban mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaiḡ, uictorep erant.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ii.º  
Dubtaḡ (no Duacḡ, do fil Cholla uair) ab Arḡ maḡa  
quieuit. Cluain mic Noir fundata erit. Caḡ Tortan  
ria laḡnu, in quo cecidit mac Earca mic Ailella  
muilte. Uel hic caḡ Sligiḡe.

[Ct. 1anair. (6ª p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º  
iiii.º] Dorruitacio filii arḡuicir .i. Ciapaini, anno  
xxx. iiii. aetatis sue (uel anno 7º postquam Cluain  
mic Noir conrtuere cepit). Tigernaḡ Cluana eoir.  
Mortalitay magna in qua iri paupant, Finnio macc  
u Teluuib, Colaim nepor Craunḡainan, Mac tail  
Cille cuilind, Sinḡeall mac Cenannḡain abbar Cille  
achaid ḡrummy[a] roto, 7 Columbae innrae Celtrae.  
Uel hoc anno Tuacal maelgarb ri Teampach in-

Fol. 20aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Gregory*.—Afterwards styled the  
“Great.” See also under 539.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias* 47.—Added in old hand in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Sligeach*.—The river which gives  
name to the town of Sligo. This battle  
is entered above at the year 542.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall*.—The remainder of this  
entry is not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Duach*.—This is the name in B.,  
and also in the list of the *Comarbs*  
(or successors) of St. Patrick, in the  
*Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3. The

original of the parenthesis appears as  
a gloss in the original hand in A., and  
also in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Tortan*.—This battle is entered  
above at the year 542, where see note.  
The text of this and the entry which  
follows in A. is represented in B. by  
uel hic bellum tortan 7 bellum  
Sligiḡe.

<sup>7</sup> *Clonmacnoise*.—This clause is not  
in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-eois*.—Clones, co. Monaghan.



died. The death of Comgall, son of Domangart, as some say. Diarmait, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Crimthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, begins to reign, according to the Book of Cuanu. Or, in this year, the birth of Gregory,<sup>1</sup> according to some.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 545. Daire-Coluim-Cille was founded. [545.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24. A.D. 546 (alias 47).<sup>2</sup> The battle of Sligech,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Eugen Bel (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Domnall<sup>4</sup> and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca, and Ainmire son of Setna (son of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager), were victors. [546.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 5.) A.D. 547. Dubtach (or Duach,<sup>5</sup> of the race of Colla Uais), abbot of Armagh, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois was founded. The battle of Tortan<sup>6</sup> was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca, son of Ailill Molt. Or, in this year, the battle of Sligech. [547.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 16.) A.D. 548. The falling asleep of the son of the Carpenter, *i.e.*, Ciaran, in the 34th year of his age, (or in the 7th year after he had commenced to build Clonmacnoise.<sup>7</sup>) Tigernach of Cluain-eois<sup>8</sup> [died.] Great mortality, in which these persons rested: Finnio Macc-U-Telduibh,<sup>9</sup> Colam descendant of Craumthanan,<sup>10</sup> Mac-Tail of Cill-Cuilind; Sinchell son of Cenandan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota, and Colum of Inis-Celtra. Or, in this year,<sup>11</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh, King of [548.]

<sup>9</sup> *Macc U Telduibh.* — Corruptly written *maccuë tuië* in A. Not in B. The name is *Mac Creduib* in Clar. 49. But this is more corrupt still. Tigernach, at the parallel place, gives the name as printed above.

<sup>10</sup> *Descendant of Craumthanan.* — The Four Masters (A.D. 548) call him Colum son of Crimthann. But he was really the son of Ninnidh, who

was the fifth in descent from Crimthann.

<sup>11</sup> *This year.* — This entry is added at foot of fol. 19bb. in A., in an old hand. It is represented in B., in the text, after the name of *Columba of Inis-Celtra*, merely by *uel hoc anno Tuatal maelgarb ingulatur puit*. The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.

τερνιτ ι n-ḡpeallais eilte, iugulatur o Maelmhor hu mic h1, qui et ipse p̄tatim occipitur ep̄t. Unde dicitur echt m̄aelmhoir.

†Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ix.° Bellum cuile Conaire i Ceru, ubi ceciderunt Clilill inbanna (.i. p̄i Connacht), 7 Ceð fortobol .i. α bpaṭair. P̄p̄sur 7 Domnall (.i. da mac Muirceprais mic Ep̄ce) uictorep̄ ep̄ant. Uel hoc anno quier Tigernaci.

†Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° Quier Dauidor Parannaini (p̄ili ḡuair̄e i p̄arannai), ep̄ircepi Ar̄o macha et legati totius Hibernie.

†Ct. 1anair. (2 p.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° i.° Bellum Cuilne in quo ceciderunt corcu Oche Muman orationibur itae Cluano. Morp̄ foṭaṭ̄ p̄ili Conaill.

†Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ii.° Morp̄ Euṭaṭ̄ mic Conleio .i. p̄i Ulaṭ, α quo hu Eṭaṭ̄ Ulaṭ nati sunt, 7 morp̄ D̄ic mic Deici. Morp̄ Craum̄tain mic D̄riuui. Sic in libro Cuanaṭ̄ inueni .i. Reilei Patraic do tabairt i p̄ep̄in i cinn t̄p̄i x̄p̄i bliadan iar n-et̄echt Patraic la Colum cille. T̄p̄i minna uair̄le do p̄aḡbail ip̄in aḡnucal .i. α ṭoaṭ̄ 7 p̄oircela inṭo aingili, 7 clocc in aṭ̄eṭ̄ta. 18 amlaio po po foḡail

<sup>1</sup> *Feat.*—echt.—Translated “great act,” in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh Fortobol.*—More correctly called Aedh Fortamhail (“Aedh the Strong”) by the Four Mast., at the year 544.

<sup>3</sup> *Tigernach.*—His death is among the entries for the previous year.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of.*—The parenthetic clause is added as a gloss in A., in a very old hand. There is no entry for this year in B., but Clar. 49 has the notice of David in exactly the same words as A. The name of David does not occur in any of the Lists of the Bishops of Armagh ac-

cessible to the Editor. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), vol. 1, p. 38, where reasons are adduced in disproof of the statement above given regarding David, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293, col. 2, where it is stated that this David was the same person who was called Fiacher [or Fiachra] in the “Psalter of Cashel.” The name “Fiachra,” occurs in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), and in other ancient lists, as the successor of Duach, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given above under the year 547. The entry is written in a coarse hand in A.

Tara, perished in Grellach-eilte, being slain by Maelmor Ua-Mic-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after. Hence is said the 'feat<sup>1</sup> of Maelmor.'

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 549. The battle of Cul-Conaire in Cera, in which fell Ailill Inbanna (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Aedh Fortobol,<sup>2</sup> *i.e.*, his brother. Fergus and Domnall (*i.e.*, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca) were victors. Or, in this year, the rest of Tigernach.<sup>3</sup> [549.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 550. The rest of David, descendant of Farannan, (son<sup>4</sup> of Guaire, descendant of Farannan), Bishop of Armagh, and Legate of all Ireland. [550.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond.) A.D. 551. The battle of Cuilen,<sup>5</sup> in which the Corco-Oche of Munster were slain, through the prayers of Ita of Cluain.<sup>6</sup> Death of Fothad, son of Conall. [551.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed.) A.D. 552. Death of Eacha, son of Conled, *i.e.*, King of Ulad, from whom the Ui-Echach of Ulad are descended; and death of Bec Mac Deiche.<sup>7</sup> Death of Craumthan, son of Brian. Thus I find in the Book of Cuanu, viz.:—The relics of Patrick were placed in a shrine, at the end of three score years after Patrick's death, by Colum-cille. Three splendid *minna*<sup>8</sup> were found in the tomb, to wit, his goblet, and the Angel's [552.]

<sup>5</sup> *Cuilen*.—Written *Cuilen* in Irish text. But *Cuilen* is the genit. form, the nom. of which may be Cuilen. (Compare *colinn*, "caro;" gen., *colno*, Ebel's Zuess, p. 41.) As the Corco-Oche of Munster were certainly located in what is the present county of Limerick, if this suggestion is correct, the site of the battle was probably the present village of Cullen, near the Limerick Junction, but situated within the limits of the county Tipperary. Keating (at reign of Diarmait mac Cerbhaill) calls the event the battle of *Cill-Cuile*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ita of Cluain*.—St. Ita of Cluain.

The site of St. Ita's church, anciently called Cluain-Credail, is now known as Killeedy, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Bec Mac Deiche*.—His death is entered at 557 *infra*, where the name is written Bec Mac De, the more usual form.

<sup>8</sup> *Minna*, plur. of *minn*, or *mind*, which signifies a crown, diadem, or precious thing. The term was also generally applied to reliquaries, on which oaths were sworn; and thus came to signify, in a secondary sense, an oath.



int aingel do Colum cille inna minna .i. in coač do ðun  
7 cloc in aitechta do Aðro mača 7 roircela inn aingil  
do Colum cille fein. 18 aipe do ġaraþ roircela in  
aingil de, ap ip a laim in aingil appoét Colum cille  
he. Uel hic quier Ðauioir epircopi Aðro macha et  
legati.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º l.º iii.º Natiuitar  
Lugdaḡ mic u Ochae. Pertiþ (.i. lepra) que uocata  
ert in rañthþore.

Fol. 20ab. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º l.º iiii.º Cathub  
mac Ferḡura epircop Ačro cinn obut. Colman mar  
mac Ðiarpmata deiḡ mic Ferḡura ceppbeoil mic  
Conaill Cpeñčainne mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaig, quem  
Dubploir iugulauiþ. Ecclesia Þenncuir punḡata ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.º l.º ii.º  
Pelagiur natione romanur pedit annur .xi. diebur  
.xiiii. repultur ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli.  
Mortalitar magna hoc anno .i. in čron čonaill .i. in  
buiðe čonaill.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º l.º ii.º  
Morr Ferḡna (uel Þiačāč) nepotiþ 1bḡaig, reḡir Uloth.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º l.º iiii.º  
Iugulatio Colman moir mic Ðiarpmata quem Dubploir  
iugulauiþ. Ceana Tempa la Ðiarpmat mac Cepbaill,  
et puḡa ante filium Maelčon, et morr ġabrain mic  
Domangairt. Þrendinur ecclesiam i cluain perta pun  
ḡauit. Morr Eačāč mic Conlaif piḡ Ulač. Morr Þiḡ  
mic ðe ppopetae.

<sup>1</sup> *The rest of David*.—Added in coarse hand in A. See the note under the year 550 in reference to the person called David, Bishop of Armagh and Legate of all Ireland. The foregoing entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Samthrose*.—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trusci* is glossed by "scabiem;" which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the "samthrose" was a cutaneous disease.

<sup>3</sup> *Colman*.—This entry is faultily constructed. The death of Colman is again entered under 557, in more accurate terms. See under A.D. 599.

<sup>4</sup> *Founded*.—The foundation of the church of Bangor is again entered at the year 558.

<sup>5</sup> *Cron-Conaill*.—This is further ex-

Gospel, and the Bell of the Testament. This is how the Angel distributed the treasures for Colum-cille, viz.:—the goblet to Down, and the Bell of the Testament to Armagh, and the Angel's Gospel to Colum-cille himself. The reason it is called the Angel's Gospel is, because it is from the Angel's hand Colum-cille received it. Or, in this year, the rest of David,<sup>1</sup> Bishop of Armagh, and Legate.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 553. The birth of Lugaid Mac Ui Ochaë. The distemper (*i.e.*, leprosy), which is called the Samthroc.<sup>2</sup> [553.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 554. Cathub, son of Fergus, bishop of Achad-cinn, died. Colman<sup>3</sup> the Great, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whom Dubsloit killed. The church of Bangor was founded.<sup>4</sup> [554.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 4.) A.D. 555. Pelagius, by birth a Roman, sat 11 years and 18 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. A great mortality in this year, *i.e.*, the *cron-conaill*,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.*, the *buidhe-conaill*. [555.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 556. Death of Fergna (or Fiacha), descendant of Ibdach, King of Ulad. [556.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 557. The slaying of Colman<sup>6</sup> the Great, son of Diarmait, whom Dubsloit slew. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the flight before the son of Maelchon, and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart. Brendan founded a church in Cluain-ferta. The death of Eacha,<sup>7</sup> son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh. The death of Bec Mac De, the prophet.<sup>8</sup> [557.]

plained by *buidhe-conaill*. *Crón* means 'saffron-colour,' and *buidhe* 'yellow.' The term is usually written *crom-conaill*. (See *Census of Ireland*, 1851, part 5, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.) But the form *cron-conaill* seems the more correct. The second member of the name, 'conaill,' is evidently the same as the word *connall* (gl. stipulam: *Reliq. Celt.* 38). The disease was of

the nature of jaundice. It seems to have been the same kind of disease as that which proved so fatal in 548. It was variously Latinized *flava pestis*, *flava icteritia*, and *icteritia*.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman*.—See under the year 554.

<sup>7</sup> *Eacha*.—The death of this person is also entered under the year 552 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Prophet*.—The epithet *prophetæ* (or 'propetæ,' as in A.), is not in B.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º l.º uiii.º Ecclesia  
Benncair fundata est.

.b. †Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º l.º ix.º Peirp Teñra  
la Diarmait mac Cerbhaill 7 moir Gabrain mic  
Domangairt secundum alior. Immirge re mac  
Maelcon (.i. bpuide rex). Cañ Cuile dreimne.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º lx.º Bellum Cuile  
dreimne for Diarmait mac Cerbhaill, ubi .iii. milia  
ceciderunt. Perpsur 7 Domnall da mac mic Erce (.i. da  
mac Muircherlais mic Muirceadaig mic Eogain mic  
Neill), 7 Cinmire mac Setni, 7 Nainnir mac Duac (ri  
Connacht) uictorey erant, 7 Aeð mac Echach tirm-  
charna ri Connacht. per orationey Colum cille  
uicerunt. Praechan mac Temnan ire do rigne in n-erbe  
n-druad do Diarmait. Tuasatan mac Daimin mic  
Sairan mic Cormaic mic Eogain ire pola in erbe  
n-druad tar cenn. Maglaine po cing tarre qui solus  
occipit est. Bellum Cuile uirpen.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º lx.º i.º Uel hic  
bellum cuile uirpen i Tebta for Diarmait mac  
Cerbhaill re n-Aeð mac Brenain. Diarmait fugit.

Fol. 206a. Bellum Mona daire.

The death of Bec Mac De is entered above at the year 552, where the name is differently written.

<sup>1</sup> *Founded*.—See under 554, where the foundation of the Church of Bangor is also recorded. In Clar. 49, in the passage parallel to the present, the word 'finita' is used instead of 'fundata.' But Clar. 49 is a very poor authority.

<sup>2</sup> *According to others*.—Secundum alior. In B. only.

<sup>3</sup> *Expedition*.—This entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word immirge means a hosting, expedition, or assembly. Skene (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 344) under-

stands immirge (or as he writes it *Imirge*) to mean "expulsion." But this is wrong.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Cul-dreimne*.—The ostensible cause of this battle was the execution, by King Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, of Curnan, son to the King of Connaught, who was forced from St. Columba's protection, to which he had fled, and the desire on the part of the Northern Hy-Neill to revenge the insult offered to their kinsman. The real cause would seem to have been the rivalry of the two great families. In the account of the battle in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 555, however, an additional cause is assigned, namely



Kal. Jan. A.D. 558. The church of Bangor was founded.<sup>1</sup> [558.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 559. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, (according to others<sup>2</sup>). An expedition<sup>3</sup> by the son of Maelchon (*i.e.*, King Bruide). The battle of Cul-dreimne. [559.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 560. The battle of Cul-dreimne,<sup>4</sup> *gained* [560.] over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, in which 3,000 fell. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca (*i.e.*, two sons<sup>5</sup> of Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall), and Ainmire, son of Setna, and Nainnid, son of Duach, King of Connaught,<sup>6</sup> were victors, and Aedh, son of Echa Tirmcharna,<sup>7</sup> King of Connaught. Through the prayers of Colum-Cille they conquered. Fraechan, son of Temnan,<sup>8</sup> it was that made the Druids' *erbe*<sup>9</sup> for Diarmait. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eogan, it was that threw over head the Druids' *erbe*.<sup>9</sup> Maglaine that passed over it, who alone was slain. The battle of Cul-Uinsen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 561. Or, in this year, the battle of Cul-Uinsen, in Tebhtha, was gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, by Aedh son of Brenan. Diarmait fled. The battle of Moin-Daire. [561.]

a decision given by King Diarmait in a dispute between Colum Cille and St. Finnen. See O'Donovan's notes on the subject, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 555. That it was considered an era in the life of St. Colum Cille appears from Adamnan's words, who dates the arrival of St. Colum Cille in Britain as occurring in the 'second year after the battle of Cule-Drebene.' The name Cooledrevny is now obsolete, but Colgan states that the place was in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, on the north. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 452.) It must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Drumcliff.

<sup>5</sup> *Two sons*.—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in Clar. 49.

<sup>6</sup> *King of Connaught*.—Not represented in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Tirmcharna*.—Not in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Temnan*.—'Tenusan,' in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, and other authorities. These particulars are not in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Druids' erbe*.—*erbe* *noṛuaṛo*—The meaning of this 'Druids' *erbe*, some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.

[Ct. 1a naip. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ii.º  
 bellum Mona daire ločair for Cruithniu re n-uib  
 Neill in tuairceipt. Baetan mac Cinn co n-uib Cruith-  
 niuº nođrič fri Cruithniu. Genur Eugain 7 Conaill  
 mercede conducti inna lee 7 aipde Eolarγs.

Sinrit faebra rinrit fir  
 1 moim moir Daire ločair,  
 Aobair compoma do cept,  
 Secht riγ Cruithne im Aeo m-brec.

Fillret da mac [mic] Epea  
 Cumma in chetna;  
 Fillir in ri Ainmepe  
 Le relbarb Setna.

Fictir cač Cruithne n-uile,  
 [Ocur] forloircepet Eilne;  
 Fictir cač n-γabra Lipe  
 Ocur cač Cuile dheimne.

Đertair γiallno iar congail  
 [Aγr riap.] im chnarr nauch,  
 Forγsur Domnall Ainmipe  
 Ocur Nanđiđ mac Duach.

18 alainđ pepar alluad,  
 γabair Baetan for in rluag.  
 Fo la Baetan fuilr burde;  
 Đepad a epen fupri.

<sup>1</sup> The account of this battle in Clar. 49 is as follows:—"The battle of Moindoire Lothair upon the Cruhens, by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin with two of Cruhens fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The cattle and booty of the Eolarγs were given to them of Tirconnell, and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading as wages."

<sup>2</sup> *Sharp weapons.*—These four stanzas are written in the lower margin, fol. 20*ab*, in A. They are not in B. A note in the top marg., fol. 20*b* in A., states that the stanzas above printed should be inserted where they are here introduced.

<sup>3</sup> *Seven.*—VII., A.

<sup>4</sup> *They bear.*—Đertair (lit. "are borne"). Đepair, *Four Mast.*, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 562. The battle of [562.]  
 Moin-daïre-lothair *was gained* over the Cruithni, by the  
 Ui-Neill of the North. Baetan, son of Cenn, with two  
 of the Cruithni, fought against the Cruithni. The Lee  
 and Arda-Eolairg were given to the Cinel-Eogain and  
 Cinel-Conaill, as a reward.<sup>1</sup>

Sharp weapons<sup>2</sup> stretch, men stretch,  
 In the great bog of Daire-lothair—  
 The cause of a contention for right—  
 Seven<sup>3</sup> Cruithnian Kings, including Aedh Brec.

The two sons [of Mac] Erca return  
 In the same manner.  
 The King Ainmire returns  
 With the possessions of Setna.

The battle of all the Cruithni is fought,  
 [And] they burn Eilne.  
 The battle of Gabhair-Lifè is fought,  
 And the battle of Cul-dreimne.

They bear<sup>4</sup> pledges after valour,  
 [Thence westwards] about . . . . . ,  
 Ferggus, Domnall, Ainmire,  
 And Nandidh, son of Duach.

Splendidly<sup>5</sup> he bears his course—  
 Baetan's steed,—upon the host.  
 Pleasing to Baetan of the yellow hair.  
 'Twill bear his burden upon it.

A.D. 557. *Deppair*, *Chron. Scot.*, at  
 A.D. 563.

<sup>5</sup> *Splendidly*.—This stanza is writ-  
 ten on the top margin of fol. 20b, in  
 A. It is not in B. Although printed  
 by O'Donovan in connexion with the

battle of Cul-dreimne, *Four Mast.*,  
 at 555, it seems to belong to the poem  
 of which the foregoing is a fragment,  
 relating to the battle of Moin-daïre-  
 lothair, in which the name of Baetan  
 occurs.



Αἰθαν mac Πιαῖραῖ μοριτυρ. Ναυιζατιο Colum Cille  
αὐτοῖς ἐν πολὺν ἰαε, anno etatir rye xl.º ii.º Iugulacio  
Colman mhoir mic Ðiarmoda.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º iii.º  
Uentur magnur factur ert. Morr Larpe o Ðaiminir.  
Uel hoc anno Ðrenainð punðauit ecclesiam ðluana  
perða.

Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
iii.º Occirrio Ðiarmato mic Cerpbuill .i. la hAeð  
n-ðuð mac Suibne, cui pucceppereunt duo filii mic Erce,  
Perður 7 Domnall. Quier Ðrenðain Ðipor ut alii  
dicunt. bellum Gabrae Liphí 7 morr Ðaimin ðaim-  
airgit.

Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
ii.º bellum Gabrae Liphí. Perður 7 Domnall uictorep  
erant. Morr quoque Domnall filii Muircheptaig  
mic Earca, cui pucceppit Ainmire mac Setni. Iur-  
inur minor annir .xi. ut Þeda dicir pegnauit.

Ct. 1anair. (7 p.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ii.º  
Iohanner natione romanur pedir annir .xii. menribur  
.xi. diebur .xxii., et in basilica beati Petri apostoli  
sepultur ert. Þecht in Iarðoman.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
iii.º Þeðt in Iarðoman la Colman m-bec mac n-Ðiar-  
mato 7 Conall mac Comgaill.

<sup>1</sup> *Island of Ia.*—Iona. B. has merely *de hibernia*, and does not refer to the age of Colum Cille at the time of leaving Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Laisre.*—There were three famous saints of this name, who generally appear in Irish hagiology, with the devotional prefix *Mo* ("my"), in the form *Molaisi*, namely, Molaisi, son of Cairill, abbot of Leithglinn; Molaisi, son of Declan, abbot of Inishmurray, and Molaisi, son of Nadfraech, abbot of Daimhinis, the one in question. He founded the church of Daimh-inis,

'Bovis insula,' in Loch-Erne, now called Devenish, near Enniskillen. The death of Molasse (above called Laisre) is entered again at the year 570.

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain-ferta.*—Omitted from the entry in B. The foundation of the church of Cluain-ferta (or Clonfert, co. Galway), by St. Brendan, is entered before under the year 557.

<sup>4</sup> *Diarmait MacCerbhaill.*—Properly, Diarmait son of Fergus Cerbhaill (or Cerbheoil). In the Ann. Four Masters, the Chron. Scotorum and other Chronicles, it is stated that

Aedan, son of Fiachra, dies. Voyage of Colum-Cille to the Island of Ia<sup>1</sup>, in the 42nd year of his age. The slaying of Colman the Great, son of Diarmait.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 563. A great storm [563.] occurred. The death of Laisræ<sup>2</sup> of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of [564.] Diarmait MacCerbhaill,<sup>4</sup> *i.e.*, by Aedh Dubh<sup>5</sup> son of Suibhne, to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, Fergus and Domnall. The repose of Brendan of Birr, as others say. The battle of Gabair-Liphe; and the death of Daimin Daimairgit.

Kal. Jan. (Frid.) A.D. 565. The battle of Gabair- [565.] Liphe. Fergus and Domnall were victors. Also the death of Domnall, son Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Airmire son of Setna. Justin the younger reigned, as Bede says, eleven years.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 566. John, a Roman by [566.] birth, sat twelve years, eleven months, and twenty-six days, and was buried in the church of St. Peter<sup>6</sup> the apostle. An expedition into Iardoman.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 567. An expedition [567.] into Iardoman,<sup>8</sup> by Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall.

King Diarmait's head was buried in Clonmacnois, and his body in Connor.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Hugh." He was King of Dalaradia, whose father Suibhne Araidhe had been put to death by King Diarmait, and he had in early life been taken in fosterage by Diarmait. But Diarmait having been warned against Aedh, the latter was banished into Alba (Scotland), whence he returned to perpetrate the deed recorded in the above entry. Aedh afterwards fled back to Scotland, and took the clerical habit in one of the Columban Monasteries. But he

returned to Ireland, and became King of Ulad in 581; and was himself slain in 587. Adamnan gives a very bad account of him. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 279.

<sup>6</sup> *Peter*.—πετρῶν, A.

<sup>7</sup> *An expedition into Iardoman*.--This entry is not in B. See the next entry.

<sup>8</sup> *Iardoman*.—"The Western region." In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 565, it is stated that Colman Beg, son of Fergus, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall, King of Dal-Riada, brought a sea fleet

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
un.º Occirpio Ainmirec mic Setna la Fergur mac  
Neillen.

Fol. 20bb.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
ix.º Iugulatio Fergura mic Neillen. Oena, abb  
cluana mic Noir, 7 itae cluana cretail, dormierunt.  
Gillar obuit. Ceðan .h. Piaðrað obuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
A morte Patricii c. anni. Uel hoc anno quier  
Molarre daiminnre.

b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º i.º  
Occirpio da aeu Muiredaig .i. Doetan mac Muirceptaig,  
7 Echaid mac Domnaill .i. mic Muirceptaig mic Ercu,  
tertio anno pegni fui. Cronan mac Tigernaig pi  
Ciannachtæ gleanna gémín occirpor eorum erat.  
Moenu eppcop cluana perta ðrenaind quieuit. Morp  
Demain mic Cairill. Uel hoc anno occirpio Diarmoda  
mic Cearbuill. In hoc anno capta erit in muirgeilt.  
Quier ðhpenuinn ðipra ut alii dicunt.

(murcōðlach) to *Sol* and *Ile*, and carried away spoils therefrom. Here we have the *Sol* and *Ile* of the Four Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman of these Annals. In the Book of Leinster (p. 24b) the expedition to *Iardoman* is stated to have been i ról 7 in íl ("to *Sol* and *Ile*"), agreeing with the Four Masters. The latter is Islay; and the former is either Seil or Colonsay—not Coll, which is too far off, although O'Donovan thought so (note ad an. 565, F. M.). Islay was at this time in the possession of the Scots, as appears from Adamnan's life of St. Columba (ii. 23), having been occupied by Muiredach, son of Aengus, who was first cousin of Conall's grandfather Domangart. Conall's territory lay in Cowall, and this expedition was probably against the rival house

of Gabhran. But it is strange that Colman Beg, whose territory lay very near the centre of Ireland, was adventurous enough to engage in maritime warfare.

<sup>1</sup> *Ainmire*. — Called "Ainmorius filius Setni" by Adamnan. *Vit. Columb. i.*, 7. See again under A.D. 575.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergus*.—Slain in the following year by Aedh son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.

<sup>3</sup> *Fergus*. — The Four Mast. say (568) that Fergus was slain by Aedh, son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father. The entry is repeated under 576.

<sup>4</sup> *Ita of Cluain-credail*.—See note on *Cuilen*, under 551, *supra*. The death of St. Ita is repeated under the year 576, where the repose of Oena of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Gildas, is also repeated.



Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 27.) A.D. 568. Murder of Ain- [568.]  
mire,<sup>1</sup> son of Setna, by Fergus<sup>2</sup> son of Nellen.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 9.) A.D. 569. The slaying of [569.]  
Fergus<sup>3</sup> son of Nellen. Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois,  
and Ita of Cluain-credail,<sup>4</sup> fell asleep. Gildas died.  
Aedhan Ua Fiachrach<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 20.) A.D. 570. From the [570.]  
death of Patrick one hundred years.<sup>6</sup> Or, in this year,  
the repose of Molasse of Daiminis.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Janair. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 571. The assassina- [571.]  
tion of two grandsons of Muiredach, viz. :—Baetán son  
of Muirchertach, and Eochaid son of Domnall (*i.e.*, son of  
Muirchertach Mac Erca) in the third year of their reign.  
Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-  
geimin, was their slayer. Moenu, bishop of Cluain-ferta-  
Brenaind, rested. The death of Deman son of Cairill.  
Or, in this year, the killing of Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill. In  
this year the ‘muirgeilt’<sup>8</sup> was captured. The repose of  
Brendan<sup>9</sup> of Birr, as others say.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan ‘son’ of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

<sup>6</sup> *One hundred years*.—The entry at 552 would refer the death of St. Patrick to the year 492, but this to 470. Tigernach indicates 571 as a hundred years after that event. Again, in these Annals, the year 663 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 203 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1013, *infra*. According to these computations 471 is the latest date. The death of *Sen Patrick* is entered above under the year 461, which partly explains the confusion of dates.

<sup>7</sup> *Molasse of Daiminis*. — Called “Laisre,” under A.D. 563, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Muirgeilt*. — “Sea Wanderer.” Sometimes called *Murgein*, “sea-

born,” and *liban*, “sea-woman.” The entry is fuller in Tigernach. “In this year was caught the *Muirgelt* on the shore of Ollarba, in the net of Beoan, son of Innli, fisherman of Comgall of Bangor;” to which the Four Mast. add “that is, Liban, daughter of Eochaid, son of Mairid.” The legend concerning her (see *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 39, sq.) is, that she was daughter of Eochaid, King of the tract now covered by Lough Neagh, who was drowned by its eruption about the time of the Christian Era; that she was changed into a salmon, and traversed the sea until she allowed herself to be captured on this occasion. Under the names *Muirgen* and *Liban*, she appears mentioned in the Calendar at Jan. 27, and Dec. 18.

<sup>9</sup> *Brendan*.—See under A.D. 564. The death of St. Brendan, of Birr, is

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. (1 p., l. 12.) Anno domini cccc. lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 11.<sup>o</sup> bellum Feimhin in quo uictur ert Colman modicur  
 filiur Diarmato, et ipse euarit. Uel hic bellum  
 Gabrae liri for laighiu. Uel hoc anno bar Dom-  
 naill mic Muircheartaigh mic Earca, cui puccerit  
 Annmipe mac Setnai. Uel sic bellum tola 7 por-  
 tola .i. nomen camporum etir Eile 7 Orraigh, 7  
 etir Cluain perpa Molua 7 Saiher. Piafra mac  
 Baetaim uictor erat.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. (2 p., l. 23<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 111.<sup>o</sup> bellum tola 7 portola in regionibus Cruicne.  
 Morp Conaill mic Comgail anno regni .xvi. rui,  
 qui obtulit inrolam iae Columbe cille.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. (3 p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 111.<sup>o</sup> Magna conuentio Orroma ceata in qua erant  
 Colum cille ocuρ Aed mac Annmipeč.

.b. Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. (4 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>

recorded in *Tigernach* under the year 573, which is probably the true date, although the *Mart. Donegal* and the *Four Mast.* have his obit under A.D. 571.

<sup>1</sup>*Femhin*.—Commonly called Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, county Tipperary. The *Annals of Inisfallen*, which have the entry of this battle under 565, state that Colman Bec was slain therein by the men of Munster. But *Tigernach* (at 573) and the *Four Masters* (at 571) agree with this chronicle in recording the escape of Colman Bec, whose death is mentioned, *infra*, at A.D. 586, and again at 592.

<sup>2</sup>*Gabair-Liphe*.—‘Gabair of the Liffey.’ The situation of this place has not yet been fixed; but Father Shearman, a very good authority,

states that it was the name of a district comprising “the hilly country bounded by the Dublin Mountains on the north; on the east by the River Liffey, from its source in Kippure to Ballymore-Eustace;” its western boundary including “the hills from Tipperkevin, by Rathmore, to Athgoe, towards Tallaght, and the hill of Lyons.” *Loca Patriciana*, p. 28, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>*Tola and Fortola*.—This entry is in the margin in B, and also in A. (in which it is partly obliterated). The *Four Masters* (at 571) have but the name of Tola, which O'Donovan (*Loc. cit.*, note i.) identifies with Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>4</sup>*Ele and Ossory*.—Ele, called from its occupants Ele-O'Carroll, comprised the present baronies of Ballybritt and

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 12.) A.D. 572. The battle of [572.]  
Femhin,<sup>1</sup> in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, was  
vanquished; but he escaped. Or, in this year, the battle  
of Gabair-Liphe<sup>2</sup> over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,  
the death of Domnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Ercu,  
to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Setna. Or thus, the  
battle of Tola and Fortola,<sup>3</sup> viz., the names of plains  
between Ele and Ossory,<sup>4</sup> and between Cluain-ferta-Molua  
and Saighir.<sup>5</sup> Fiachra, son of Baetan,<sup>6</sup> was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 573. The battle of [573.]  
Tola and Fortola, in the territory of the Cruithne.<sup>7</sup> The  
death of Conall, son of Comgall,<sup>8</sup> in the 16th year of his  
reign, who granted the island of Ia to Colum-Cille.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 4.) A.D. 574. The great Con- [574.]  
vention of Druim-Ceta,<sup>9</sup> at which were Colum-Cille, and  
Aedh son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 15.) A.D. 575. A spark of leprosy,<sup>10</sup> [575.]

Clonlisk, in the south of the King's  
County; from which the territory of  
Ossory, now partly represented by  
the baronies of Upperwoods and Clan-  
donagh, in the Queen's County, is  
divided by the Slieve-Bloom Moun-  
tains.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*  
—The former, commonly called Clon-  
fertmulloe, is now known as Kyle, a  
parish in the barony of Clandonagh,  
Queen's County. Saighir, or Seir-  
kieran, is a parish in the barony of  
Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Other-  
wise called Fiachra Lurgan, after-  
wards King of Ulidia. His death is  
recorded under the year 625, *infra*,  
where the name is Fiachna.

<sup>7</sup> *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the  
entry of the battle of Tola and For-  
tola under the preceding year (572)  
the site of the battle is fixed in the

south of the present King's County,  
which was hardly Pictish territory;  
though Fiachra, son of Baetan, the  
victor, was an Ulster chieftain.

<sup>8</sup> *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under  
A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is men-  
tioned as leagued with Colman Bec,  
son of Diarmait, in a maritime expe-  
dition.

<sup>9</sup> *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—  
Μαгна συντιο, for Μ. conuentιο,  
A., B., and Clar. 49. The word  
μορτοαλ, 'great assembly,' is added  
as a gloss over συντιο in B., and in  
the margin in A. On the date and  
place of this famous Convention, see  
Reeves's *Adamnan*, page 37, note b.

<sup>10</sup> *Leprosy.*—This entry is misplaced  
in the MSS., being introduced into  
the middle of the record of the battle  
of Teloch, which should probably  
follow it, as in the printed text in the  
next page (66).



Scintilla leppae et habundantia nucum inau-  
dita. Bellum Teloch<sup>1</sup> i ciunn tpe, in quo cecidit  
Duncað mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de  
pocuir filiorum Gabrain ceciderunt. Morr ðrendain  
mic Ðriuin. Uel hic occipio Ainmireð mic ðetna, de  
quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan robui ri,  
Miu bo mennot nað deilai;  
Inðiu ir forðerð a li  
La hAinmire mac Setnai.

Fol. 21aa. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> Bellum Teloch. Initium regni Tiberii Constantinii  
qui regnauit annis .iiii. Quier ðrendain Clona perita.  
Iugulatio Aedha mic Echað Tirimcarra (aliar Tirim,  
mic Ferðura mic Muireðaið maeil mic Eoðan rreið  
mic ðuað ðalaið mic Ðriuin mic Eathach muiðmeðoin)  
la hui Ðriuin. Primum periculum Uloth in Eupania.  
Uel hic iugulatio Ferðura mic Neilline, 7 Oena abb  
cluana mic Noir, 7 1tae Cluana creðail, 7 Gillar.

**¶** Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
iiii.<sup>o</sup> Quier episcopus Eitcheu Cluana poeta boetan  
Reuerpno Uloth de Eupania. Feidilmið pinn abb Aro  
maða quieuit.

**¶** Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Of Teloch.*—Teloch, A.; teloch, B. Cenn-tire, in which Teloch was situated, and which signifies 'Head of the region,' was the territory of the Cinel-Gabrain.

<sup>2</sup> *Brendan, son of Brian.*—Chief of Teflia. He was brother of Cremthann, mentioned at the year 552, and father of Aedh, whose death is recorded at 588.

<sup>3</sup> *Femen.*—See under the year 572. This *rann*, which is written in *al. man.* in A., and in original hand in B., seems taken from a poem in praise of some king of Munster, after whose death Magh-Femhin was wasted by

Ainmire, son of Setna. The death of Ainmire is recorded above under 568.

<sup>4</sup> *Teloch.*—Teloch (gen. of Teloch), A. See under 575.

<sup>5</sup> *Brendan.*—He died, according to his Acts and the *Four Masters*, on the 16th of May, in the 94th year of his age, at Enach-duin, in the nunnery of his sister Briga, and was buried at Clonfert. Enach-duin, now Annadown, county Galway, had been granted to him by the King of Connaught; and it is probable that the nunnery there was founded by him, and placed under his sister's superintendence. See under the year 582

and an unheard of abundance of nuts. The battle of Teloch,<sup>1</sup> in Cenn-tire, in which fell Duncath, son of Conall, son of Comgall, and many others of the allies of the sons of Gabran. The death of Brendan, son of Brian.<sup>2</sup> Or, in this year, the killing of Ainmire, son of Setna, of whom was said :—

Femen,<sup>3</sup> when there was a King,  
Was not a place without valour.  
To-day, crimson is its aspect  
By Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 26.) A.D. 576. The battle of Teloch.<sup>4</sup> The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned seven years. The repose of Brendan,<sup>5</sup> of Cluain-ferta. Murder of Aedh, son of Eocha Tirmearna (alias<sup>6</sup> Timrim, son of Fergus, son of Muiredach Mael, son of Eoghan Srebh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eocha Muighmedhoin), by the Ui-Briuin. The first adventure of the Ulidians in Eufania.<sup>7</sup> Or, in this year, the murder of Fergus, son of Nellin,<sup>8</sup> and [the repose of] Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Ita,<sup>9</sup> of Cluain-credail, and of Gildas.<sup>9</sup> [576.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 7.) A.D. 577. The rest of Bishop Etchen,<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-fota-Baetain.<sup>11</sup> The return of the Ulidians from Eumania.<sup>12</sup> Feidilmidh Finn, abbot of Armagh, rested. [577.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 18.) A.D. 578. The repose of [578.]

*infra*, where the entry of St. Brendan's death is repeated.

<sup>6</sup> *Alias*.—The clause within brackets, which is not in B., is interlined in A. in a very old hand.

<sup>7</sup> *Eufania*.—Under next year the name is written 'Eumania.' *Tigernach* has 'Eamania.'

<sup>8</sup> *Fergus, son of Nellin*.—See under A.D. 569.

<sup>9</sup> *Ita, Gildas*.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this

year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

<sup>10</sup> *Bishop Etchen*.—He is best known as the bishop at whose hands St. Columba received holy orders. See the curious legend concerning him in Colgan's AA. SS., p. 306, *b.*, *n.* 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 583.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-fota-Baetain*.—Clonfad, par. of Killucan, county Westmeath.

<sup>12</sup> *Eumania*.—See note <sup>7</sup>.

iiii.<sup>o</sup> Quier Uinniani episcopi, mac nepotir fiaač. Benedictur natione romanur redit annur .iiii. menre .i. diebur .xx. ix., repultur ert in basilica beati Petri aporoli. Occirio Aeđa mic Geno, et morr bruidigi pegir nepotum Failgi.

.b. | Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum drama mic Erce, ubi Colgu filius Domnall filii Muirceartaigh mic Muirceadaigh mic Eoghan cecidit. Aeđ mac Ainmirec uictor exreterit. Pecht Orc la h-Aeđan mac Gabrain. Cennalac rex pictorum moritur.

| Cl. 1anair. 4 p., l. .) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> uel hic bellum Drama mic Ercae. Morr Baetan mic Cairill. Pecht Orc.

| Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> bellum Manonn in quo uictor erat Aeđan mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Morr Pergus mac Cairleine.

Fol. 21ab. | Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Morr Peadraig mic Duac pegir Orraigh. Dela-  
giur natione romanur redit annur .x. menribur .ii. diebur .x. bellum manand rri Aeđan. Morr Pergus mac Cairleine. uel hoc anno quier bhpenninn cluana perta recundum alior.

<sup>1</sup> *Vinnian*.—Erroneously printed Umanian by O'Conor. This was St. Finnian, of Magh-bile, or Movilla, the patron saint of the Ulidians.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh, son of Geno*.—This entry is not found in any of the other Annals. At 587, *infra*, the entry 'Mors nepotum Geno' occurs.

<sup>3</sup> *Brudig*.—In the list of kings of Ui-Failgi, or Offaly, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3,) the name of a 'Bruidgin, son of Cathair,' occurs immediately before that of Aedh Roin, whose death is entered within at the year 603. And in the

Pedigree of the Ui-Failgi, in the same authority (p. 314, col. 2), a Bruidgi is set down as fourth in descent from Ros Failgi, the ancestor of the Ui-Failgi.

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-mic-Erca*.—This place has not been identified. Colgu's father, Muirchertach, bore the matronymic of *Mac-Erca*, and from him this place may perhaps have derived its name. See under 580 and 585.

<sup>5</sup> *Or, in this year*.—Uel hic, in B. only.

<sup>6</sup> *Baetan, son of Cairill*.—Entered again at 586, with a 'vel hic.'



Vinnian,<sup>1</sup> the bishop, son of Ua Fiatach. Benedict, a Roman by birth, sat four years, one month, twenty-nine days; and was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The killing of Aedh, son of Geno,<sup>2</sup> and the death of Brudig,<sup>3</sup> King of the Ui-Failgi.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 579. The battle of [579.]  
Druim-mic-Erca,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Colgu, son of Domnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eogan. Aedh, son of Ainmire, remained victor. An expedition to the Orkneys by Aedhan, son of Gabran. Cennalath, King of the Picts, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. .) A.D. 580. Or, in this year,<sup>5</sup> [580.]  
the battle of Druim-mic-Erca. The death of Baetan, son of Cairill.<sup>6</sup> The expedition to the Orkneys.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thursd.) A.D. 581. The battle of Manonn,<sup>8</sup> [581.]  
in which Aedhan, son of Gabran, son of Domangart,<sup>9</sup> was victor. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 582. The death of [582.]  
Feradach, son of Duach, King of Ossory. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat ten years, two months, and ten days. The battle of Manand against<sup>10</sup> Aedhan. The death of Fergna,<sup>11</sup> son of Caiblein. Or, in this year, the repose of Brenaind, of Cluain-ferta, according to others.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Orkneys*.—This is, of course, a repetition of the entry under the year 579. The Orkneys are also noticed at the years 681 and 1013, *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Battle of Manonn*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was the name of "the debateable ground on the confines of the Scots, Picts, Britons, and Saxons, now represented in part by the parish of Slamannan (*Sliabh Manann*, 'Moor of Manann'), on the south-east of Stirlingshire, where it and the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet." *Adamnan*, p. 371, n. d.

O'Donovan was surely wrong in thinking Manann the Isle of Man. (*Frag. of Annals*, 581.)

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Domangart*.—In A. only.

<sup>10</sup> *Against*.—*ꝥꝛꝛ*, A., probably a mistake for *ꝛꝛ*, "by" (*i.e.*, "won by"); in which case the entry would seem a repetition of that under 581. Not in B. Clar. 49 has 'per.'

<sup>11</sup> *Fergna*.—A repetition of the entry at 581.

<sup>12</sup> *According to others*.—*ꝥecunꝛum aꝛꝛꝛ*, in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.

b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Quier Ferzurrro epircopi Duna leðglaipe qui fundauit Cill biein. Maupiciur annir .xxi. pegnauit ut Deua et Iriodorur dicunt. Morp Bruide mic Maelcon pegir pictorum, et morp Feraðaiğ mic Duac pegir Orrige. Uel hoc anno quier Etchen.

**¶** Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iii.º (aliar 85.) Quier mic Nippe abb cluana mic u Noir, .xiii.º anno. Morp Aeða [mic] Suibne, pegir Moenmaiği.

**¶** Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º u.º Occirio baetaim mic Ninneðo filii Duac (aliar mic Ferğura ceannfada) filii Conaill gultan pegir Tempo, qui uno anno pegnauit. Cummaene mac Colmain big mic Diarmata, 7 Cummaene mac Libraen filii Ulannon mic Cerpbaill occiderunt eum consilio Colmain .i. oc leim ind eið. Uel hoc anno cað Opoma mic Erce.

**¶** Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º ui.º bellum Daete in quo cecidit Colman bec mac

<sup>1</sup> *Of Dun-lethglaise.*—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) ðma leðglaipe (of Druim-lethglaise) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter opoma (ðma) to Duna, to make the name Dun leðglaipe (Dun-lethglaise), the usual form. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 41, 144, 224. At the year 589 *infra*, however, the name of the place is as originally written in the present entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Bruide, son of Maelcon.*—Tigernach, too, has the obit of Bruide at 583. But, by a strange prolepsis, the death of Bruide is entered above at 504, and in Tigernach at 505. For the mors of Bruide at 504, in his edition of the Ann. Ult., Dr. O'Connor proposes *nativitas*, an emendation which, as Dean Reeves observes

(Adamnan, 148, note D), “harmonises very well with the true date of his death, as it allows a period of 78 years for the term of his life, but is open to the objection that in both authorities the ‘Battle of Manann by Aedhan,’ is entered under the preceding year (503), although Aedhan was not yet born, and the true date of that battle is 582: which creates a suspicion that these entries were taken from an earlier record whose chronological system was different, or that they were displaced through carelessness in the scribe.”

<sup>3</sup> *Feradach.*—The death of Feradach is also recorded under the preceding year. The *Four Mast.* at 582, and *Tigernach* at 583, state that he was slain by his own people.

<sup>4</sup> *Bishop Etchen.*—See under 577,

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 583. The repose of [583.]  
Fergus, bishop of Dun-lethglaise,<sup>1</sup> who founded Cill-Bien.  
Mauricius reigned twenty-one years, as Bede and Isidore  
state. The death of Bruide, son of Maelcon,<sup>2</sup> King of  
the Picts; and the death of Feradach,<sup>3</sup> son of Duach,  
King of the Osraighe. Or, in this year, the repose of  
Etchen.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 584 (alias 85). The [584.]  
repose of Mac Nisse, abbot of Cluain-mic-u-Nois, in the  
17th year.<sup>5</sup> Death of Aedh [son of] Suibhne, King of  
Moenmagh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 585. The assassina- [585.]  
tion of Baetan, son of Ninnidh, son of Duach (alias, son  
of Fergus Cennfada<sup>6</sup>), son of Conall Gulban, King of  
Tara, who reigned one year. Cummaene, son of Colman  
Bec, son of Diarmait, and Cummaene, son of Libraen, son  
of Illannan, son of Cerbhall, killed him, at the instance  
of Colman—namely, at Leim-ind-eich. Or, in this year,  
the battle of Druim-mic-Erce.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 586. The battle of [586.]  
Daethe,<sup>8</sup> in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait;

where the death of this prelate is  
entered also.

<sup>5</sup> *The 17th year, i.e., of Mac  
Nisse's abbacy.*—The death of his  
predecessor, Oenu, is entered above  
under the year 569, and again at 576.  
Mac Nisse's death is entered also  
under 590 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Fergus Cennfada.*—The orig. of  
this clause is interlined in an old hand  
in A., and in the orig. hand in B.  
The death of Baetan is given by the  
*Four Masters* at the year 567; but  
*Tigernach* has it at 586, agreeing  
with these Annals. Fergus Cennfada  
was otherwise called Duach. See  
Reeves's *Adamnan*, Geneal. Table at  
p. 342.

<sup>7</sup> *Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.*—This

battle is also referred to at the years  
579 and 580.

<sup>8</sup> *Battle of Daethe.*—The name of  
this place is written *᠋væte* in A. and  
B., although O'Connor prints *Dro-*  
*maethe*. O'Donovan, under an extra-  
ordinary misconception, states (*Ann.*  
*Four Mast.*, A.D., 572, note) that  
Cod. Clar. 49 has 'Bellum Droma-  
Ethe,' whereas it really reads 'Bellum  
Doothe.' See under 592, *infra*. The  
record of this battle under this year,  
in A., B., and Clar. 49, is somewhat  
confused, the notice of the death of  
Daigh, son of Cairill, being intro-  
duced into the middle of it. The  
Editor has taken the liberty of putting  
it in its proper place in the text.



Ἰαριματο. Ἀεῖδ μακ Ἀννιρεῖς νικτορ ἐρατ; 7 in quo cecidit Libraen mac Illannodon mic Cearbaill. Ὁαιῖ μακ Cairill obuit. Uel hic morr Baetan mic Cairill ριῖ Ὑλαῖ.

b. |ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Quier Cairlaen episcop Alro maḃa. Quier Senaic episcop Cluana Ipaipḃ. Morr nepotum Geno. Conuerpio Constantin ad Dominum, 7 nix magna, 7 iugulatio Ἀεῖδα νιγρi mic Suibḃi, i Luinḡ.

Fol. 21ba. |ct. 1anair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Quier erpuic Ἀεῖδα ρili Ὀρicc. Ἀεῖδ μακ Ὀρηνḃain rex Teḃba mortuur ep, (i. aré po eḃbair Ὁερḡḡαιῖ do ḃolum cille.) Eodemque tempore aertar torpḡda et pcca contigit.

|ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Morr Feidelmḃie mic Tigernaḡ regir Muman. Bellum Leitḃeio la Ἀεῖḃan mac Gabrain. Bellum Maḡi oḃtar pe mḃrannuḃ mac Echach pop uu Neill. Uel hoc anno quier Perḡura episcop Ὁroma leaḃḡlaire qui fundauit Cill m-ḃiain.

|ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Baetan.—See under 580.

<sup>2</sup> Carlaen.—A marg. note in A. gives his name as “Ciarlaech,” and states that he was from *Crich ua Niallain*, “the territory of Ui-Niallain,” now Oneilland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), his name is written ‘Caurlan’; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domnach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

<sup>3</sup> Grandsons of Geno—nepotum Geno.—Clar. 49 has “nephewes of Geno.” This Geno is not noticed in

the other Annals. The assassination of his son Aedh is recorded under the year 578, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Constantine.—He had been King of Cornwall; but abandoned the throne, and became a monk under St. Carthach (otherwise called Mochuda), at Rahin, in the present King’s county, whence he passed over to Scotland, and founded the church of Govan on the Clyde. He suffered martyrdom in Cantyre, where there is a church, Kilhoustand, called after his name. His festival, in the Calendars of both Scotland and Ireland, is March 11. See Reeves’s *Adamnan*, p. 371, note e.

<sup>5</sup> Aedh Dubh. — “Black Hugh.”

Aedh, son of Ainmire, being victor. And in which fell Libraen, son of Illannon, son of Cerbhall. Daigh, son of Cairill, died. Or, in this year, the death of Baetan,<sup>1</sup> son of Cairill, King of Uladh.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 27.) A.D. 587. The repose of [587.]  
Carlaen,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Armagh. The repose of Senach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. The death of the grandsons of Geno.<sup>3</sup> The conversion of Constantine<sup>4</sup> to the Lord; and great snow; and the murder of Aedh Dubh,<sup>5</sup> son of Suibhne, in a ship.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 9.) A.D. 588. The repose of [588.]  
Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc.<sup>6</sup> Aedh, son of Brendan, King of Tethba, died. (It was he that presented Dermhagh<sup>7</sup> to Colum-Cille.) And, in the same time, there was a scorching and droughty summer.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 589. The death of [589.]  
Fedelmith, son of Tigernach, King of Munster. The battle of Lethreid *was gained* by Aedhan, son of Gabran. The battle of Magh-ochtair *was gained* by Brandubh, son of Echa, over the Ui-Neill. Or, in this year, the repose of Fergus, bishop of Druim-lethglaise,<sup>8</sup> who founded Cill-Bian.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 590. An eclipse of the [590.]

Lord of Dalaradia, and afterwards King of Ulster. The murder by him of Dermot MacCerbhaill, King of Ireland, is recorded above under the year 564. Adamnan gives a bad character of him (*Vit. Columbae*, i. 36).

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh, son of Brec.*—Better known as Aedh Mac Bric. Founder of Killybeg, in Westmeath. Also venerated at Sliabh Liag (Slieveleague), in the Co. Donegal. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Killybeggan, in the Co. of Westmeath. His life has been published by Colgan

(AA., SS.), at Feb. 28th. See under 594 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Dermhagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. Added as a gloss in A. Not in B. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 585, Brenainn, the father of Aedh, is represented as the person who presented Durrow to St. Columba. But this is an error. The death of Aedh son of Brendan (or Brenann) is entered again under 594 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Druim-lethglaise.*—See the entry under 583, where the name has been altered, so as to read Dun-lethglaise.

Directio solis .i. mane tenebrorum. Uel hic quies  
 mic Niri abbað Cluana mic Noir.

b. ꝥt. 1anair. (3 p., l. 12.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º 1.º  
 Obitur Luside Lir moer. Natiuitar Cummen Longi.  
 Matutina tenebrora. Inicium regni Ceðā mic  
 Ainmireað.

ꝥt. 1anair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
 11.º Morr Cengura mic Cmalngato. Gregorius  
 natione romanus, ex patre Gordiano, redit annis  
 .xiii. mensibus .ii. diebus .x. Fuit tempore impera-  
 toris Mauricii et Phocatis; recundo anno regni eus-  
 dem Phocatis seu Poce repulturn est in basilica  
 beati Petri apostoli ante pecratarium. Uel hoc  
 anno cað bealaig ðaite in quo cecidit Colman beag  
 mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. .h. Maei-  
 leachlainn et ceteri. Ceð mac Ainmireach uictor erat.

ꝥt. 1anair. (6 p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
 111.º Bellum Seiride ri Cianachtae; oc eudonn mor  
 ro mebaro. Piaçna mac Baetain uictor erat (.i.  
 Piaçna mac Baetain mic Cairill mic Muireaðaig  
 muinnðerç.)

ꝥt. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
 111.º Quies Colum cille .ii. iour iunoi, anno aetatis

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Nissi*.—See under the year 584. This entry is added in a coarse hand in A. In text, in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Lismore*.—This is the Lismore of Scotland, whose founder, Molua (or Moluag, as the Scotch call him), was in after times the patron saint of the diocese of Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note g.

<sup>3</sup> *Gregory*.—St. Gregory the Great. Styled *beóir*, “of the golden mouth,” by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 590); a name given to him by the Irish so early as 634; for Cumman writes in his Paschal Epistle of that year—“Ad Gregorii papæ, urbis Romæ epis-

copi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et *oris aurei* appellatione donati) verba me converti.” (Ussher, *Sylog.* xi.; Wks. vol. iv., p. 439). Gregory the Great was consecrated on Sunday, the 3rd of Sept., 590, in the 9th year of the Emperor Mauricius. He was buried on the 12th of March, 604, in the 3rd year of the Emperor Phocas, having governed the See of Rome for 13 years, six months, and ten days. Gregory was son of Gordian, a wealthy senator, and Sylvia, a lady of rank and piety. O'Conor adds “Sed secundum Bedam, Gregorius quieuit xiv. anno ab hoc loco infra.” (*Rer. Hib.*



sun, that is, a dark morning. Or, in this year, the repose of Mac Nissi,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 12.) A.D. 591. The death of [591.]  
Lugaid of Lismore.<sup>2</sup> The birth of Cummen the Tall.  
A dark morning. The beginning of the reign of Aedh,  
son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 23.) A.D. 592. The death of [592.]  
Aengus, son of Amalgaid. Gregory,<sup>3</sup> a Roman by  
birth, son of Gordian, sat 13 years, 6 months, and 10  
days. He was [Pontiff] in the time of the Emperors  
Mauricius and Focas. In the second year of the reign of  
the same Foccas, or Foca, he was buried in the church of  
Saint Peter the Apostle, in front of the sacristy. Or, in  
this year, the battle of Bealach-Dhaithe,<sup>4</sup> in which fell  
Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, from whom [are descended]  
the Clann-Colmain,<sup>5</sup> viz., the Ui-Maelechlainn and  
others. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 593. A battle [against] [593.]  
Geirtide, King of Cianachta.<sup>6</sup> At Eudon-mor it was won.  
Fiachna, son of Baetan (*i.e.*, Fiachna,<sup>7</sup> son of Baetan, son  
of Cairill, son of Muiredhach Muinderg), was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 15.) A.D. 594. The repose of [594.]  
Colum-Cille,<sup>8</sup> on the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 76th

*Script.*, vol. 4, p. 32). But this is not in any of the texts. See under 605 *infra*, and O'Donovan's note x, *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 590.

<sup>4</sup> *Bealach-Dhaithe*. — O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, 572, note n) that the site of this battle was Ballaghanea, par. of Lurgan, co. Cavan. The name of the place is written (in the genitive case) *Daethe* (or *Doethe*) under 586 *supra*, where see note.

<sup>5</sup> *Clann-Colmain*. — This sept were really descended from Colman Mór (brother of Colman Bec), whose death is entered *supra*, at 554 and 557.

<sup>6</sup> *Cianachta*. — The Cianachta of

Brega; a tribe occupying the S.E. portion of the county Meath, probably the barony of Duleek.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachna*. — The parenthetic clause, which is in the marg. in A, occurs by way of gloss in B. Fiachna was lord of Dalaradia, king of Ulidia. The death of his father, Baetan, is entered at 580 *supra*, and his own death at 625 *infra*. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 353.

<sup>8</sup> *Repose of Colum-Cille*. — Regarding the date of St. Colum-Cille's death, see the learned note of Dean Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309, sq.

pue lxx. ui. Morp Eugain mic Gabrain. Uel hoc anno quier episcopis Ceðā mic Driec 7 Ceðā mic Brenainn.

b. Fol. 21bb. | Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º bellum Raðo in druad. bellum Airð sendaim. iugulatio filiorum Ceðain .i. DRAIN 7 Domangairt. bellum Copainn.

| Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º Occipio Cumarcas mic Ceðo la Drannuð mac n-Eðac̃ i n-Dun bucat. bellum montir Cuac̃ in regionibus Mumen, ubi fiaçna mac Baetain uictor erat. Morp Tibrat̃ filii Calggaig.

| Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º Quier Baic̃em abbatir lae. Occipio (aliar bellum) Duin bolz ubi cecidit Ceð mac Ainmirec̃ la Drannuð mac Eðac̃, 7 Deacc mac Cuanað rex nepotum micc Uair. Eoço abb Airð maça quieuit. Augurтинir uenit in Angliam. Inicium pegni Colmain iugmeðo 7 Ceðā plane simul.

| Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º

<sup>1</sup> *Eugan*.—In the valuable “Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings,” compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 438, in his splendid edition of Adamnan’s Life of St. Columba, the name is ‘Eoghanan.’ The Dean identifies him with ‘Iogenanus,’ the brother of Aedan (son of Gabran), whom St. Columba wished to inaugurate as King of the Scotch Dalriada, in the place of his brother Aedan (lib. iii., cap. v.)

<sup>2</sup> *Bishop Aedh*.—His obit is entered above, under 588.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh, son of Brenann (or Bren-dan)*.—See above, under 588.

<sup>4</sup> *Rath-in-druadh*. — *Aed-Sendaim*. —The sites of these battles have not been satisfactorily identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedan*.—A marginal note in A.

adds that he was the son of Gabran, son of Domangart.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Buchat*. — Dunboyke, par. of Hollywood, co. Wicklow. See O’Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 593, note d, and Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, p. 29

<sup>7</sup> *Sliabh-Cua*.—The ancient name of the range of mountains now known by the name of Knockmellown, in the N.W. of the co. Waterford. This battle is again entered at 602.

<sup>8</sup> *Calggach*.—First written “Gal-gaig” (genit. of “Galggach”) in A. But the copyist has written a C over the first G, by way of suggesting that the name should be “Calggaig” (nom. “Calgach.”) This name has been rendered classical by Tacitus’ account of the battle fought between

year of his age. The death of Eügan,<sup>1</sup> son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of Brecc, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 595. The battle of Rath-in-druadh.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Ard-Sendaim. Murder of the sons of Aedan,<sup>5</sup> viz. :—Bran and Domangart. The battle of Corann. [595.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 7.) A.D. 596. The slaying of Cumascach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eocha, in Dun-Buchat.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Sliabh-Cua,<sup>7</sup> in the regions of Munster; in which Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Tibraitte, son of Calggach.<sup>8</sup> [596.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 597. The repose of Baitheni,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ia. The slaughter (or battle<sup>10</sup>) of Dun-bolg,<sup>11</sup> in which fell Aedh, son of Ainmire, by Brandubh, son of Echa, and Bec, son of Cuanu, King of Ui-mic-Uais.<sup>12</sup> Eecho,<sup>13</sup> abbot of Armagh, rested. Augustin came to England. The beginning of the joint reign of Colman Righmidh and Aedh Slaine. [597.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 29.) A.D. 598. Ailither, abbot [598.]

Galgacus and Agricola, at the Gram-pian Hills. The ancient name of Derry was *Daire Calgaich*, which is Latinized by Adamnan *Roboretum Calgachi* (lib. i., cap. ii.)

<sup>9</sup> *Baitheni*.—See, regarding this person, Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 372.

<sup>10</sup> *Or battle*.—Added as a gloss in A. For 'occisio,' B. reads 'bellum.'

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-bolg*.—'Fort of Sacks.' For the situation of this place, and the causes which led to the battle, see O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 594, note h., where a full summary is given from the account of the battle of Dun-bolg contained in the *Bórama Tract*, *Book of Leinster*, p. 294, b., sq.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-mic-Uais*.—A name borne by

a powerful sept of the Airghialla, who were settled in or near the present county of Armagh, a branch of which emigrated southwards, and gave name to the district now corruptly called the barony of *Moygoish*, county Westmeath. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, p. 387.

<sup>13</sup> *Eecho*.—In the List of the *Comarbs* of St. Patrick, *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, he is called Eochaid son of Diarmait, and the length of his abbacy is limited to *three* years, which differs considerably from the period assigned in other ancient Lists published by Dr. Todd. (*St. Patrick*, pp. 177, 179).



iii.º Αἰλιῆρ ab Clono mic Noir paupat. Quier  
Cainniḡ in Αῆαιρ bó ut Cuana docet.

.b. | Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
ix.º Quier Cainniḡ panti, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo  
uictur ep̃t Αῆdan. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen  
moer (mic Διαρμότα δεῖρḡ mic Περḡυρα ceppbeoil  
mic Conaill cpeñtainne mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaiḡ), la  
hΑῆḡ plane, i m-ḡri tam for Suaniu .i. piuulur.

| Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 21.) Anno domini ccccc.º Τερ-  
remotur i m-ḡairchiu. Morp ḡrendain mic Coirpri  
[mic] Feicheni. Sic inueni in libro Cuanaḡ. bellum  
Slemne, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 paupa Comḡaill, 7 morp  
Oḡḡaḡ mic Αῆḡ in ip̃to anno perfecta ep̃re. Uel  
hoc anno quier Choluim ḡille in nocte dominica.

| Ct. 1anair. (2. p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º i.º Quier  
Comḡaill ḡennḡair. bellum Slemnae in quo Colman  
pimiḡ rex ḡenerip̃ Eugain uictor erat, 7 Conaill cuu  
mac Αῆḡ mic Αἰnmipeḡ puzitiuur euarit. bellum  
Fol. 22aa. Cule coil in quo Piacna mac Demain puzit.  
Piacna mac ḡaetain uictor erat. Morp hḡataḡ  
mic Αῆḡ. bellum Eḡpoir.

<sup>1</sup> *Repose of Cainnech*.—See under 526 *supra*, note 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Battle of the Saxons*.—This seems to be the battle recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at A.D. 603, as fought between Aegthan, King of the Scots, against [*recte* with] the Dalreods, against Æthelferth, King of the Northumbrians, at Dægsanstan (Dawston in Cumberland), where all his (Aegthan's, or Aedan's) army is said to have been slain. Bede also refers this battle to the year 603. (*Hist. Eccl.* i., 34.)

<sup>3</sup> *Son*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in very old writing.

<sup>4</sup> *Suanu*.—Supposed to be the an-

cient name of a river near Geshill, in the King's County. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, under 596, note o.

<sup>5</sup> *Coirpre* [*son of*] *Feichen*.—The name is Coirpri Feicheni in A., but 'Coirpri mic Feicheni' ('C. son of Feichen') in B., and in the *Four Mast.* Clar. 49 has 'Cairbre St. Feichin,' which is a blunder. In the *Geneal. Table of the Hy-Maine*, given by O'Donovan (facing p. 97, *Tribes &c. of Hy-Many*) Cairpri Mac Fechine is set down as the son of a Feradach, and 5th in the line of descent from Maine Mor, from whom the Hy-Many sept was named. See also the *Work* referred to, at p. 15.

<sup>6</sup> *Slemain, Cuil-coil, Comgall, Odda*.

of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. The repose of Cainnech<sup>1</sup> in Achadh-bó, as Cuana states.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 599. The repose of [599.] Saint Cainnech;<sup>1</sup> and the battle of the Saxons,<sup>2</sup> in which Aedan was vanquished. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor (son<sup>3</sup> of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerr-beoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hos-tager), by Aedh Slane, in Bri-dam on the Suaniu,<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* a stream.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake [600.] in Bairche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichen.<sup>5</sup> Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu: the battle of Slemain,<sup>6</sup> and the battle of Cuil-coil,<sup>6</sup> and the rest of Comgall,<sup>6</sup> and the death of Odda<sup>6</sup>, son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 2.) A.D. 601. The repose of [601.] Comgall<sup>7</sup> of Bangor. The battle of Slemain,<sup>8</sup> in which Colman Rimidh, King of Cinel-Eogain,<sup>9</sup> was victor, and Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.<sup>10</sup> The battle of Cul-coel, in which Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Uata,<sup>11</sup> son of Aedh. The battle of Echros.<sup>12</sup>

—These entries are recorded under the next year, which is the correct date according to the enumeration of these Annals.

<sup>7</sup> *Comgall*.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Of Slemain*.—Slenne, for Slemne, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Cinel-Eogain*.—But also joint-monarch of Ireland. See above under 597.

<sup>10</sup> *Escaped by flight*.—Fugitiur euairt, A. Fugitiur euairt, B.

The death of Conall Cu is recorded *infra*, under 603.

<sup>11</sup> *Uata*.—Written Ουταῖ, gen. of Ουτα, under last year. In the Chron. Scot., at A.D. 592, where he is called King of Connaught, the name is written *Uadu*; but *Uata* by the *Four Mast.*, 597. From him was derived the name *Clann-Uadach*, “descendants of Uadu,” the tribe-name of the O’Fallons of Roscommon, whose patronymic was also derived from Fallomhan, the great-grandson of Uadu.

<sup>12</sup> *Echros*.—See under next year.

†ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º ii.º  
 Quier Finn̄tain fili nepotir Eððað. ðellum Eðroir  
 imMuiruir̄ce inter genur Coirppri 7 nepoter Fiaðrað  
 Muirpce. Maelcothais rex nepotum Fiaðrað in  
 ruzam eueppur ert. Omnia que scripta sunt in  
 anno subsequente inueni in libro Cuanað in isto erpe  
 pēppecta. Sinell ep̄cop camp̄i ðili [quieuit.] Cað  
 f̄leiðe Cua imMuñain.

.b. †ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º iii.º  
 iugulatio Colmain rimeðo (mic ðaet̄ain b̄rigi mic  
 Muirceptais mic Earca) α uir̄o de genere suo qui  
 uocatur ert Locan Diolmana:—

Cetu riðe cetu pect̄,  
 Cetu ner̄t for riðrað̄a,  
 In̄o Colmain r̄m̄io ri  
 Rombi Locan ðiðnað̄a.

iugulatio Cēðo plane (mic Diar̄m̄oð̄a ðeip̄z mic  
 Fear̄gura Cēpp̄ðeoil mic Conaill Cpeñ̄tainne mic  
 Neill noigiallaig) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui reg-  
 nauerunt Temoriam aequali potestate r̄mul.  
 iugulatio Cēðo r̄oin rex nepotum F̄ailgi i p̄aet̄gi  
 mic Meccnaen for b̄ru loð̄a Seiñ̄ðoð̄e, eodem die  
 quo iugulatur ert Cēð r̄l̄ane. (Cēð ḡur̄tan comal̄ta

<sup>1</sup> *Battle of Echros.* — O'Donovan identifies this place with Aughris, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> *Muirisc, i.e., the "Sea Plain."* — A district in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. For its exact situation, see O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note *b*, and the Map prefixed to the same Work.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Bile.* — Now Movilla, near Newtownards, in the co. Down. See O'Donovan's important note on *Magh-Bile*, *Four Mast.*, 602, note *t*.

<sup>4</sup> *Sliabh-Cua.* — Already entered under 596.

<sup>5</sup> *In Munster.* — imMuğain, A. More correctly imMuñain, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Baetan, &c.* — This clause is interlined in A. and B. by later hands.

<sup>7</sup> *Who was called.* — The equivalent of this clause, "qui dictus est Locan Diolmana," is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Dithnada.* — A variation of the epithet Dilmana. These lines, which are not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 21b in A., with a mark



Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 13.) A.D. 602. The repose of [602.]  
 Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros<sup>1</sup> in  
 Muirisc,<sup>2</sup> between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach  
 of Muirisc.<sup>2</sup> Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was  
 put to flight. All things which are written in the fol-  
 lowing year, I find in the Book of Cuanu to have taken  
 place in this. Sinell, bishop of Magh-Bile,<sup>3</sup> [rested]. The  
 battle of Sliabh-Cua<sup>4</sup> in Munster.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of [603.]  
 Colman Rimidh (<sup>6</sup>son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muircher-  
 tach Mac Erca), by a man of his kindred (who was called<sup>7</sup>  
 Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,

Notwithstanding power over chieftains ;

Behold ! Colman Rimid, a king—

Locan Dithnada<sup>8</sup> slew him !

Assassination of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmaid<sup>9</sup> Derg, son  
 of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of  
 Niall Nine-hostager), by Conall, son of Suibne. They [*i.e.*  
 Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine] reigned<sup>10</sup> together at  
 Tara with equal power. The assassination of Aedh Roin,  
 King of the Ui-Failgi, in Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen<sup>11</sup> (on the  
 brink of Loch-Semdidhe), on the same day in which

of reference to their proper place in  
 the text.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Diarmaid, &c.*—This  
 clause is interlined in A. and B.  
 O'Connor has created some confusion  
 in his edition of these Annals, by  
 making this clause a continuation of  
 that above given (see note 6) in con-  
 nexion with the name of Colman  
 Rimidh ; thus giving both kings the  
 same pedigree, which is wrong.

<sup>10</sup> *Reigned.*—This entry is very  
 loosely constructed in both A. and B.  
 The events are recorded by the *Four*  
*Must.*, under A.D. 600, in a much  
 more simple and intelligible way.

<sup>11</sup> *Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen.* — “The  
 Fair-green of Mac Meccnaen.” *Faith-  
 che-mic-Meccnain*, Chron. Scot. (604 ;  
*F. mic Meccnain*, *Four M.* (600).  
 The so-called Translator of Clar. 49  
 renders it by “the field of Macnaen.”  
 The parenthesis which follows (inter-  
 lined in A. and B.) fixes the *faithche*  
 as on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe, or  
 Lough-Sewdy. The name is now  
 obsolete, but there can be little doubt  
 that the “green” occupied the site of  
 the present village of Ballymore-  
 Lough-Sewdy, barony of Rathcon-  
 rath, co. Westmeath.

Conaill, 7 baētal bile, ponḡonpatar), unde dictum  
ert:—

Νῆρ' bo αιρῆιρτ ινo αιρle  
Dona h-ogaib tuairō tuirḡne;  
Conaill po bi Aeð rlane;  
Aeð rlane po bi Suibne.

Aeð búioi pī cenul Maeni [occipit ert]. Morp  
Chonaill Chuu mic Aeða mic Ainmireč. Cui cen  
maēair morpui pūnt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º iii.º bellum  
slaeðre in quo uictur ert Branduð mac Eaðāč.  
Nepoter Neill uictorep erant, .i. Aeð Uapetac, in  
quo tempore pēgnauit. Iugulatio Branduib pēgip  
lagen a genere suo per uolum (mac Eathach mic  
Muireaðaiḡ mic Aeða mic pēðlim mic Enna Ceinn-  
realaḡ mic Labrada mic ðreapail belaiḡ mic  
Piača baiceaða mic Caēair mōip.) Trīginta annip  
pēgnauit in laḡinia, 7 a caē na Damcluana po  
marðað. No ḡomað e Sapan raeððerpḡ .i. oipēinneað  
Seanðoitē pine porḡhairpeað, ut poeta dixit .p.

Sapan raeððerpḡ reol co re,  
Oipēinneach Senboitē pine;  
E nī dalb ḡan ðrandal brat,  
Ro mārð ðranduð mac Eathach.

Poccar annip .xii. pēgnauit. Obitur Lairpen abbatip  
1ae.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—This clause is added in  
*al. man.* in A. Interlined in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Of which was said*.—Unde dictum  
est, A. Not in B. The verses which  
follow (and which also are not in B.)  
are in the top marg. of A., fol. 22a;  
another, but more corrupt, copy being  
written in the lower margin, fol. 21b.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuath-Tuirmhe*. — O'Donovan  
(*Four Mast.*, 600, note *g*) says that

this was a Bardic name for Bregia,  
'from Tuirbhe, or Turvey, near  
Swords, in the county of Dublin.'

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Buidhe*.—He was king, or  
chieftain, of the Cinel-Maine (or des-  
cendants of Maine, son of Niall Nine-  
hostager), whose territory was in  
later times known as Tethbha, or  
Teffia, a district comprising the  
western part of the present county of

Aedh Slane was assassinated, (Aedh<sup>1</sup> Gustan, Conall's foster-brother, and Baethal Bile, that killed him); of which was said :<sup>2</sup>—

Not wise was the counsel  
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe ;<sup>3</sup>  
Conall that slew Aedh Slànè ;  
Aedh Slànè that slew Suibne.

Aed Buidhe,<sup>4</sup> King of Cinel-Maini, [slain]. Death of Conall Cuu,<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which [604.]  
Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The Ui-Neill were victors, (*i.e.*, Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery : (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraidh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baiceda, son of Cathair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain. Or it may have been Saran 'Saebhderg,' *i.e.*, the 'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine, that killed him, as the poet said :—

False-eyed Saran, a guide hitherto,  
'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine,  
Was he, no falsehood, without bright judgment,  
That killed Brandubh son of Eacha.

Foccas<sup>7</sup> reigned seven years. Death of Laisren abbot of Ia.

Westmeath, with adjacent parts of Longford and King's cos. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1207, note z, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 35. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 600) and the *Chron. Scot.* (604) state that Aedh was slain by Conall son of Suibhne, on the same day on which Aedh Slane was killed.

<sup>5</sup> *Conall Cuu.*—Said to have been defeated in the battle of Slemain, *supra*, 601. O'Connor thinks the name

signifies 'Conallus placidus,' and not 'Conallus canis,' as O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.* 600, note k).

<sup>6</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*, *i.e.*, "Canis sine matre." The record of his obit here is decidedly wrong, and for "mortui sunt", we should probably read "natus est," as his death is recorded *infra*, at 664.

<sup>7</sup> *Foccas.*—The Emperor Phocas. This and the following entry are not in B., nor in Clar. 49.



Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º u.º Quier Beugnai abbatir Benncoir. Morp Aedain mic Gabrain (mic Domangairt, ριξ Alban). Iugulatio filiorum Baetan .i. mic Cairill. Secundo anno Poccæ imperatoris, Gregorius papa secundo uenam migravit ad domini- num. Bonifatio rogante statuit pedem romanæ et apostolicæ æcclesiæ caput esse omnium ecclesi- arum, quia ecclesia Constantinopolitana primum re omnium ecclesiarum prebatur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º ui.º Uel ut alii dicunt hic migravit Gregorius ad Christum, scilicet hoc anno.

Fol 22ab

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º ui.º Morp Piacrað caíð mic Baetan la Cruicniu, 7 quier Aedac mic Daill. Sabunianur natione Turcur pedem Petri tenuit anno .i. mensibus .u., diebus .ix., et repulturn erit in basilica Petri.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º uiu.º Occirio Sechnurais mic Gabrain, 7 morp Conaill mic Daimeu, 7 quier Lugdað mic U Ochæ.

<sup>1</sup> *Beogna*.—Written Beugnai (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Connor has erroneously printed the name 'Begnai,' and Latinized it *Benignus*, in his ed. of these Annals. His festival is given as 22 Aug., in the *Martyr, of Donegal*, where the name is Beoghna.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedhan*.—The *Chron. Scotorum*, in giving his obit at the year 606, adds that this was the 37th year of Aedhan's reign, and the 88th, or 86th, of his age. But Aedhan died in the 74th year of his age, according to Tigernach.

<sup>3</sup> *Sons of Baetan*.—The death of this Baetan is entered, *supra*, under the years 580 and 586. The *Chron. Scot.*, which records the murder of

Baetan's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' *a filio matris suæ*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 330. col. 4), the slayer of the sons of Baetan is stated to have been his brother, Maelduin, and the place where they were slain is called *Dún-Mugnae*.

<sup>4</sup> According to Bede.—See Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, Book II., chap. I.

<sup>5</sup> *He*, i.e., the Emperor Phocas. Vid. Paul. Diacon., *de Gest. Reg. Longobard.*, lib. 4, cap. 37.

<sup>6</sup> *Fiachra Caech*, i.e., 'Fiachra the one-eyed.' Cpaic (gen. of cpaec), A. Written Piacra cpaic in B., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Connor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,<sup>1</sup> abbot of [605.] Bangor. The death of Aedhan,<sup>2</sup> son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Baetan,<sup>3</sup> son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.<sup>4</sup> At the request of Boniface, he<sup>5</sup> had decreed the See of Rome and of the Apostolic Church to be the head of all Churches, for the Constantinopolitan Church used to describe itself the first of all Churches.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place [606.] Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 9.) A.D. 607. The death of [607.] Fiachra Caech,<sup>6</sup> son of Baetan, by Cruithni; and the repose of Aedh, son of Dall.<sup>7</sup> Sabinian, by birth a Tuscan, held<sup>8</sup> the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 608. The killing of [608.] Sechnasach,<sup>9</sup> son of Garban, and the death of Conall, son of Daimin, and the repose of Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche.<sup>10</sup>

entry of Fiachra Caech's death (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 346,) as if he regarded Fiachra as a Scottish personage; but Fiachra was evidently the son of the Baetan above mentioned (580, 586).

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Dall.*—*Ḍaill* (gen. of *Ḍaill*) A. and B. O'Connor prints *Domhnaill* ('of Domhnall'); and Clar. 49 has 'Donill.' The word *quief* would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>8</sup> *Held.*—The words *περρι τενηιτ*, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

<sup>9</sup> *Sechnasach.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (605), and *Chron. Scot.* (609), Sechnasach is stated to have been

King of Cinel-Boghaine, a tribe located in the district corresponding to the present barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>10</sup> *Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche*, i.e., 'Lugaid, son of the descendant of Oche.' His birth is entered under the year 553, *supra*. He is better known by his *alias* name Molua, which is the form used in *Tigernach*. His father was one Carthach, of the Munster tribe Corco-Oche, mentioned *supra*, at 551. Hence the description Mac-Ui-Oche. Lugaid, or Molua, founded the church of Cluain-ferta-Molua, or Clonfert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's co. O'Connor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cuochae*.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º ix.º Mop̃r Aed̃o mic Cólsgen peg̃yr na n-Áirp̃er. Mop̃r Sillañ mic Cumminn abbat̃yr ðenncoir, 7 mop̃r Aed̃ain anco-  
ritae ðenncoir, 7 mop̃r Maelehumai mic ðaetaín.  
Senac̃ (o éluain uÁing̃rúg̃i), abb Áirp̃o mac̃a, quieuit.  
P̃iñyr cronici l̃ureb̃u.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º x.º  
Pulminatur ert̃ exercit̃yr Uloč̃ im m̃ðairc̃iu pulmine  
terribili. Mop̃r Maeileduin mic Áleni peg̃yr Moḡ-  
tor̃nae, 7 mop̃r Eug̃ain mic Éac̃ Láib̃. Quier Colmañ  
Élo. Sic ert̃ in lib̃ro Cuanach, Aed̃ roiñ 7 Aed̃ Láig̃en.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xi.º  
Mop̃r Aed̃o al̃od̃ain p̃il̃u Dom̃nall̃ peg̃yr Tempo.  
bellum Oob̃ae re n-Oeng̃ur mac Colmañ, in quo  
cecidit Conall laeḡb̃reḡ p̃il̃iur Aed̃o pl̃áne. Maelecoḡa  
peg̃nape incipit̃ hoc anno.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º Quier  
P̃inñtain Oent̃raiḡ abbat̃yr ðenncoir. Mop̃r Colmañ  
uač̃[aiḡ]. bellum Cair̃e legioñ ubi p̃ancti occi-  
runt, 7 cecidit Solon mac Conaeñ rex̃ ḡritanor̃um.  
Éracl̃iur anñyr .xxxi. peg̃nat̃.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedan*.—This entry, which is not in B., is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-U-Aingrighi*.—In the List of Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, cols. 3-4), Senach, who is called *garbh* ('rough') is stated to have been from *Cluain. h. mic Gricci* ('Plain of the descendant of Gricci's son'), and of the *Ui-Niallain*; and it is further added that Senach was 'a blacksmith in Orders, from Kilmore.' The Kilmore here referred to is probably Kilmore, in the bar. of O'Neilland West, co. Armagh. See Todd's *St.*

*Patrick*, p. 180. The clause is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Chronicle of Eusebius*.—This cannot refer to the genuine chronicle of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, but may possibly allude to some copy thereof, with additions, known to old Irish Annalists.

<sup>4</sup> *Echa Laibh*.—The *Echodius Laib* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, i., 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 33, note h.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh Roin*—*Aedh Laighen*.—The preceding statement, "Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu," seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the



Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 1.) A.D. 609. Death of [609.]  
Aedh, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera. Death of  
Sillan, son of Cummin, abbot of Bangor; and death of  
Aedan,<sup>1</sup> anchorite of Bangor; and death of Maeluma, son  
of Baetan. Senach (from Cluain-U-Aingrighi<sup>2</sup>), abbot of  
Armagh, rested. End of the Chronicle of Eusebius.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Frid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of [610.]  
Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The  
death of Maelduin son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and  
the death of Eugean, son of Echa Laibh.<sup>4</sup> The repose of  
Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh  
Roin<sup>5</sup> and Aedh Laighen.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh [611.]  
Aldan,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of  
Odba *was gained* by Oengus, son of Colman, in which  
fell Conall Laegh-bregh, son of Aedh Slánè. Maelcobha  
begins to reign in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of [612.]  
Finntan of Oentraibh,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Bangor. The death of  
Colman Uath[ach]<sup>8</sup>. The battle of Caer-legion,<sup>9</sup> in which  
holy men<sup>10</sup> were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of  
the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

entry that follows, and not to the  
"quies" of Colman Elo (St. Colman  
of Linn-Elo, or Lynally, in the  
King's Co.), the date of whose death  
is given in the Irish Annals generally  
as 610. Of Aedh Roin and Aedh  
Laighen, nothing is known, at least  
to the Editor.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Aldan*.—An *alias* name for  
Aedh Uaridnach, King of Tara. See  
under the year 604 *supra*. The  
accession to the throne of the real  
Aedh Aldan (or Aedh Allan) is entered  
at the year 733 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Oentraibh*.—The Irish form of the  
name of Antrim.

<sup>8</sup> *Uathach*.—"The hateful." Writ-  
ten *uath*. in A. and B.; but *uathach*  
(genit. of *uathach*) in Chron. Scot.  
(613).

<sup>9</sup> *Caer-legion*.—Chester. The An-  
glo-Saxon Chron. records this battle  
under the year 606. See Thorpe's  
ed., London, 1861. See also Bede's  
account of it, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 2,  
Chap. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Holy men*.—*ſcī*, for *sancti*,  
A., B.

Fol. 22ba. |Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.º xiii.º  
Τολρα ποτα abb Cluana mic u Noir paupaτ. Stella  
uipa epτ hora uuuª diei.

|Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º xiiii.º  
Iugulatio Maelicoba mic Aeðo in bello montir (beal-  
gaðain) Tueð (uel cað sleiðe truim). Suibni menn  
uictor erat et pugnauit porτ eum. Quier Diarmato  
τερτιν abbatir Cluana ipairο. Bellum fionaiḡi ei  
legg in riadai. Coeman brecc quieuit.

b. |Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º  
Moir Suibne mic Craeðeni pegir Cianaçtae ḡlinne  
ḡaimin, 7 moir Aeðain mic Mongain pegir Dalriata  
(no araidε), 7 moir Petrain eppcoir Lurcan. Eo  
[anno] Aeð 7 Crutan aréni obierunt. Comburtio  
ðenncoir.

|Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.º x.º u.º i.º  
Comburtio martirum Ega. Comburtio Donnain Ega  
hi xu. |Cal. Mai cum .cl. martiribur, 7 occirio Torchae,  
7 loreað Conoiri. Urque hunc annum periprit Iro-  
dorur Cronicon ruum, ιτα dicenr, Eraclur dehinc  
quintum annum agit imperu, hoc epτ anno quinto

<sup>1</sup> Tolua.—Τολρα, A., B., and Clar. 49. But "Tolua" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, which have his obit under the year 609.

<sup>2</sup> Sliabh-Tueth.—Originally written moñ tueth in A., over which a second hand has added τir bealgaðain, as if to correct the name to *montis Bealgadhain*, or Sliabh-Belgadain (as in MS. B.) The alias reading which would fix the site of the battle at Sliabh-Truim (now known as "Bessy Bell" Mountain, in the bar. of Strabane) is added in the margin in A. and B. Clar. 49 has simply "in bello Montis Belgadhain." But the *Four Masters* write the name Sliabh-Toadh; and the Chron. Scot.

has "in bello montis Toath (or Taeth)"; whilst in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25a) Maelcobha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Sliabh-Toad. Keating writes "Sliabh-Bealgadain."

<sup>3</sup> At.—ei (for ec, or ic) A., B. O'Connor prints ic ("at.") Clar. 49 has "at Legg-in-Riada." The name signifies "the stone of punishment." The place has not been identified.

<sup>4</sup> Coeman Brec.—His birth is recorded *supra*, at the year 528; so that he lived to the age of 86.

<sup>5</sup> Dalriata or [Dal]araide.—Over the name Δαλριατα, in A., the copyist has written ι araidε (or araide) rightly correcting the name to Dala-

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua<sup>1</sup> the Tall, [613.]  
 abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the  
 eighth hour of the day.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 614. The killing of [614.]  
 Maelcobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth<sup>2</sup>  
 (Sliabh-Belgadain ; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-  
 truim.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him.  
 The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraird.  
 The battle of Fidnacha, at<sup>3</sup> Legg-in-riaddai. Coeman  
 Brec<sup>4</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of [615.]  
 Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-  
 gaimhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King  
 of Dalriata or [Dal]araide<sup>5</sup>; and the death of Petran,  
 bishop of Lusca. In the same year<sup>6</sup> Aedh, and Critan  
 Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of [616.]  
 the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan<sup>7</sup> of Egg,  
 on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs ;  
 and the devastation of Torach,<sup>8</sup> and the burning of  
 Condere. Isidore wrote his Chronicle down to this year,  
 thus saying :—Heraclius completed the fifth year of his  
 reign from this time,<sup>9</sup> which is in the fifth year of the

*raide*, of which Aedhan was King.  
 See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 340.

<sup>6</sup> *In the same year.*—*Co* in A. and  
 B., the word *anno* being omitted in  
 both MSS. Clar. 49 has *eo an*.  
 O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals,  
 has joined *Co* to the following name  
*Oceò*, and formed from the conjunc-  
 tion the unusual form of name "Eac-  
 haedh."

<sup>7</sup> *Donnan.*—The original of this  
 entry is added over that of the pre-  
 ceding entry in A., and partly in B.  
 Regarding St. Donnan of Egg (or  
 Donnan Ega, as he is generally called),

see Reeves' *Adamnan*, Additional  
 Note K., p. 303, where much curious  
 information on the subject is given.

<sup>8</sup> *Devastation of Torach.*—*occipio*  
 is the word used for "devastation,"  
 in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron.*  
*Scot.* has *uaptauio*. Torach is Tory  
 Island, off the N.W. coast of Donegal.  
 The devastation of Torach is men-  
 tioned under the year 612 by the  
*Four Mast.*, who have no notice of  
 the massacre of Donnan's people above  
 recorded.

<sup>9</sup> *From this time.*—*vehinc*, A., B.,  
 and Clar. 49.



imperii Eraclii et quarto religiosissimi principis  
Sesibuti; sunt ab exordio mundi anni usque ad Eraclii  
annum preterentem, hoc est quintum, ū. dccc. xiiii.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º xº uii.º  
1nt immairicc in Eiluuin in die parċa. Iugulatio  
Colggen mic Suibni 7 morr fiaċraċ mic Conaill, 7  
iugulatio Persura fili Colmain maġni .i. o Anrartaċ  
hū Mercain do muinntir blatine:—

Μαι dom ipora com tech,  
hūa Mercain Anrortach,  
Usque dorbach dombuir do,  
Fobit gono Persuro.

111 tan doregat buirne  
Cenuil Colmain rech ċuilne,  
Iarmoirret dīfuidiu  
Sīl Mercain im blatinu.

Coemgin glinne da loċa 7 Comġall episcop, 7 episcop  
Eogan Raċa rīthe, quieuerunt. Inoraēð Maċa, et  
terremotur in Gallia.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º xº uiii.º  
Liber abbat Achair bo Canmūġ. Morr Sillan  
abbatir campū bīli. Morr Aeðo ðennain 7 fīngin  
mic fiaċraċ.

<sup>1</sup> *Of the most religious.*—Religiosissimi, A. Sesibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612–620.

<sup>2</sup> *Eiluuin.*—Eiluum, in B., which O'Connor inaccurately prints *Eili unn*, and he then translates the entry "*Disceptatio in Eili hoc anno in Die Pasche*," which is worse. The place alluded to was not any of the territories called Eile. Elphin, in the co. Roscommon, may possibly have been intended.

<sup>3</sup> *Colggu.*—The killing of this person, whose name is written *Colggen*

in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 613.

<sup>4</sup> *Anfortach Ua Mescaín.*—This name is written *Anfartech .h. Mescill* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), where it stated that he slew Fergus "in the battle of Blatteine."

<sup>5</sup> *Blatini.*—See last note.

<sup>6</sup> *Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.*—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 3), give his age as 120 years. This and the remaining entries for

reign of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious<sup>1</sup> prince Sesibutus. From the beginning of the World to the present year, that is the fifth, of Heraclius, there are 5814 years.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 617. The conflict in [617.] Eiluuin<sup>2</sup> on Easter Day. The killing of Colggu,<sup>3</sup> son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescaín,<sup>4</sup> of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come  
Mescaín's descendant, Anfartach,  
Poisonous water I would give him,  
Because of the slaying of Fergus.

When bands of the Cinel-Colman  
Shall go past Cuilne,  
They will question, therefor,  
The Sil-Mescaín in Blatini.<sup>5</sup>

Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha,<sup>6</sup> and Bishop Comghall,<sup>7</sup> and Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe,<sup>8</sup> rested. The devastation of Macha;<sup>9</sup> and an earthquake in Gallia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 618. Liber,<sup>10</sup> abbot [618.] of Achad-bo-Cainnigh [rested]. The death of Sillan, abbot of Magh-bile. The death of Aedh Bennain,<sup>11</sup> and of Fingin son of Fiachra.

this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

<sup>7</sup> *Comghall*.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.

<sup>8</sup> *Rath-sithe*.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesiæ Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemurum, quieverunt in Raedmacha." He seems to have taken

the ἠτορᾶς μαῖα ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 68, note p.

<sup>9</sup> *Devastation of Macha*. ἠτορᾶς μαῖα. — See last note. Possibly *Macha* may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

<sup>10</sup> *Liber*.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Connor.

<sup>11</sup> *Aedh Bennain*.—King of West Munster. His death is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 614, as is also that of Fingin son of Fiachra.

Fol. 22bb.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º x.º ix.º  
Occipio (.i. immaĩḡ plecht i epich Conachτ) genepur  
ḡaetain .i. Ailealla mic ḡaetain, 7 Maeleduin mic  
Perḡura mic ḡaetain, 7 morr Fiaḡraḡ mic Ciarpain  
fili Ainnereḡ mic Setni.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º  
Senāḡ ḡarḡ abbaḡ Cluana perḡa moritur. Iugulatio  
Aengura mic Colmain maḡni .i. perḡir nepotum Neill.  
Duncaḡ mac Eugain, Neḡtan mac Canonni, 7 Aeḡ  
obierunt.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º i.º  
Bellum Cinto deilḡoden. Conall mac Suibne uictor  
erat. Duo fili Librain mic Illanḡon mic Cerpail  
cecidērunt. Conaing mac Aeḡain dimeḡrur epτ:—

Tonna mora moḡalna,  
ḡrian roḡbatoĩḡretar,  
Fri curāḡ flesc panni  
For Conaing coĩḡretar.

Morr Mailembraḡo mic Rimeḡo mic Colmain fili  
Cobḡaiḡ 7 Ailello mic Cellaiḡ. Bellum Lindair.  
Quier Coemḡin ḡlinne ḡa loḡa. Bellum Cenbuĩḡi in  
quo cecidit Colman mac Cobḡaiḡ. Iugulatio Ailello  
mic Cellaiḡ. Morr Colḡsen mic Ceallaiḡ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ii.º  
Obitur Perḡnai abbatĩḡ iae. Quier mic Larpe abba-

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-slecht*.—The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. This clause is added by way of gloss in A., over the word occipio.

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Neill*.—The southern Ui-Neill. In the list of the Kings of Uisnech, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), Aengus is stated to have reigned 7 years, and to have been slain by one Domnall son of Mur-[chadh.]

<sup>3</sup> *Eugan*.—Apparently the Eugan (or Euganan), son of Gabran (King

of Dalriada), whose death is entered at the year 594 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Nechtan*.—A Pictish king.

<sup>5</sup> *Conaing son of Aedhan, i.e.*, son of Aedhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Alba, whose death is entered above at the year 605. The verses that follow, referring to the drowning of Conaing, and which are not in B., are so corrupt that they could scarcely be set right without the expenditure of more time and trouble than the subject is worth. They are much more correctly given in the *Chron*.



Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 21.) A.D. 619. The murder (in [619.]  
Magh-slecht,<sup>1</sup> in the territory of Connaught) of the  
family of Baetan, viz., of Ailill, son of Baetan, and of  
Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baetan; and the death  
of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh [620.]  
abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son  
of Colman Mór, *i.e.*, King of the Ui-Neill.<sup>2</sup> Duncath son  
of Eugean,<sup>3</sup> Nechtan<sup>4</sup> son of Canonn, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of [621.]  
Cenn-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two  
sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerbhall, were  
slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan,<sup>5</sup> was drowned:—

Great bright sea waves,  
[And] the sun, that killed him,  
At his weak wicker skiff,  
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.

The death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman,  
son of Cobthach, and of Ailill, son of Cellach. Battle  
of Lindair.<sup>6</sup> The rest of Coemgin,<sup>7</sup> of Glenn-da-locha.  
Battle of Cenbuigh,<sup>8</sup> in which Colman, son of Cobthach,  
was slain. Murder of Ailill, son of Cellach. Death of  
Colggú, son of Cellach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of [622.]  
Fergna,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre,<sup>10</sup> abbot of

*Scot.*, under the year 622. Skene  
has published them as they appear in  
*Tigernach*, with a translation; and  
both text and translation are very  
inaccurate. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*,  
p. 69.)

<sup>6</sup> *Lindair*.—Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal  
note in *al. man.* in A. adds “*secun-  
dum alios*.” St. Kevin’s death is  
entered before under the year 617.

<sup>8</sup> *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four  
Mast.*, who record this battle under  
the year 617, write the name of the

place *Cenn-gubha* (or *Cenn-bughbha*),  
which O’Donovan identifies with  
Cambo, in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergna*.—Or, as he is sometimes  
called Fergna Brit, fourth Abbot of  
Ia. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 372.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator  
wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in  
the margin in A.; but only the letters  
εργ . . . . ι. ραβα . . . (Bishop *i.*  
*Daba*. . .) can be read. Ware com-  
plains that his “proper name is no  
where mentioned.” (Harris’s *Ware*,  
Vol. i., p. 39.)

τιρ Αρδ μαῆαε, 7 υἱεῖ abbatiρ neip. Expugnatio  
Raṯo gualḯ la Piacḥa mac Ḑaetaḯn.

Rogab tene Rait n-gualḯ,  
Taircḯ biucatan uaiḯ,  
Iρ ḡian aḡpanḡat inḡ uilc  
Tenḡ ipraiṯ Aeda builc.

- b. ꝥct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º  
Mopρ Ronain mic Colmanḯ, 7 Colman ϣtellāen obuit,  
7 iugulatio ḡoir mic Aedḡ Alḡḡain. Natuḡitar Alḡom-  
nanḯ abbatiρ 1ae.

ꝥct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º  
Annur tenebropur. Aedḡan mac Cumuρcaḡ, 7 Colman  
mac Comgellain aḡ Dominum migraḡt, 7 Ronan mac  
Tuacḡail, rex na n-Alḡṯer, 7 Mongan mac Piacḥ[n]ae  
Lurḡan moriuntur:—

Lann Cluana airḡir inḡiu,  
Alḡra ceṯraρ ϣopρriaḡat,  
Cormac [caenḯ] ϣḡi imoḡaḡḡ  
Ocuρ ilann mac Piacḡach.

111 ḡiaρ ailc  
ϣoρḡniaṯ mop ḡi tuacḡail,  
Mongan mac Piacḥnai Lurḡan,  
Ocuρ Ronan mac Tuacḡail.

Maedoiucc ϣearna quieuṯ.

Fol. 23aa. ꝥct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º u.º

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Guali*.—These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ronan*.—King of Leinster. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Ronan son of Colman, King of L., is stated to have died *de rith fola*, "of the bloody flux."

<sup>3</sup> *Colman Stellain*. — Abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Aldan*.—The same as Aedh

Uaridnach, King of Tara, whose death is recorded at the year 611, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ia*.—I-Columcille. Not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman, son of Comgellan*.—Clar. 49 has 'Comgellan mac Colmain,' which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellan, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 92, note c.

<sup>7</sup> *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan*.—In the List of Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p.

Armagh, and of Vineus, abbot of Neir. The destruction of Rath-Guali by Fiachna, son of Baetan.

Fire seized Rath-Guali,<sup>1</sup>

Save ye a little from it.

Vehemently the wicked have ignited

Fire in the Rath of Aedh Bole.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of [623.]  
Ronan,<sup>2</sup> son of Colman; and Colman Stellain<sup>3</sup> died; and  
the murder of Doir, son of Aedh Aldan.<sup>4</sup> The birth of  
Adamnan, abbot of Ia.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of dark- [624.]  
ness. Aedhan, son of Cumuscach, and Colman, son of  
Comgellan,<sup>6</sup> pass to the Lord; and Ronan, son of Tuathal,  
King of the Airthera, and Mongan, son of Fiachna  
Lurgan,<sup>7</sup> die.

The church of Cluain-airthir<sup>8</sup> to-day—

Famous the four on whom 'twas closed—

Cormac [the mild], through suffering,

And Illann son of Fiacha.

And the other pair,

Whom many tribes obeyed—

Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,<sup>9</sup>

And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Maedhocc<sup>10</sup> of Ferns rested.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of [625.]

41, col. 5), the name of Fiacha Lurga (as it is there written) occurs after that of Aedh Dubh, whose death is entered under the year 587, *supra*. Fiachna is also in the List of Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheracloone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 373, note k.

The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23a in A., and the second in low. marg. 22b, in orig. hand.

<sup>9</sup> *Lurgan*.—*Lurgan*, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Maedhocc*.—St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 624, note p.



bellum Lethet midind, in quo cecidit Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Demmain uictor erat. Obperio boile luatha a nepotibus Neill.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ui.º bellum arda Corran, Dalriatai uictores erant, in quo cecidit Fiachna filiur demain. bellum Cairn Feraðais i Cliu, ubi Faelbe flann péimín uictor erat. Suairpe Aíone fugit Conall mac Maelduib fugit, 7 cecidit rex nepotum Maeni:—

hí torcáir dī Connaētaib,  
híe atcumai ino íeirir,  
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaic,  
Conall, Maeloub, Maelbherail.

Uirio quam uidit Purreur religiosur episcopur.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ui.º (aliar 28º). bellum boile luatha, in quo Faelan filiur Colmain rex Laegen uictor erat. bellum boe in quo Suibne menn mac Fiachna uictor erat, 7 Domnall mac Aedó fugit. Occirio Suibne menn mic Fiachna mic Feraðais mic Muirpeðais mic Eoðain, ri Erenn, i Taepp breni (.i. la Congal caeč mac Scannlain). Paupa

<sup>1</sup> *Lethet-Midind*.—The *Four Mast.* (an. 622) say that the battle of Lethet-Midind was fought at a place called Drung. In the *Book of Leinster* the battle is simply called cae drung, "battle of Drung," (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has been identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Bolg-luatha*.—"Sack of Ashes." A nickname applied to Crundmael, son of Ronan, King of South Leinster (or Ui-Cennselaigh), as appears from a marginal note in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 316. He is called Crunnmael *erbuilg*, C. of the big "sack," or "belly," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 650, and "Crunnmael Builg-luatho" at the year 646 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—This place is also mentioned as battle-ground at the years 464, 506, and 510, *supra*. See note<sup>3</sup> under the year 464. According to the *Four Mast.* (624) and *Chron. Scot.* (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann was gained, and Fiachna slain, by *Conadh Cerr*, king of the Scotch Dalriads (and son of Eochaid Buidhe, son of Aedhan, son of Gabhran). The death of Conad Cerr is entered under the year 628 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu*.—Cliu (or Cliu Mail mic Ugaini, *i.e.*, Cliu of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d Irish name of a territory in the S.E. of the present co. Limerick. *Carn-Feradhaigh*, "Feradach's Cairn," is

Lethet-Midind,<sup>1</sup> in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolg-luatha<sup>2</sup> by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of [626.] Ard-Corann.<sup>3</sup> The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu,<sup>4</sup> in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain.

There fell<sup>5</sup> of the Connaughtmen,  
At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,<sup>6</sup>  
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh,  
Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa,<sup>7</sup> the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28).<sup>8</sup> The [627.] BIS. battle of Bolg-luatha,<sup>9</sup> in which Faelan,<sup>10</sup> son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both,<sup>11</sup> in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son<sup>12</sup> of Feradach, son of Muiredach, son

supposed by O'Donovan to be the old name of Seefin, a hill in the bar. of Coshlea, in that county. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3656, note g.

<sup>5</sup> *There fell.*—*Н1 топѣар* ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for *Н1 топѣар*. The *Four Mast.* have *то роѣар*, which is better.

<sup>6</sup> *Ath-cuma-ind-seisir.*—The "ford of the slaughter of the Six." Not identified. The orig. text of these lines (a fragment of some poem) is added, in orig. hand, in the lower marg. of fol. 23a, in A. It is not in B. The account of this battle is more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (622), where the names of the Connaughtmen slain are mentioned in the prose entry. The *Chron. Scot.* account (627) is somewhat confused.

<sup>7</sup> *Fursa.*—The death of St. Fursa is entered at the year 660 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Alias 28°.*—Added in very old hand in A. Not in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Bolg-luatha.*—See above under the year 625, and under 646 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Faelan.*—In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Bk. of Leinst.* (p. 39, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called *ṽαλτα Caemgin*, or St. Kevin's "foster-son," he having been educated by that Saint.

<sup>11</sup> *Both.*—Pronounced *Boh*. Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.

Columbani fili haidadaeni, abbatir Clono. Iugulatio Cummeni fili Colmain. Uartatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aedā mic Ainmireadā pegnape incipit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º uii.º bellum feda euin, in quo Maelcaich mac Scannail rex Cruithne uictor fuit. Dal Riati ceciderunt. Conro cepp rex Dal Riati cecidit. bellum Duin ceithirnn in quo Congal caech fugit 7 Domnall mac Aedā uictor erat, in quo cecidit Guairpe mac Forindain. Uel bellum feda euin ubi ceciderunt nepoter Aedāin, Rigullon faelbae. Morp Echaich buide regir pictorum, fili Aedāin. Sic in libro Cuanaich inueni. Uel sic in libro Duibdalethe narratur: bellum Leithirbe etir Ceniul mic Ercā 7 Ceniul fepadaig, in quo Maelpithirich cecidit. Ercaine mac fialcha uictor erat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ix.º bellum Leithirbe inter genur Eugain inuicem, in quo Maelpithirich cecidit, 7 bellum Mitani. Taerr Breni comburitur, 7 iugulatio Branuile mic Maelecocho.

Fol. 23ab.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º bellum fili Ailli, 7 morp Cinedon fili Lugtherni regir pictorum.

<sup>1</sup> *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Connor renders it "in regione Brefniæ!" But *Taerr-Breni* should be "Traig-Breni" ("strand of Bren"), as in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, *Book of Leinster* (25a), and other authorities. O'Donovan identifies Traig-Breni (or Brena) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, at 623, note n. The place is again referred to at the year 629.

<sup>2</sup> *Chuin*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.—The *Four Masters* (at 623) write the name of Columban *Colman Mac Ui Bard-dani* ("C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dani"), and add that he was of the Dal-Barrdaine.

<sup>3</sup> *Fidh-coin*.—"John's Wood," or the "Bird's Wood." Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelcaich*.—His death is entered at the year 665 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Conad Cerr*.—See note 3, p. 96, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," a cyclopean stone fort on the summit of a hill in the par. of Dunboe, co. Londonderry

<sup>7</sup> *Rigullon* [and] *Failbe*.—Rigullon was the son of Conang, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Failbe son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Conang's brother.



of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni,<sup>1</sup> by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barrdaeni, abbot of Cluain.<sup>2</sup> Murder of Cummen, son of Colman. The wasting of Leinster by Domnall. Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 628. The battle of [628.] Fidh-eoin,<sup>3</sup> in which Maelcaich,<sup>4</sup> son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr,<sup>5</sup> King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun-Ceithirnn,<sup>6</sup> in which Congal Caech fled, and Domnall, son of Aedh, was victor; and in which fell Guaire, son of Forindan. Or, the battle of Fidh-eoin,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Aedan's grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe.<sup>7</sup> The death of Eochaidh Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus<sup>8</sup> it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe,<sup>9</sup> between the Cenel-mic-Erca and the Cenel-Feradaigh, in which Maelfithrich fell. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 629. The battle of [629.] Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitán. Taerr-breni<sup>10</sup> is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of [630.] the son of Alli,<sup>11</sup> and the death of Cined,<sup>12</sup> son of Lugtren, King of the Picts.

Aedan's death is entered at the year 605 *supra*, and Conang's at 621. O'Connor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

<sup>8</sup> *Or thus*.—The orig. of this entry, which is in the text in B. (at 628), is added in the margin in A. Clar. 49 has no notice of it.

<sup>9</sup> *Lethirbhe*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Taerr-breni*.—See this place referred to at 627, and note there.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of Alli*.—Eadwin, son of Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in A.D. 633, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>12</sup> *Cined* (genit. *Cinedon*).—The "Cinieth filius Lutrin" of the Pictish Chronicle. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7, *et passim*.

.b. Ʒct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 4<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º 1.º  
bellum Caſtloen reſur ȝritonum 7 Anſpūē. Com-  
burſtio Bennōir moer in ȝritannia, 7 iugulatio  
Ronain mic ȝaetain. bellum aȝo aublo in quo  
cecidit ȝiċuill mac ȝerſura tuile la Mumain.  
Inſola Medgoeȝ punȝata ert. Mor mūñan inſean  
Aeȝa ȝeannain morȝua ert.

Ʒct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º 11.º  
bellum iurȝur reſur ȝritonum. bellum Aȝo ȝoan  
i n-iarȝar ȝir, in quo cecidit ȝremtann mac Aeȝo  
ȝilū ſenaiċ ȝi ȝaſenorum.

Ʒct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º 111.º  
iugulatio tuorum ȝiliorum Aeȝa ȝlane la Conall  
mac Suibne ecc loċ Threiti ar ȝremuin .i. Congal  
ȝi ȝreſ, 7 Aȝilū ȝruȝire ȝenaȝar ȝil ȝluȝaȝ.

Ʒct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 7<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º 1111.º  
Occiȝio Conall mac Suibne i tiſ mic Nappaiċ la  
ȝiarȝait mac Aeȝa ȝlane. bellum Cuile coelaen ȝe  
n-ȝiarȝait mac Aeȝa ȝlane, in quo cecidit Maelumai  
mac Oengurra. Aeccleȝia Reċpān punȝata ert. Nix  
magna occidit multor in campo ȝreſ. Quier ȝintain

<sup>1</sup> *Cathloen*.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, see Reeves' *Adamnan* (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 34).

<sup>2</sup> *Anſpūē*.—Eanfrith, son of Æthelfrith, King of Bernicia. Slain by Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the year 634, according to *Flor. of Worcester*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ath-abla*.—"Ford of the Apple-tree." Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Fergus Tuile*.—O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, separates the epithet *Tuile* (which signifies a "flood") from the proper name Fergus, and prints *Tuile la mumain*, which he translates "Inundationes in Momonia!"

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Medgoeth*.—Farne, or Lindisfarne (Holy Island), off the coast of Northumberland. For evidence as to

which of these islands is meant, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 374, note r. The *Four Mast.* have the entry at the year 627; but the correct date is 635.

<sup>6</sup> *Mor-Mumhan*.—Mor mūgan, A. Morȝ mūgan, B. Mor-Mumhan ("Mor of Munster") was wife to Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivans. She is described as the paragon of the Irishwomen of her time, in several old authorities. A very curious account of her life and adventures is contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 274, sq.

<sup>7</sup> *Ath-goan in Iarthar Liſi*.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar-Liſi*, or "West of Liffey," was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liffey on the west.



Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] BIS  
Cathloen,<sup>1</sup> King of the Britons, and of Anfrith.<sup>2</sup> The  
burning of Great Bangor, in Britain; and the killing of  
Ronan, son of Baetan. The battle of Ath-abla,<sup>3</sup> in which  
Dichuill, son of Fergus Tuile,<sup>4</sup> was slain by Munstermen.  
Inis-Medgoeth<sup>5</sup> was founded. Mor-Mumhan,<sup>6</sup> daughter  
of Aedh Bennan, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 15.) A.D. 632. The battle of [632.]  
Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in  
Iarthar-Lifi,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Crimthann,<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, son<sup>9</sup>  
of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 26.) A.D. 633. The murder of [633.]  
two sons of Aedh Slanè, by Conall son of Suibhne, at  
Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin,<sup>10</sup> viz.:—Congal, King of the  
Brega, and Ailill Cruitire,<sup>11</sup> ancestor of Sil-Dluthaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son [634.]  
of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafraech, by Diarmait  
son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diar-  
mait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of  
Oengus.<sup>12</sup> The church of Rechra<sup>13</sup> was founded. A great  
snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan<sup>14</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Crimthann*.—In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), he is called “Crimthand Cualand” (“C. of Cualand”), and the duration of his reign set down as 28 years. The death of his predecessor, Ronan son of Colman, is given by the *Four Mast.* at 610, and in *Chron. Scot.* under 615.

<sup>9</sup> *Son*.—*ḟṡṡ* (*ḟṡṡṡ*) for *ḟṡṡ*, A., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin*.—Loch-Treithni (now called Lough-Drin, a little to the east of the town of Mullingar, co. Westmeath,) is not on the hill of Fremhuin (or Frewin), but about a mile and a half to the east of it.

<sup>11</sup> *Ailill Cruitire*, i.e., “Ailill the Harper.”

<sup>12</sup> *Oengus*.—This was Aengus (or Oengus), son of Colman Mór, whose “Jugulatio” is entered at the year 620 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Rechra* (gen. *Rechrann*).—Lambay Island, a few miles to the north of Howth, co. Dublin. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 164, note b.

<sup>14</sup> *Fintan son of Telchan*.—Otherwise called Munnu, or Mundu. He was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. In the *Felire of Aengus*, at his festival (21 October), his father, Tulchan (or Telchan), is stated to have been a Druid.



mic Telčain, 7 Ernaini mic Cpereni. Moryr ġartnain mic Poič. Ečuič Lirr moir obuit. Bellum Segurpe in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain cennfota, 7 Cumurcač mac Aengurro, 7 ġartnaithe mac [P]oič.

.b. Ķct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º u.º  
lugulatio Ernani mic Piacae qui uicit Maelpričrič  
piliu Ačeo alodain, aliar uairidnaič, in bello  
Leičirbe, 7 epugatio Carpaič vi Raičiu in diebur  
parca.

Fol. 23ba. Ķct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º ui.º  
Bellum Roč 7 bellum Saitipe in una die facta  
punt. Conall coel mac Maelecobo, rociur Domnail,  
uictor erat de genepe Euagain in bello Saeltipre, 7  
moryr Paelbe flainn Peimin pegir Muman. Much-  
autu Račin paupat.

Ķct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º  
ui.º Bellum ġlinne Muperon 7 obrepio Etin. Cronan  
mac U loečdae abbar Cluana mic U Noir obuit.

Ķct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º

<sup>1</sup> *Ernaine*.—Otherwise called Mer-  
nocc (=Mo-Ernocc). According to  
the *Felire of Aengus* (18th Aug.), he  
was the founder of the churches of  
Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kil-  
dreenagh) co. Carlow.

<sup>2</sup> *Gartnan son of Foith*.—The “Gar-  
nard filius Wid” of the *Chron.*  
*Pictorum*. See note <sup>6</sup> *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Lis-mor*.—The Lismore in Scotland  
is here referred to; not Lismore, co.  
Waterford.

<sup>4</sup> *Seguis*.—See under the year 501  
*supra*, note <sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Cennfota*.—“Long-head.”

<sup>6</sup> *Gartnaithe son of Foith*.—This is  
also in B., and in Clar. 49. But it  
is probably only a repetition of the  
record of the death of *Gartnan son*  
*of Foith*, just given (see note <sup>2</sup>),

as it is not found in *Tigernach*, nor  
in the *Chron. Scot.*

<sup>7</sup> *Vanquished*.—See under the year  
629.

<sup>8</sup> *Flight*.—epugatio, A. epfu-  
gatio, B. Do ionnarbath (“was  
banished”), *Four Mast.* (631.)

<sup>9</sup> *Carthach*.—Otherwise called  
Mochuta. See note <sup>14</sup> *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Raithin*.—Rahan, in the bar. of  
Ballycowan, King’s co.

<sup>11</sup> *Battle of Roth*.—Adamnan writes  
the name *Roth* (*Vit. Columb.* iii., 5).  
Better known as the “battle of Magh-  
rath.” The place where this famous  
battle was fought is now known as  
Moira, a village in a parish of the  
same name, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co.  
Down. A romantic, but valuable,  
account of the battle has been edited

son of Telchan, and of Ernaine<sup>1</sup> son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith.<sup>2</sup> Eochaidh of Lis-mor<sup>3</sup> died. The battle of Seguis,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Lochene son of Nechtan 'Cennfota,'<sup>5</sup> and Cumuscach son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] BIS. Ernaine son of Fiacha, who vanquished<sup>7</sup> Maelfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Leth-irbhe; and the flight<sup>8</sup> of Carthach<sup>9</sup> from Raithin,<sup>10</sup> at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of [636.] Roth,<sup>11</sup> and the battle of Saeltirè, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Maelcoba, colleague<sup>12</sup> of Domnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Saeltirè; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin,<sup>13</sup> King of Munster. Mochuta<sup>14</sup> of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of [637.] Glenn-Mureson<sup>15</sup> and the siege of Etin.<sup>15</sup> Cronan Mac U Loeghde, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 21.) A.D. 638. The killing of [638.]

by O'Donovan, from the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, for the Irish Archæol. Soc. (Dublin, 1842.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 200, note n.

<sup>12</sup> *Colleague*.—*ῥοcιυρ*. Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domhnall son of Aedh in the sovereignty, but of his own brother Cellach. See under the year 642 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Failbhe Flann of Femhin*.—For the situation of Femhin, see p. 64, note 1. Failbhe Flann was the ancestor of the powerful Munster sept of the MacCarthys.

<sup>14</sup> *Mochuta*.—*Μοcυτα*, A. Corrected to *Μοcυτα* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (see notes <sup>9</sup>, <sup>10</sup>), St. Mochuta, or

Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop's see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1363. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 350–6.

<sup>15</sup> *Glenn-Mureson — Etin*. — Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of "a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian," and that by Etin was not meant Edinburgh, as some suppose, but "*Cair-Eden* . . . . . now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire." *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

υιι.<sup>ο</sup> iugulatio Congaile mic Dunchada. Obitur  
Dunričae uxoris Domnall. bellum Orubaldi regis  
Saxonum. Quier Cridaen i Noendruim 7 Aeda duiſ  
abbato Cille taro, episcoporum. Dolairri mac Cui-  
nide abbat Leitſlinne paupauit. Morr Cilella mic  
Aedo róen. Heraclar cum matre sua Martina annis  
.ii. pregnauit.

.b. |ct. ianair. (7 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
bellum Caſpač cinnčon. Oenſur liađana uictor  
erat. Maeluinn mac Aedo bennain fuſit.

|ct. ianair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
Morr Maeluiđor cađ regis Orientalium. Morr Ħruioi  
pili ſoiđ. Domnall mac Aeda cartametatur ep  
i n-Druiimm náo. Nauſpaſium paphae familiae lae.  
Obſepio Riſthae. Comburtio Maeluinn in inſola  
Caini. iugulatio Maeluinn mic Perſura 7 Mael-  
uinn mic Colmain.

|ct. ianair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
Morr Domnall mic Aedo regis Ħibernie in fine  
ianuari. poſtea Domnall brecc in bello pſaiđ  
Cairuinn in fine anni in Decembri interſectur ep  
ab hoan reſe Ħritonum; annis .xii. pregnauit. iugu-

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Saxons*.—Oswald was King of the Northumbrians. He was slain by Penda, King of the 'Southumbrians,' in the year 642, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Nendruim*. — Otherwise "Naendruim." Nendrum, or Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Aedh." Originally King of Leinster, which position he is stated to have resigned in the year 591, afterwards becoming abbot of Kildare. His name occurs under the form "Aed Cerr" in the

List of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Dolaissi, son of Cuinid*.—Mac Cuimdae, A. Dolaissi is a variation of Molaissi, and Laisren, by either of which names the Saint is better known. His festival in the Calendar is 18 April. In the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 349, col. 4), and in other old authorities, the father of St. Molaissi is called Cairill.

<sup>6</sup> *Heraclas*. — Heraclar, A., B. Apparently Heracleonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616.)

<sup>7</sup> *Cathair-Cinncon*. — O'Donovan says that this was the name of a stone



Congal, son of Dunchad. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Oswald, King of the Saxons.<sup>2</sup> The repose of Cridan in Nendruim,<sup>3</sup> and of Aedh Dubh,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cill-dara, bishops. Dolaissi, son of Cuinid,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Leithglinn, rested. Death of Ailill, son of Aedh Róen. Heraclas,<sup>6</sup> with his mother Martina, reigned two years.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of [639.] BIS. Cathair-Cinncon.<sup>7</sup> Aengus Liathdana was victor. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of [640.] Maelodhar Caech, King of the Airthera. Death of Bruide son of Foith.<sup>8</sup> Domnall, son of Aedh, pitched his camp in Druim-Náo. Wreck of a boat of the family of Ia. Siege of Ritha.<sup>9</sup> Burning of Maelduin in Inis-Cain.<sup>10</sup> Murder of Maelduin son of Fergus, and of Maelduin son of Colman.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of [641.] Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc<sup>11</sup> was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin<sup>12</sup> (by Hoan,<sup>13</sup> King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of

fort near Rockbarton, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note t.) See under the year 642 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Bruide son of Foith.*—The “Breidei filius Wid” of the *Chron. Pictorum*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ritha.*—Not identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Inis Cain.*—Inishkeen, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note x).

<sup>11</sup> *Domnall Brecc.*—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaidh Buidhe (8th King), whose

obit is given above at the year 628. See under 685 *infra*, where the death of Domnall Brecc is again entered.

<sup>12</sup> *Srath-Caruin.*—The “*Srath*” (=stratum), or holm, of “Carun.” Dean Reeves thinks that this battle was fought in the valley of the Carron in Stirlingshire. *Adamnan*, p. 203, note.

<sup>13</sup> *Hoan.*—Probably the *Auin*, the obit of whose son Domnall, “King of Ailcluaite,” is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.

Fol. 236b. latio Cilello mic Colmain, pegir genepir loigaire. Contantinur filiur Eraeli menribur .ui. pegnauit. bellum Oppu contra Britones.

[ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Mory hUaire filiae Suibni. Quier Cronain epicoir Noindrommo. bellum Cinncon. Lorcot 1arinnboitb mic Gartnaic. Cellaic 7 Conall c[a]el, da mac Mailcobha mic Aeda mic Cinmirec, pegnare incipiunt ut alii dicunt. Conrtantinur filiur Conrtantini annur .xx. uiu. pegnauit. hic dubitatur quir pegnauit port Domnall. Dicunt alii hirtoriazgraphi pegnare uiu. peger .i. Cellaic 7 Conall c[a]el, 7 duo filii Aedo Slane (mic Diarmada mic Ferguson ceppbeoil mic Conaill Crehtainde mic Neill .ix. gillais) .i. Diarmait 7 blaithmac, per commixta pegna.

[ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º iugulatio duorum nepotum bogaine .i. Maelbperail 7 Maelanfaic. Guin Flainn aenais. Mory bperail mic Sechnaiaic.

[ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iiu.º Mory Furudrain mic Decce mic Cuanaic pi ua micc Uair. Locheni mac Pingin pi Cruicne obiit.

[ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 8, aliar 9.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º u.º Guin Scannail mic Decce mic Fiachraic pegir Cruicne. Mac Larre abb denncair quieuit.

<sup>1</sup> *Constantine*.—The word *imperator* is added in the margin in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Against*.—MS. A. has the abbreviation for "contra," MS. B. that for "inter."

<sup>3</sup> *Britons*.—Probably the Britons of Strathclyde. This battle is not noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

<sup>4</sup> *Uaisle*, daughter of *Suibhne*.—The *Four Mast.* (642), and the *Chron. Scot.* (641), state that she was queen of Faelan, King of Leinster,

whose obit is given by the F. M. at the year 665.

<sup>5</sup> *Battle of Cenn-con*.—Apparently an inaccurate repetition of the entry under the year 639, where the name is more correctly written "Cathair-Cinncon."

<sup>6</sup> *Gartnat*.—Evidently the "Gartnan son of Foith," referred to under the year 634 *supra*. O'Connor has strangely misunderstood this entry, which he prints wrongly, and renders

Cinel-Loeghaire. Constantine,<sup>1</sup> son of Heraclius, reigned six months. The battle of Ossa [Oswy] against<sup>2</sup> the Britons.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 5.) A.D. 642. Death of Uaisle, [642.] daughter of Suibhne.<sup>4</sup> The repose of Cronan, bishop of Nendruim. The battle of Cenn-con.<sup>5</sup> The burning of Iarnbodb, son of Gartnat.<sup>6</sup> Cellach and Conall Cael (*i.e.*, two sons<sup>7</sup> of Maelcoba, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), begin to reign, as others say. Constantine, son of Constantine, reigned twenty-eight years. Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Other historiographers say that four kings reigned, viz., Cellach and Conall Cael, and the two sons of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmait,<sup>8</sup> son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall Nine-hostager), viz.:—Diarmait and Blathmac, in joint sovereignty.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 16.) A.D. 643. Murder of two [643.] grandsons of Boghaine, viz.:—Maelbresail and Maelan-faith. The killing of Flann Aenaigh. The death of Bresal, son of Sechnasach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 644. Death of Furu- [644.] dran, son of Becc,<sup>9</sup> son of Cuanu, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Locheni, son of Fingin, King of the Cruithni,<sup>10</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 8, alias 9.) A.D. 645. The [645.] wounding of Scannal, son of Becc, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithni.<sup>10</sup> Mac Lasre, abbot of Bangor, rested.

by "Comburiatur postea propter boves filii Garthnat!"

<sup>7</sup> *Sons*.—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in the margin in A., is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Son of Diarmait*.—The orig. of this clause, which also is neither in B. nor in Clar. 49, is interlined in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Becc*.—This person was slain in the battle of Dun-bolg, along with

King Aedh, son of Ainmire. See above, at the year 597.

<sup>10</sup> *Cruithni*.—These were the Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland. Skene thought the Picts of Scotland were meant, as he has included these two entries in the extracts regarding Scotch events, taken by him from these Annals. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, (p. 348). See Reeves *Adamnan*, p. 94, note *h*, and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, Add. Notes, p. xlvii.



[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 19, aliar 20.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Maelcofo mac Piachna iugulatur ep, rex Uloč. Duncat aus Ronain iugulatur. bellum Colgan mic Crunnmael builg luato piš huac Ceinnrelaiš.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 30, aliar 1.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Furpu epaišdeč obit.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 11, aliar 12.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Suin Rašallaiš mic hUatač piš Connach. bellum Cairnn Conaill ubi Guaire fugit, 7 Diarmaid uictor erat, mac Cešo plaine. Morp Oengura bronbačlae pegir Cemuil Coirpui. Cocač huac n-Cešain 7 Šartnaič mic Accidain. Quier Furpu in bappuna.

Fol. 24aa.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 22, aliar 23.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ix.º bellum Orru ppi pante. bellum duin Craumtain in quo cecidit Oengur mac Domnaill. fili Maelcofa uictor erant .i. Ceallač 7 Conall c[a]el. Morp Cačuraiš mic Domnaill brice. Morp Cronain maiši bile. Hoc anno beda natuŕ ep.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 3, aliar 4.) Anno domini dc.º l.º Quier Cedain episcopi Saxonum 7 iugulatio duorum filiorum blaimicc mic Cešo plane .i. Dunchat 7 Conall.

<sup>1</sup> *Crunnmael Bolg-luatha*.—Mentioned by his epithet "*Bolg-luatha*" under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see notes. The death of a "*Crunnmael Erbuilg*," King of the Leinstermen, is entered *infra*, at the year 655, who seems to be the same person, *Erbuilg* (of the "big sack" or "belly") being probably a variation of the epithet *Bolg-luatha*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa*.—Repeated under the next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Guaire*.—Guaire Aidhne, King of

Connaught, whose obit is given by the *Four Mast.*, and also *infra*, at A.D. 662. On the lower margin of MS. A., fol. 23b, four stanzas in Irish are written (which are not in B.), without any sign to indicate where they should be introduced into the text, if they were intended to be so introduced. The three first are ascribed to Cumeni, and the fourth to Guaire. But as they are somewhat corrupt, and contain no historical fact, it has not been considered necessary to reproduce them here.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 19, alias 20.) A.D. 646. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Ulad, was slain. Dun- [646.]  
cath, descendant of Ronan, slain. The battle of Colgu,  
son of Crunnmael Bolg-luatha,<sup>1</sup> King of the Ui-Ceinn-  
selaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa<sup>2</sup> [647.] BIS.  
the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 11, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The [648.]  
killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught.  
The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire<sup>3</sup> fled, and  
Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of  
Oengus Bron-bachal,<sup>4</sup> King of Cinel-Coirpri. The war of  
the descendants of Aedan,<sup>5</sup> and of Gartnat son of Accidan.  
The repose of Fursa<sup>6</sup> in Peronne.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 22, alias 23.) A.D. 649. The [649.]  
battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The  
battle of Dun-Cremtain, in which fell Oengus son of  
Domnall. The sons of Maelcobha were victors, viz.:—  
Cellach and Conall Cael. The death of Cathasach, son of  
Domnall Brecc.<sup>7</sup> Death of Cronan of Magh-bilè. In this  
year Bede was born<sup>8</sup>.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 3, alias 4.) A.D. 650. The [650.]  
repose of Aedan, bishop of the Saxons; and the killing  
of two sons of Bla[th]macc, son of Aedh Slanè, viz.:—  
Dunchad and Conall.

<sup>1</sup> *Oengus Bron-bachal*.—The "Oingusius cujus cognomentum Bronbachal" of *Adamnan* (i., 13). See Reeves' ed., p. 41, note a.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedan*.—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Fursa*.—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at

660 *infra*. The 'Vision' of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall Brecc*.—"Domnall the speckled," King of Dalriada in Scotland, whose death is recorded above at the year 641, and again, by a great mistake, under 685.

<sup>8</sup> *Born*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely *πατρισταρ βερε*. See under the year 653 *infra*.

Blathmac mac Ceóda, in ri,  
 Ruc a mac ar dighi;  
 Deraid hiru a da mac  
 Ina dighail ar Blathmac.

Maelodran cecinit.

Ó muilinn,  
 Ce ro milt mor di tairinn,  
 Ní bo éomailt far ferebainn  
 [Ó] ro milt for uib Cerdhail.

Ón men meiley in muilinn,  
 Ní corca acht dergtairinn;  
 Iy di foglu in cruinn mair  
 Rota muilinn Maelodran.

1ugulatio Oirreni mic Oirpgh.

.b. [ct. 1anar. (1. p., l. 14, aliar 15.) Anno domini  
 dc.º l.º 1.º Obitur Segeni abatis 1ae .i. pili Piaēnae,  
 7 quier Alologo mic Camain abatis Cluana mic Noir,  
 7 dormitatio Mancheni abbaty Menodrocht. 1mai-  
 rice Cule corpe in quo cecidit Culene mac Forindain.  
 Maelreich 7 Onchu uictorey erant.

[ct. 1anar. (3 p., l. 25, aliar 26.) Anno domini  
 dc.º l.º 11.º (aliar 3º). Morr Ferit mic Tothlain, 7  
 Tolairgh mic Roit regy pctorum. 1ugulatio Conall

<sup>1</sup> *Blathmac*.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22b in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *O, mill*. — Ó muilinn. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish Poets. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (647), the authorship of these verses is ascribed to Maelodran. But in a curious account of the catastrophe, and the cause thereof, contained in the MS. Rawlinson, B. 502, Bodleian Lib.

(fol. 73, b 2), the composition is attributed to Ultan (*i.e.*, St. Ultan of Ardrackan). In this account, three persons are stated to have been killed, viz.:—Dunchad, Conall, and Maelodhar, who are represented as the sons of Diarmait MacCerbhaill (sl. 564 *supra*). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 648. "The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingar,



Blathmac,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh, the King,  
 Gave his sons for . . . . .  
 Jesus shall take his two sons  
 From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang :—

O, mill,<sup>2</sup>  
 Though much of wheat thou didst grind,  
 It was not the grinding of oats  
 Thou didst grind on Cerbhall's descendants.

The stuff which the mill grinds  
 Is not oats but red wheat.  
 Of the saplings of the great tree  
 Is the 'feed' of Maelodrain's mill.

The killing of Oissen son of Osirg.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 14, alias 15.) A.D. 651. Death [651.] <sup>BIS.</sup>  
 of Segene, abbot of Ia, *i.e.*, son of Fiachna ; and the repose  
 of Aedlug, son of Caman, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and  
 the falling asleep of Manchen, abbot of Menadrochit.<sup>4</sup> The  
 conflict of Cul-corra,<sup>5</sup> in which Culene,<sup>6</sup> son of Forindan,  
 was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 25, alias 26.) A.D. 652 (alias 653). [652.]  
 The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son  
 of Foith,<sup>7</sup> King of the Picts. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 647, note d.

<sup>3</sup> *Oissen son of Osirg*.—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 14.

<sup>4</sup> *Menadrochit*.—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

<sup>5</sup> *Cul-corra*.—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Culene*.—It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (648), and *Chron. Scot.* (649), that Culene was King of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

<sup>7</sup> *Tolarg son of Foith*.—Foith is the form in which the Irish writers generally represent the "Wid" of the Pictish Chronicle, in which the name of Talorc (for Tolarg) appears after the names of "Garnard filius Wid," and "Breidei filius Wid," with the addition "frater eorum." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7.

cael. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomairi.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 6, aliar 7.) Anno domini dc.° l.° iii.° iugulatio Conaill mic Moelocoḡa .i. la Diarmuid mac Ceḡa plane. Colman episcopus macc U Deluibh, 7 Orpene pōta, duo abbates Cluano ipsius, obierunt. Duchuae loḡrae abb Fernann quiescit. iugulatio Persurro mic Domnaill, 7 Persurro mic Rogailloḡ, 7 Ceḡo bedri, 7 Cummen. Bellum Spāto eḡairt ubi Duncāḡ mac Conaing cecidit. [Morr] Ceḡo poiri mic Maelcoḡo. Beḡa hoc anno nativus est.

Fol. 24ab.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° l.° iii.° Nem mac hui bīri paupat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° l.° ii.° Bellum Cumarcāḡ mic Ailello in quo cecidit. Cunnmael Mac Suibne victor erat. Bellum pante regis Saxonum. Orru victor erat. Bellum Cnnae. Morr

<sup>1</sup> *Conall Cael*.—Joint-King of Ireland. See under the next year.

<sup>2</sup> *Marcan*.—It is stated by the *Four Mast.* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (650), that Marcan was chief of Ui-Maine (Hy-Many).

<sup>3</sup> *Conall*.—The Conall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 *supra*. The *Four Masters* give Conall's death under the year 656, the same year in which they have his brother Cellach's obit. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 92, note 6, and *infra*, under the year 657.

<sup>4</sup> *By*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-Ui-Telduibh*.—Son of "Ua Telduibh" ("descendant of Teldubh,") Deluibh in orig. texts.

<sup>6</sup> *Duchua Lochra*.—Duchua (or Dachua) of "Luachair." Also called Mochua and Cronan. His festival is given as 22nd June in the Calendar, at which date the *Martyr. Donegal* has "Cronan, that is Mochua of Luachair, Abbot of Farna (Ferns, co. Wexford").

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh Bedri* — *Cummen*. — The *Four Masters* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (651), state that Aedh Bedri (or Beathra) was the son of Cummen.

<sup>8</sup> *Strath-Ethairt*. — The *Strath* (or *Strath*=stratum), or "holm," of Ethairt. Not identified. Dean Reeves thinks it was the name of a place in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 375, note u. The record of this battle is more fully given in the *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 651.

<sup>9</sup> *Conang*.—The Conang, son of

Cael.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcan,<sup>2</sup> the son of Tomain.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The [653.] killing of Conall,<sup>3</sup> son of Maelcobha, *i.e.*, by<sup>4</sup> Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh,<sup>5</sup> and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogailnech, and of Aedh Bedri,<sup>7</sup> and of Cummen.<sup>7</sup> The battle of Srath-Ethairt,<sup>8</sup> in which Duncath, son of Conang,<sup>9</sup> was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda<sup>10</sup> was born in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 654. Nem Mac-Ui-Birn<sup>11</sup> rests.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach<sup>12</sup> son of [654.] Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was [655.] victor. Battle of Pante,<sup>13</sup> King of the Saxons. Ossu<sup>14</sup> was victor. Battle of Anna.<sup>15</sup> The death of Crunnmael Erbuile,<sup>16</sup> son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> Beda.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has *Uel hic natiuitas Bede*. The birth of Bede is also recorded at the year 649 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Nem Mac-Ui-Birn*.—"Nem, son of the descendant of Birn." O'Connor very inaccurately prints the name *Nein mc hui Ibirubir*! The *Four Masters* state (654) that Nem was a successor of Enne of Ara. (St. Enna, or Enda, of Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay). Nem's day in the Calendar is June 14.

<sup>12</sup> *Battle of Cumascach*.—The *Four Mast.* (650) call this the battle of Flescach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of Ui Cremhthainn. The site (Flescach) has not been identified. By "battle of Cumas-

cach," the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

<sup>13</sup> *Battle of Pante* (*i.e.*, Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 670.

<sup>15</sup> *Battle of Anna*.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has Anna's death under the year 654. See note <sup>13</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> *Crunnmael Erbuile*.—See at the year 646 *supra*.



Crunnmael epbuile mic Ronain pegir Lagenenpium. Morp Maelaičtein Tipe da glar. Suin Rağallach mic Uadač riğ Connacht. Uel hic Pappa pecundum alior. Močoeiñoz Leith moir quieuit.

Ķt. 1anair. (1 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º Obitur Subni mic Cupčri abbatir 1ae, 7 Ultain mic U Chončobair. bellum Delend in quo interfectur ert Maeldeit mac Conaill. Morp Tolargain mic Ansprič pegir Pictorum. Morp Cellceni ločri. Opa ert uacca ullačruğ Briuin que .iiii. vitulos peperit.

Ķt. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º Morp Ceallag mic Maelecođo, 7 Cellag mic Sapaia (no Ronain), 7 Piačpač telnaia, 7 blaičmice mic Ronain mic Columb. Morp Supert pegir Cllocluače, Pargale que filii Domnaill. Uentur mağnur. Tomain mac Taičeni moritur.

Ķt. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º Dimma nizep eppcop Conaire, 7 Cummeni eppcop Nāentpoma, 7 Duncad mac Cleđo plane, mortui sunt, 7 iugulatio Opcdoič mic Sečnurag 7 Concenn mic Laiğnein 7 Flodubuir rex Francorum,

<sup>1</sup> *Raghallach*.—The killing of Raghallach is entered also above at the year 648. This and the two following entries, added in *al. man.* in A., are in the text in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa*.—The death of St. Fursa is entered above, under the years 646 and 647. O'Connor prints *frosa* for Fursa, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac-Ui-Conchobair*.—"Son of the descendant of Conchobar." See O'Donovan's *F. Mast.*, at 656, note d, *Martyrology of Donegal*, at September 4th, and under 662 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Delend*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Delenn may be *Telemn*, in the west of the co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 654, note a.

<sup>5</sup> *Maeldeith son of Conall*.—The *Four Masters* (654) and the *Chron. Scot.* (653) have "Mældoid son of Conaing"; to which the latter authority adds "or of Conall."

<sup>6</sup> *Tolargan son of Anfrith*.—The "Talorcen filius Enfret" of the *Pictish Chron.*

<sup>7</sup> *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>8</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 1), thus:—"Vacca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit."

death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach<sup>1</sup> son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,<sup>2</sup> according to others. Mochaemhog of Liath-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of [656.] Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ultan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.<sup>3</sup> The battle of Delend,<sup>4</sup> in which Maeldeith son of Conall<sup>5</sup> was slain. Death of Tolargan, son of Anfrith,<sup>6</sup> King of the Picts. Death of Cellcen of Lothra.<sup>7</sup> There appeared a cow at Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>8</sup> which calved four calves.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cel- [657.] lach<sup>9</sup> son of Maelcobha, and of Cellach, son of Saran (or Ronan),<sup>10</sup> and of Fiachra Telnan, and of Blathmac, son of Ronan, son of Columb.<sup>11</sup> Death of Guret, King of Al-Cluathe,<sup>12</sup> and of Fergal<sup>13</sup> son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,<sup>14</sup> [658.] bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slanè, died; and the slaying of Oredoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur<sup>15</sup> King of the Franks.

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Ireland conjointly with his brother Conall, whose death is entered above at the year 653 (where see note), and again at 663.

<sup>10</sup> *Or Ronan*.—This is the name in B. But the *Four Mast.* say that Ceallach was son of Saran, and abbot of Othan-mór, now Fahan, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Columb*.—"Colman," Clar. 49.

<sup>12</sup> *Al-Cluathe*, genit. form *Alo-Cluathe*.—The *Petra Cloithe* of Adamnan (ii., 15). Now Dumbarton in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 43, 44, and at the years 693, 721, 779 and 869, *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *And of Fergal*.—*Ἐργαίε* que,

a curious combination of *Fergaile*, the genit. case of the name *Fergal*, and the Lat. conjunction *que*.

<sup>14</sup> *Dubh*.—The "black." Latinized *niger* in the origl. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Eccl. History as Dimma *Dubh*.

<sup>15</sup> *Flodubur*.—*Ἰλοδουβυρ*, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Connor prints "*Clodubuir* [*Clodovæi*.]") The date of the entry might probably indicate that Clovis II. (ob. 655) was meant, rather than his son, Clothair III. (ob. 670.) But an Irish writer would be more likely to represent *Clothair* than *Clovis* by the form in the text.

b. Κτ. 1αναιρ. (4 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ix.º. Obitur Finnani episcopi filii Rimedo, 7 Colman Glinne da locho quieuit, 7 Daniel episcopus Cinnagaradh. Morr Eodaic mic Blaiemicc. Conall crannamna moritur. Euzanan mac Tothalain defunctus est.

Fol. 24ba

Κτ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lx.º. Tommene (.i. mac Ronan) episcopus Arda machae, 7 Conainn nepos Daint abb imlecho ibair, 7 Laiðsgen rapient mac Daiðbannaið, defuncti sunt. Pippu in Peppuna pau-rauit.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lx.º i.º. Cummeni longus (lxxxi.º anno etatis sue quieuit) 7 Sapan nepos Crutain, rapientes, dormierunt. Bellum Ogomain ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, 7 Ultan mac Egnaine rex Cianachte, 7 Cennpaeladh mac Sepride. Blamac mac Ceðo uictus est, socius Diarmada. Maelouin mac Pippurain mic Dece mortuus est. Maenadh mac Pingini (mic Ceða duib mic Crumtainn

<sup>1</sup> *Finnan*.—The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book III., chap. 25. His day in the Calendar is variously given as Jan. 8th and Jan. 9th. Neither O'Donovan at *Four Mast.*, A.D. 659), nor Ussher (*Index Chron.*, at the years 651, 661), seems to have perceived the identity of this Finan with the successor of St. Aedan.

<sup>2</sup> *Colman*.—His obit is recorded in *Ann Four Mast.*, under 659, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, as Dec. 13.

<sup>3</sup> *Cennagaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute. The *Martyr. of Donegal* gives his festival as Feb. 18.

<sup>4</sup> *Conall Crannamna*.—Son of Eo-

chaidh Buidhe, son of Aedan, and 12th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

<sup>5</sup> *Totho'an*.—The name is otherwise written Tuathalan, and is a diminutive of the name Tuathal. This is the last entry on fol. 24a of MS. A., on the upper margin of which a stanza in Irish is written, and two on the lower margin, without any marks to indicate the place in the text where they should be introduced. It is doubtful if they have any particular connection with the text at all, as they do not occur in MS. B., nor in Clar. 49. [They do not seem worth printing.]

<sup>6</sup> *Ronan*.—This clause, added by way of gloss in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. or Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Conainn Ua Daint*.—“Conainn descendant of Daint.” The Latin equivalent for *Ua* (*nepos*) is written



Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 13.) A.D. 659. The death of [659.] BIS. Bishop Finnan,<sup>1</sup> son of Rimid; and Colman<sup>2</sup> of Glenn-dalocha rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.<sup>3</sup> Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conali Crannamna<sup>4</sup> dies. Euganan, son of Tothalan,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 660. Tommene (*i.e.*, son of Ronan<sup>6</sup>), [660.] bishop of Armagh, and Conainn Ua Daint,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Imlech-Ibair, and Laidhggen the Wise, son of Baethbannach, died. Fursa rested in Peronne.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall<sup>9</sup> (in the 72nd [661.] year<sup>10</sup> of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain,<sup>11</sup> sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman,<sup>12</sup> in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianachta, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide.<sup>13</sup> Bla[th]mac son of Aedh, Diarmaid's colleague,<sup>14</sup> was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finghin (son<sup>15</sup> of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son

*nepotis* in A. and B., but *nepos* in Clar. 49. For the name "Conainn," the *Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scot.* (657) have "Conaing."

<sup>8</sup> *In Peronne.*—In περρυνά, A. In πρυνά, B. Clar. 49 has "in prisona," although O'Connor states (note 2, ad. an.) that this MS. reads "in propria persona!" The death of St. Fursa is noticed above under the years 646 and 647. The present entry is added in *al. man.* in A. But it is part of the original text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *The Tall.*—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in A., is part of the text in B. longuy, MSS.

<sup>10</sup> *In the 72nd year.*—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummen *fota* ("long," "tall"), is entered at the year 591 *supra*. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni Fo'ta has been published by

Dr. Todd. See *Book of Hymns*, pt. I., pp. 81-93.

<sup>11</sup> *Saran Ua Critain.*—"Saran descendant (*nepos*) of Critan." St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co.

<sup>12</sup> *Ogoman.*—The *Four Mast.* (660) add that Ogaman was oc cinn cor-badain, "at Cenn Corbadan;" but neither place has been identified. See note <sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> *Gerthide.*—See under the year 593, *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Diarmaid's colleague.*—ποριυρ Όιαρμαδοα. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slainé), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Son, &c.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.

mic Peiðlimið mic Aenğura mic Haðppaich), rex Muman, mortuus est. Iugulatio Maelepuataig filii Egnani. Scannlan abb Luğmað quieuit.

[Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º] Quier Segain mic U Chuind abb Benncoir, 7 morr ġuairc Aíðne. Iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnall filii Aedó .i. Conall 7 Colgu. Morr ġarpnaið filii Domnall, 7 Domnall mic Toðolain. Morr Tuatail mic Morgaind. Tuenog filius Finnatin abb Pernaann. Indercað episcopus, Dima episcopus, quierceperunt. Ultan mac U Choncuðair quieuit recundum alium librum.

- .b. [Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º] Te[ne]brae in [Ct. Maii in nona hora, 7 in eadem aetate coelum ardepe uirum est. Mortalitar in hiberniam peruenerunt in [Ct. Augusti. bellum Luðo peirnn .i. i Forpinn. Morr Cernaiğ filii Diarmato mic Aedó plane mic Diarmato ceppbeoil mic Conall cremtáinne, et terreremotur in ġrittanía, 7 Comgan mac U Teimne, 7 ġepač ab Benncair. ġaetan macc U Cormaicc abb Cluano obiit. In campo lēo Forart exarrit mortalitar primo in hibernia. A morte ġatpici cc.ª .iii. prima mortalitar .cxii. Ceallač mac Maelecoġa moritur hic recundum alium librum.

<sup>1</sup> *Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind*—"Segain, son of Cond's descendant." His name is written "Seighin" in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where his festival is given at September 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*.—King of Connaught, celebrated for his hospitality. He is mentioned at the years 626 and 648 *supra*; and his obit is again entered under the year 665 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall, son of Aedh*.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

<sup>4</sup> *Gartnaidh*.—A Pictish king. The

"Gartnait filius Donnel" of the Pictish Chronicle.

<sup>5</sup> *Finntin*.—*Fintain* (gen. of Fintan), *Four Mast*. (662).

<sup>6</sup> *Indercach*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defin. article in Irish) and *dercach* ("charitable").

<sup>7</sup> *Ultan*.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in *al. man.* in A., is in the original text in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Luth-feirnn*, i.e., in *Fortrenn*.—Luth-feirnn has not been identified. Fortrenn was "one of the seven provinces of the Picts, and lay to the west of the River Tay," according to

of Fedhlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech), King of Munster, died. The slaying of Maelfuataigh, son of Ernain. Scannlann, abbot of Lughmadh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 662. The repose of [662.] Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Bangor; and death of Guaire Aidhne.<sup>2</sup> The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Aedh,<sup>3</sup> viz., Conall and Colgu. The death of Gartnaidh,<sup>4</sup> son of Domnall, and of Domnall, son of Totholan. Death of Tuathal, son of Morgand. Tuenog, son of Finntin,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ferns; Indercach,<sup>6</sup> a bishop, Dima, a bishop, rested. Ultan<sup>7</sup> Mac-Ui-Conchobair rested, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on [663.] BIS. the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire. A pestilence reached Ireland on the Kalends of August. The battle of Luth-feirnn, *i.e.*, in Fortrenn.<sup>8</sup> Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne,<sup>9</sup> and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick,<sup>11</sup> 203 [years]; the first mortality,<sup>12</sup> 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcobha dies in this year,<sup>13</sup> according to another Book.

Skene. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pictland. *Adamnan*, pp. 202, 332.

<sup>9</sup> *Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne*.—"Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne." In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written "Commán."

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise.

<sup>11</sup> *Patrick*.—The Patrick referred to here must be "Old Patrick" (or

*Sen-Patrick*), whose death is entered *supra*, at the year 457, and again (as "Patrick" only) under 461; and not "Patrick the Archbishop," whose *quievit* is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 *supra*, note <sup>6</sup>; and under 570, note *b*.

<sup>12</sup> *Mortality*. — μορταλιτα, A. The plague, or leprosy, called *Samthros*, mentioned at the year 553 *supra*, is probably here referred to.

<sup>13</sup> *In this year*.—h<sub>1</sub> (for h<sub>ic</sub>) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.



Fol. 24bb. *¶* Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 8.) Anno domini dc. lx.º iii.º Mortalitar magna. Diarmait mac Aedo plane, 7 Blaimac, 7 Maelbperail filiur Maeleduin, mortui sunt. i. don buidhe chonail. Ultan mac Caunga, ab Cluana iraird. Dormitatio Feicheni Pabair (i. de eodem morbo i. don buidhe chonail), 7 Aileparr rapientir, 7 Cronan fili Silni. Cu cen matair mac Cačail (mic Aedā mic Cairbri mic Crimčain) ri Muman moritur. Blaimac Tečbae, Oengur Ulač, Mančan Leič, episcopi abbatesque atque alii innumerabiles mortui sunt. Colman carr abb Cluana mic Noair, Cummen abb Cluano mic U Noir, dormierunt.

*¶* Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Morr Ailella plainnero fili Domnail fili Aedō fili Ainmepeāč. Maelcaič mac Scannail di Cruičnič, Maelduin filiur Scannail rex generis Coirppi, obierunt. Eochaid iarlaič rex Cruične moritur. Dubinnrechta mac Dunchada rex .h. mbruiuin Ai moritur. Morr Ceallaič mic Guaire. Guaire Aične mortuur ert recundum alium librum.

*¶* Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Mortalitar in hibernia. Bellum Aene itir Arada 7 hū Pīčgenti, ubi cecidit Eugen filiur Crunnmail. Cearnač rotal mac Diarmata quiescit.

<sup>1</sup> *Diarmait—Blathmac.*—Brothers, and Joint-Kings of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Buidhe-chonail.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss (though a little displaced) in A. and B.

<sup>3</sup> *Ultan the son of Cunga.*—*Ultan mac caunga*, A. B. The *Four Masters* write the name *mac hui cunga* ("son of the descendant of Cunga.")

<sup>4</sup> *Buidhe-chonail.*—The orig. of this, not in A. or Clar 49, is added by way of gloss in B. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 54 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Silue.*—Called "Cronán, son of Sinill" in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 11th of Nov., where his festival is given.

<sup>6</sup> *Son.*—The original of this clause, which is added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Dies.*—The obit of Cu-cen-mathair ("Canissine matre") is wrongly entered above at A.D. 603, instead of his birth.

<sup>8</sup> *Liath.* — *Liath-Manchain*, or Lemanaghan, King's co.

<sup>9</sup> *Other persons.*—*Clu*, B. Not in A.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. [664.]  
 Diarmait,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh Slane, and Bla[th]mac,<sup>1</sup> and  
 Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (*i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe  
 chonaill')<sup>2</sup>. Ultan the son of Cunga,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Cluain-  
 Iraird, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Feichen of Fabhar  
 (*i.e.*, from the same distemper, *i.e.*, the 'Buidhe chonaill'),<sup>4</sup>  
 and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Silne.<sup>5</sup>  
 Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son<sup>6</sup> of Aedh, son of Cairbre,  
 son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.<sup>7</sup> Bla[th]mac of  
 Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchan of Liath,<sup>8</sup> and bishops  
 and abbots, and other persons<sup>9</sup> innumerable, died. Colman  
 Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummeni, abbot of  
 Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 20.) A.D. 665. The death of [665.]  
 Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of  
 Ainmire. Maelcaich,<sup>10</sup> son of Scannal, of the Cruithni,<sup>11</sup>  
 [and] Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel-Coirpri,  
 died. Eochaid Iarlaithi, King of the Cruithni,<sup>11</sup> dies.  
 Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai,  
 dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.<sup>12</sup> Guaire Aidhne<sup>13</sup>  
 died, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 666. A mortality in [666.]  
 Ireland.<sup>14</sup> The battle of Aine<sup>15</sup> between the Arada and  
 Ui-Fidhgenti, in which fell Eugen son of Crunnmael.  
 Cernach Sotal,<sup>16</sup> son of Diarmait, rested.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelcaich*.—Mentioned at 628  
*supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or  
 Picts) of Dalaraide, co. Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Guaire*.—The Guaire Aidhne  
 (King of Connaught) referred to in  
 the next entry.

<sup>13</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*.—See at the year  
 662, *supra*, where the death of Guaire  
 is already noticed. This entry is  
 added in *al. man.* in A. B. has  
 merely Uel hic ʒa pe aròne.

<sup>14</sup> *In Ireland*.—in hibernia, B.  
 The same words seem to have been  
 added as a gloss over μορταλιταρ in  
 A.; but they are now almost illegible.

<sup>15</sup> *Aine*.—Any, or Knockany, in  
 the barony of Smallecounty, co. Lime-  
 rick.

<sup>16</sup> *Cernach Sotal*.—The Cernach,  
 son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane,  
 &c., whose death is entered above  
 under 663. This entry is added in  
 the later hand in A.

.b. Kt. 1anair. ( p, l. .) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º  
 Mortalitat magna .i. an buiðe ðonail. bellum  
 fertri inter Ulta 7 Cruithne, ubi cecidit Caðurað mac  
 Lurðgeni. Nauigatio Columban episcopi [cum] reli-  
 quir pactorum ad inrolam uaccæ albæ, in qua  
 fundauit æccleſiam, 7 nauigatio filiorum Sarrthaið  
 ad hiberniam cum plebe pceð. Perður mac Muccedo  
 mortuus ert. Ðiarmait 7 Ðlaðmacc da rið Erenu, 7  
 Feichin Roðair, 7 alii multi mortui sunt .i. don buið  
 ðonail, secundum alium librum.

Kt. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Obitus  
 Cummeni ailibi abbatir 1æ, 7 Cruithni abbatir Ðenn-  
 ðair, 7 Mucuae micc hliirt, 7 morr Maelroðartaið  
 mic Ðuibne pegir nepotum Tuirtir.

Cennacelað cecinit :—

Ni dila  
 Nach ri lmræ alailu,  
 O breða Maelroðartaið  
 1na geimnen do ðairiu.

1arhan 7 Corinu apud Þictorep defuncti sunt.  
 1ugulatio Mæleduin mic Maenaið.

<sup>1</sup> *A great mortality.* —The words  
 magna .i. an buiðe ðonail, which  
 are not in B., are added as gloss  
 over mortalitat in A. The writ-  
 ing is now extremely faint. Clar.  
 49 has "Mortalitas magna called  
 Buichoinnell." See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 54 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fertais.* —Fertri (genit. of per-  
 tair). See O'Donovan's *Four Mas-  
 ters*, A.D. 665, note a, where the  
 Editor expresses the opinion that from  
 this "Fertais" the name of Belfast  
 (bel fertri; "mouth of the ford"),  
 has been derived.

<sup>3</sup> *Colman.* —Columban (in the

genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in  
 which latter MS. an old hand has  
 written *Colmani* in the margin.  
 Colman's death is recorded at the  
 year 675 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *With the relics of the Saints.* —  
 reliquir rcorum, A., B., and Clar.  
 49. O'Connor, however, prints "cum  
 reliquis Scotor." The entry of Col-  
 man's retirement to Ireland in the  
*Book of Leinster* (p. 24, col. 1), has  
 cum reliquair rcor. The *Four  
 Masters* say (667) go naomab oile  
 imaille ferir, "together with other  
 Saints."



Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, the [667.] BIS.  
 ‘Buidhe chonaill.’ The battle of Fertais<sup>2</sup> between the  
 Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of  
 Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman,<sup>3</sup> with the relics of  
 the Saints,<sup>4</sup> to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a  
 church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat,  
 with the people of Sceth.<sup>5</sup> Fergus son of Muccid died.  
 Diarmaid<sup>6</sup> and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and  
 Feichin of Fobhar,<sup>7</sup> and many others died, *i.e.*, of the  
 ‘Buidhe chonaill,’ according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, [668.]  
 abbot of Ia, and of Critan, abbot of Bangor, and of Mocua  
 son of Ust; and the death of Maelfothartaigh, son of  
 Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

Cennfaeladh sang<sup>8</sup> :—

Not dearer  
 Is either king than another to me,  
 Since Maelfothartaigh was borne  
 In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan<sup>9</sup> and Corindu died<sup>10</sup> among the Picts. Assassina-  
 tion of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

<sup>5</sup> *Sceth*.—The Isle of Skye. In the  
*Book of Leinster* (p. 358, col. 3), the  
 name is written ꝥcetha. For various  
 other forms of this curious name con-  
 sult Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 62, note *b*.  
 See Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary*,  
 under the word *sgiathanach*, where a  
 good deal of nonsense regarding the  
 etymology of the name “Skye” is  
 printed.

<sup>6</sup> *Diarmaid*.—This entry is repre-  
 sented in B. by Uel hic Diarmait  
 7 Blaimac 7 Fein moptui punt  
 .i. ron buioe conail. (“Or in  
 this year Diarmait, and Blai[th]mac,  
 and Fechin died, *i.e.*, of the ‘Buidhe-

chonaill.’”) The decease of all three  
 is entered above at the year 664.

<sup>7</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the bar. of the  
 same name, co. Westmeath. For some  
 curious notices regarding Fore, see  
 O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1176,  
 note *s*.

<sup>8</sup> *Cennfaeladh sang*.—The following  
 stanza, which is not in B., is written  
 on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Itarnan*.—O'Connor mistook this  
 name for the name of a place. See  
 his ed. of these Annals at the same  
 date.

<sup>10</sup> *Died*.—deputi punt punt, A.

Fol. 25aa. **¶** Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º ix.º Nix magna pacta ept. Orcolt mor. Iugulatio Moeleduin nepotir Ronain. Morp blaēmicc mic Mælecoðo, 7 iugulatio Cuana filii Cellaiḡ. Uenit genur ḡar[τ]nait de hibernia. Iugulatio ḡrain pinn mic Mælepoṡar-taiḡ. Morp Dunchado hui Ronain.

**¶** Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º Morp Orru filii Eitilbriṡ pegir Saxonum. Pergur mac Crunnmail moritur. Iugulatio Sechnuraiḡ filii blaimec pegir Temoirie, inotio hiemir;

ba rrianač, ba echlarcač  
 ac tech ambirð Sechnarach;  
 ba himðā purðel for rlatit  
 hi taiḡ 1 m-bith mac [b]latimeicc.

Dubduin rex genirir Coirppi iugulaunt illum; 7 ḡrain pinn mac Mæleoctraič moritur. Bellum Orpoma cepair. Mailrubai in ḡritanniam nauizat.

b. **¶** Ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º 1.º Bellum Dungaile mic Mælethuile, 7 combustio Airð mačae 7 domur Taiilli filii Segeni, delecti sunt ibiḡ Morp Cummarcaič mic Ronain. Mer mor. Cenn-

<sup>1</sup> *Fell.*—pacta ept, A. Not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Famine.* — Orcolt. Otherwise written arcalt (see *Chron. Scot.* at A.D. 962). See also Stokes's ed. of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 1. O'Conor erroneously prints *Scol mor.*, and more erroneously translates "mortalitas magna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great sleaing of chattle."

<sup>3</sup> *Family of Gartnat.* — genur ḡarτnait. See under 667. Regarding the identity of this Gartnat, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 290.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Maelfothartaigh.*—The death of another "Bran Finn," stated to have been the son of a "Maeloch-traich," is entered under the next year.

<sup>5</sup> *Ossu.*—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians.

<sup>6</sup> *Eitilbrith.*—Æthelfrith, slain in 617, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>7</sup> *Full of bridles.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Cinel-Coirpre, i.e.,* the race of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were at this period seated in the present bar. of Granard, co. Longford, but whose descendants afterwards gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Carbury, in the cos. of Kildare and Sligo.

<sup>9</sup> *Bran Finn.*—Bran the "Fair."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 669. Great snow fell.<sup>1</sup> A great famine.<sup>2</sup> [669.]  
The murder of Maelduin Ua Ronain. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, and the murder of Cuana, son of Cellach. The family of Gartnat<sup>3</sup> comes from Ireland. The assassination of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh.<sup>4</sup> The death of Dunchad Ua Ronain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 670. The death of Ossu,<sup>5</sup> son of Eitilbrith,<sup>6</sup> [670.]  
King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies. The assassination of Sechnusach, son of Bla[th]mac, King of Tara, in the beginning of winter:—

Full of bridles,<sup>7</sup> full of horse-whips, was  
The house where Sechnasach was wont to be.  
Many were the leavings of plunder,  
In the house in which Blathmac's son used to be.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel-Coirpre,<sup>8</sup> slew him. And Bran Finn,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-Cepais.<sup>10</sup> Maelruba<sup>11</sup> passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of [671.] BIS.  
Dungal,<sup>12</sup> son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh, and of the house of Taille,<sup>13</sup> son of Segene. [Many] were destroyed there.<sup>14</sup> The death of Cummascach, son of Ronan. Great fruit. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

The assassination of a "Bran Finn." son of Maelfothartaigh, is recorded under the preceding year.

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-Cepais*.—Not identified. Clar. 49 has "*Druim-cexais*."

<sup>11</sup> *Maelruba*.—See under the year 672.

<sup>12</sup> *Battle of Dungal*.—*bellum Dungalæ*.—This idiomatic form of expression is used very frequently in these Annals, to indicate that the person whose battle is thus noticed was himself slain therein. This battle is called the battle of Tolach-ard ('high hill') in *Three Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 672.

<sup>13</sup> *The "House of Taille"*.—*Tech-Taille*. Now *Tehelly*, in the par. of Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 670, note *u*. The *τομουρ ταιλλι* of the original text is printed *do mgtalli* by O'Conor, who translates it "*duo Mactallii*!"

<sup>14</sup> [*Many*] *were destroyed there*.—The original, *δελετι γυντ ιβωις*, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to *ετ μυλτι δελετι γυντ ιβι* (or *ιβωις*). For *ιβωις*, O'Conor reads *ibi*, as does the "translator" (?) of Clar. 49.



raelaḏ mac blaṡmaic pegnape incipit. Expulsiō  
Dropto de regno, 7 comburcio bennḡair bṛittonum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ii.º Comburcio  
maige Lunge. Iugulatio Domangairt mic Domnall  
bṛice pegir Dal Riatai. Gabail Elium mic Cuirp 7  
Conamail fili. Canonn, 7 Cormacc [mac] Maele-  
foṡartaiḡ moritur. Nauigatio Paelbei abbatir iae  
in hiberniam. Maelrubai fundauit aeccleriam  
Aporcrosan. Constantinur filiur rupeuorir Con-  
stantini pegnauit annir x. 7 iii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Iugulatio  
Congaile cennṡoti mic Dunchado, pegir Uloṡ. Decc  
ḡairche interpretum. Iugulatio Doir mic Maelduib  
pegir Cianaṡte. Morir Scannlain mic Fingui pegir  
.h. Meiṡ. Nuber tenuir 7 tremula ad pṛeciem celeritir  
arcur .iiii. uigilia noctir ui.ª peria ante parṡa ab  
oriente in occidentem per repenum coelum apparuit.  
Luna in sanguinem uerpa ert.

Fol. 25ab. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º  
bellum Cinṡraelaḏ fili blaṡmaic fili Ceḡo plane,  
in quo Cinṡraelaḏ interceptur ert. Pinechta mac  
Dunchada uictor erat. Iugulatio Airmedaiḡ hui  
ḡuair. Morir Nṡe mic Danel. Morir fili Pante.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-luinge*. — The “Campus  
Lunge” of *Adamnan* (i., 30; ii., 15).  
An establishment founded by St.  
Colum-Cille in the island of Tiree.  
See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 59, note *f*,  
and *Ulster Jl. of Archæol.*, Vol. II.,  
pp. 233-244.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall Brecc*.—See under the  
year 641 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Elvin, son of Corp*. Elium mic  
Cuirp, A., B.—The translation of  
this clause in Clar. 49 is “the capti-  
vities of Eolvin mc Cairbre and Con-  
maoil mc Canonn. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur.” But this is plainly  
wrong. Although the text of B. is  
at one with A., O’Conor incorrectly  
prints *Gabhail Eluan mc Coirpre*, &c.  
(“Capture of Elua, son of Coirpre,” &c.)  
<sup>4</sup> [*Son*.]—See *Fragments of Annals*,  
p. 69.

<sup>5</sup> *To Ireland*.—The return of Failbhe  
from Ireland is entered under the year  
675.

<sup>6</sup> *Aporcrosan*. — Applecross, in  
Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St.  
Maelrubha, in the 80th year of his  
age, is recorded at the year 721 *infra*.

Expulsion of Drost from the kingship; and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 672. The burning of Magh-luinge.<sup>1</sup> [672.]  
The killing of Domangart, son of Domnall Brecc<sup>2</sup> King of Dalriata. The capture of Elvin son of Corp,<sup>3</sup> and Conamail son of Cano; and Cormac, [son<sup>4</sup>] of Maelfothartaigh, dies. Voyage to Ireland<sup>5</sup> of Failbhe, abbot of Ia. Maelruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.<sup>6</sup> Constantine,<sup>7</sup> son of the previous Constantine, reigned<sup>8</sup> seventeen years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 673. The assassination of Congal Cennfota,<sup>9</sup> son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche<sup>10</sup> [673.] killed him. The assassination of Doir, son of Maeldubh; King of Cianachta. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. A thin and tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night, on the Friday<sup>11</sup> before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 674. The battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slanè, in which<sup>12</sup> Cennfaeladh was slain. Finachta, son of Dunchad was victor. The assassination of Airmedach, descendant of Guaire. Death of Noe, son of Danel. Death of the [674.]

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

<sup>7</sup> *Constantine*.—This was Constantine III., Emperor of the East, who reigned from 668 to 685. *Art de V. les dates*, t. 1, p. 417.

<sup>8</sup> *Reigned*.—*pegir*, for *pegnat*, or *pegnauit*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Congal Cennfota*.—"Congal Long-head."

<sup>10</sup> *Becc Bairche*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), Becc

Bairche is stated to have been king of that province for 24 years, and to have died in pilgrimage.

<sup>11</sup> *Friday*.—*u<sup>1</sup>α pegua*, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has *u<sup>1</sup>α pegua*, or Thursday.

<sup>12</sup> *In which*.—The original of this clause, which is part of the text in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A. Cennfaeladh only commenced to reign in A.D. 671, and was succeeded in the kingship by his slayer, Finachta, who was Cennfaeladh's second cousin.

Morr Scannlain mic Fínigin pegir nepotum Meir. Fínachta pegnare incipit, scilicet Fínachta pleadaic mac Dúncaida mic Ceida plaine.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ii.º Columbanus episcopus inrolas uaccas albas, 7 Finan filius Cipennan paupant. Iugulatio Maeleduin filii Rigullan 7 Doird filii Ronan hoi Congaile. Multi pictores dimeri sunt illano abas. Disruptio Cilce pringenn la Fínechtae. Paelbe de Hibernia reuertitur. Congal mac Maeleduin, 7 filii Scannail, 7 Cúrculae iugulati sunt.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Stella cometer uirā luminora in menre septimbrii 7 octimbrii. Dunchad mac Ultan occipit est i n-dun Forssgo. Bellum inter Fínínechta 7 Lagenor in loco proximo Locho gabar, in quo fínínechta uictor erat. Iugulatio Cuandai mic Euginan. Congerpio Cule

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Penda.* — Apparently Wulfhere, son of Penda, King of Mercia, whose obit the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has at A.D. 675. The name of Penda is written *Pante* in the MSS.

<sup>2</sup> *Scannlan.* — The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.

<sup>3</sup> *Finachta the Festive.* — Fínachta pleadaic. The original of this clause is added in *al. man.* in A., and in the original hand in B. For some curious information regarding King Finachta, see *Fragments of Irish Annals* under the year 677.

<sup>4</sup> *Columban.* — This is the Colman whose voyage (from Lindisfarne) to Inis-bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 *supra*. Bede devotes a good

deal of attention to St. Colman, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book III., caps. 25, 26.

<sup>5</sup> *Finan.* — The festival of this Finan is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."

<sup>6</sup> *Son.* — *p*U, A., B.

<sup>7</sup> *Rigullan.* — This was probably the Rigullan whose death is noticed at the year 628 *supra*, and who was son of Conang (see at A.D. 621), son of Aedan Mac Gabrain, King of the Scotch Dalriads (whose obit is given above at the year 605).

<sup>8</sup> *Ronan Ua Congaile.* — Ronan hoi Congaile, A., B. But O'Connor blunderingly prints hoi (*nepotis*) "hoc est." Ronan Ua Congaile means "Ronan descendant of Congal."



son of Penda.<sup>1</sup> Death of Scannlan,<sup>2</sup> son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive,<sup>3</sup> son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanè.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban,<sup>4</sup> [675.] BIS. bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan,<sup>5</sup> son<sup>6</sup> of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan,<sup>7</sup> and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile.<sup>8</sup> A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae.<sup>9</sup> The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn<sup>10</sup> by Finachta. Failbhe<sup>11</sup> returned from Ireland. Congal son of Maelduin, and the sons of Scannal, and Airthula, were slain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 21.) A.D. 676. A bright comet was seen in the months<sup>12</sup> of September and October. Dunchad<sup>13</sup> son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta<sup>14</sup> and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta<sup>14</sup> was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eoganan. The encounter

[676.]

The *Four Masters*, who often ignore events connected with Scotch history, have no reference to the death of Maelduin son of Rigullan, or of Bodb son of Ronan Ua Congaile, having apparently regarded them as members of the Gaelic family of Alba (or Scotland).

<sup>9</sup> *Land-abae*.—Not identified. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 60, note *b*. Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Index v. *Lindabae*), says it is "Lundaff now Kinloch, Perthshire," without vouchsafing any authority for the statement.

<sup>10</sup> *Ailech Frigrenn*. — Ailech, or Elagh, as the name is now written, near Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Failbhe*.—The voyage to Ireland

of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *In the months*.—in menpe, A., B., and Clar. 49. The appearance of this comet is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 678, where it is stated that it shone every morning for three months like a sunbeam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 673, but under 677 (which is the proper year) in Tigernach.

<sup>13</sup> *Dunchad*. — The *Four Masters* state that Dunchad was chief of the Oirghialla.

<sup>14</sup> *Finachta*.—Ἰνῆνεχτα ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.

Maeni, ubi ceciderunt filii duo Maeleaičoin. Beccan ruimm quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º (aliaz iiii.) Morp Colggen mic Faelbei plainn pegir Muman. Daircill mac Cupetai eppcop Glinne da loča, Coman eppcop Fernann, paupant. Interpretatio genēpiz loairnn i Tirinn. Toimrnamo rex Orraiği. Bellum Duin ločo, 7 bellum liacc Moelain, 7 doirao Eilind. Morp Dpopto filii Domnall. Bellum i Calatřpor in quo uictur ert Domnall brecc.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iiii.º Quier Faelbi abbatiz 1ae. Cennraelad mac Ailella mic Baetain, rapientz, paupauit. Bellum Finrnechta contra Deicc mĐairče. Dormitatio Nectain neip. Domnall mac Suibni la hultu moritur.

Fol. 25ba.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ix.º Colman abaz Benncaiz paupaz. Iugulatio Píannaíla mic Maeletuile pegir Lagenorum. Cačal mac Roğailiğ moritur. Bellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Ailmíne

<sup>1</sup> *Cul-Maini*. — According to O'Donovan, Cuil-Maini (or Cuil-Maine), was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1499, note k.) But as there were other places of the name, it is not certain that the Cul-Maini above referred to was the Clonmany in Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *Beccan Ruimm*.—Plainly so written in A. and B. But Clar. 49 incorrectly reads *Ruinim*, whilst O'Connor prints *Beccan puim* . . . . The *Four Masters*, who write the name "Becan Ruimind," state (675) that he died in Britain, on March 17th, which is his festival day in the *Martyr. of Donegal*.

<sup>3</sup> *Slain*.—Clar. 49, and O'Connor following it, have "quievit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "Tuaimsnamha" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Senchustul is in the list of Kings of the Ui-Cendselaig in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have fought seven battles against the Ossorians, in the last of which Tuaimsnamha was slain.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle in Calathross*.—This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 634 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

<sup>5</sup> *Faillbhe*.—Abbot of Hi from 669

of Cul-Maini,<sup>1</sup> in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm<sup>2</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 677 (alias 678). The [677.] death of Colggu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. Daircill, son of Cureta, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Coman, bishop of Ferns, rest. Slaughter of the Cinel-Loarnn, in Tirínn. Toimsnamho, King of Ossory, [slain.]<sup>3</sup> The battle of Dun-locha, and the battle of Liacc-Moelain, and the enslavement of Elend. The death of Drost son of Domnall. A battle in Calathross,<sup>4</sup> in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 678. The repose of [678.] Failbhe,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ia. Cennfaelad,<sup>6</sup> son of Ailill, son of Baetan, a wise man, rested. The battle of Finsnechta<sup>7</sup> against Becc Bairche. The falling asleep of Nechtan Neir. Domnall, son of Suibne, dies by the Ulaid.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 679. Colman, abbot of Bangor, rests. [679.] MS. The assassination of Fianamail,<sup>9</sup> son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmíne son of Ossu<sup>10</sup> was

to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

<sup>6</sup> *Cennfaelad*.—This seems to have been the remarkable man who lost his "brain of forgetfulness" (*inchind dermata*), through a wound received in the head, at the battle of Magh-Rath (A.D. 636, *supra*). See O'Donovan's ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archaeol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note e.

<sup>7</sup> *Battle of 'Finsnechta'* (or 'Finachta'.)—The *Four Masters* (at the year 677) call this the battle of "Tailltiu" (now Teltown, co. Meath.)

<sup>8</sup> *Dies by the Ulaid*.—"Killed by the northern men." Clar. 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Fianamail*.—In the *Ann. Four*

*Mast.*, at A.D. 678, Fianamail is stated to have been slain by one of his own people, at the command of Finachta *Fledach*. But in the list of Leinster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Fianamail (the term of whose reign is given as 12 years), is stated to have been slain by the *Ui-Cend-selaigh* in the battle of Aife, or of Selga, in the *fortuatha* ("borders") of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, the beginning of Fianamail's reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

<sup>10</sup> *Ailmíne son of Ossu*.—*Elfwine* son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.



ῥίλιυρ Οῤῥυ. Οἱ ῥεῖοι Δυν βαίττε. Δυνχαδ ῥίλιυρ  
Εὐγαναιν ἰουγλατὺρ ἐρτ. Μοῤῥ Μαελεποῖαρταιῖ  
ἐρρεοῖρ Ἀῤῥο ῥραῖο. Bellum ἰ m-ḃodbgnu ubi ceci-  
dit Conall oirgŋneč. Leppa gpauiṛima in hibernia  
que uocatur bolgach.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Ἀννο τομῖνι δε.º λxxx.º Comburtio  
regum ἰ n-ḃun Ceithirnn .i. Δυνῖαλ mac Scannail  
rex Cruithne, 7 Cennraelaδ rex Cianačtae, .i. mac  
Suibni, in initio aertatir, la Maelduin mac Maele-  
pitrīč. Bellum blairleib portea in initio hiemir, in  
quo interpretatur ἐρτ Maelduin ῥίλιυρ Μαελεῖτῥιῖ.  
ἰουγλατῖο Conaill čoil ῥίλι Δυνχαδῖο ἰ Cunn tīpe.  
ἰουγλατῖο Sečnaraiṡ mic Airmedaiṡ 7 Conaing mic  
Congaile. Obrerpio duin Foiter.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Ἀννο τομῖνι δε.º λxxx.º ἰ.º ἰουγλατῖο  
Cinnraelaδ mic Colgen regir Conacht. Bellum pača  
more maiṡi line contra ḃritoner, ubi ceciderunt  
Cačurač mac Maelduin ῥι Cruithne, 7 Ultan ῥίλιυρ  
Dicolla, 7 ἰουγλατῖο Muirmin in mano. Obitur  
Suibne ῥίλι Μαελευμαῖ ῥῖνιῥιῥ Corcoiṡi. Opcader  
deletae punt la ḃuirde.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Ἀννο τομῖνι δε.º λxxx.º ἡ.º Δυνχαδ

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Baitte*.—Not identified. Apparently the name of some place in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> *Bodbgna*.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the present co. Roscommon. The name is still preserved in that of the well-known mountain *Sliabh-Badbgna* (anglicè, *Slieve Bawne*), in the barony of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Conall Oirgnech*.—"Conall the Plunderer." The *Four Masters* add that he was "Chief of the Cinel-Cairbre" (678).

<sup>4</sup> *Bolgach*.—The Irish name for the small-pox is *bolgach beg*, or "little *bolgach*."

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the co. Londonderry.

<sup>6</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> *Cianachta*.—The "Cianachta of Glenn-Gaimhin," whose territory is now represented by the barony of *Keenaght*, co. Londonderry.

<sup>8</sup> *Bla-sliabh*.—Not identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenn-tīre*.—"Land's Head." Cautyre, in Scotland.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-Foither*.—Now known as "Dunnottar in the Mearns" (Scotland), according to Skene. *Chron.*

slain. The siege of Dun-Baitte.<sup>1</sup> Dunchad, son of Eugeanan, was slain. The death of Maelfothartaigh, bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodbгна,<sup>2</sup> in which Conall Oirgnech<sup>3</sup> was slain. A most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called 'bolgach.'<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 680. Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirnn,<sup>5</sup> viz., Dungal son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni,<sup>6</sup> and Cennfaelad, King of the Cianachta,<sup>7</sup> i.e., the son of Suibne, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin son of Maelfitrich. The battle of Bla-sliabh<sup>8</sup> afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrich, was slain. The killing of Conall Cael, son of Dunchad, in Cenn-tire.<sup>9</sup> The killing of Sechnasach, son of Airmedach, and of Conang, son of Congal. The siege of Dun-Foither.<sup>10</sup> [680.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,<sup>11</sup> son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Linè<sup>12</sup> against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,<sup>13</sup> and Ultan son of Dicuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'<sup>14</sup> Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.<sup>15</sup> The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide. [681.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 682. Dunchad Mursce,<sup>16</sup> son of Mael- [682.]

*Picts and Scots.* See the Index thereto, v. *Dunfother*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cennfaelad*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (680) it is stated that Cennfaeladh was slain after the house in which he was sheltered had been captured against him; and that his slayer was one Ulcha Derg ("Red Beard") of the "Conmaicne Cuile."

<sup>12</sup> *Rath-mor of Magh-Linè*.—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 133a; and Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 69, note s.

<sup>13</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts)

of Dalaraide in Antrim. Not the Picts of Scotland.

<sup>14</sup> *Murmin 'in mano.'*—Of the person called Murmin, or the addition 'in mano,' the Editor is unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Dean Reeves prints 'in manu.' *Adamnan*, p. 377.

<sup>15</sup> *Corcach*.—Cōrcōigī, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbar, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

<sup>16</sup> *Dunchad Mursce*.—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Conor ignorantly renders *Mursce* by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet *Mursce* means that

murpce filiur Maeluuiß iugulatur ert. bellum  
Coraino in quo ceciderunt Colgu filiur ßlaimaic 7  
Perður mac Maeloduin rex generis Corppri. Obrepio  
Duin att, 7 obreprio Duin duirn. Initium mortalitatis  
puerorum in menre Octimbur. Dormitatio  
Airmetadā na Craeiße.

.b. Fol. 25bb. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iii.° Mortalitat  
parvulorum. Morr Maini abbatir Noindromo,  
7 morr Depporðall. Morr Concoluim. bellum  
Cairril finnbar. Loch Eadā do þouð hi þuil hoc  
anno.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Uentur  
magnur. Terreretur in inrola. Saxoner campum  
Þreß uarþant, 7 æccleþiar plurimar, in menre luni.  
Morr Conðale mic Ðuairc, 7 morr Þperail filu Þer-  
þuro morþo.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° u.° bellum  
duin Nechtan uicirimo die menrir Mai rabbatu die  
factum ert, in quo Eþpuiß mac Orru rex Saxonum,  
xu.° anno regni fui consummata magna cum caterua

Dunchad (who was King of Connaught) had lived, or been fostered, in the territory of "Muirisc," in the north of the present barony of Tire-  
ragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 314, note *f*.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Att*.—"Dunad, in the parish of Glassary in Argyle." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note *b*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Duirn*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this may be "Dundurn, at the east end of Loch-Earn in Perthshire" (*Adamnan*, p. 377, note *c*.)

<sup>3</sup> *Of October*.—Octobri, B. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 182, note *a*, in which the learned Editor, with characteristic industry, has collected numerous references to the pestilences which prevailed in this country anciently.

<sup>4</sup> *Craebh*.—Craebh-Laisre, or the "Tree of St. Lasair," a monastery said to have been near Clonmacnoise. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note *x*. The site of the monastery is not now known.

<sup>5</sup> *Of Noendruim*.—Clar. 49 reads "abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aondruim." A very old hand, like that of Ussher, writes "Antrim" in the margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough) seems to have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccles. Antiqq.*, p. 149.

<sup>6</sup> *Death*.—morr, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch Echach*.—Lough Neagh. The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

<sup>8</sup> *In the Island*.—in inrola, A., B. in inrola, Clar. 49. The *Chron. Scot.* (681=684) has in hibernia



dubh, was slain. The battle of Corand, in which were slain Colgu son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Mael-duin, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. The siege of Dun-Att,<sup>1</sup> and the siege of Dun-Duirn.<sup>2</sup> The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October.<sup>3</sup> The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 683. Mortality of children. The [683.] BIS. death of Maine, abbot of Noendruim;<sup>5</sup> and the death<sup>6</sup> of Derforgall. The death of Cucolum. The battle of Caissel-Finnbair. Loch Echach<sup>7</sup> was turned into blood in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 684. A great storm. An earthquake [684.] in the Island.<sup>8</sup> The Saxons wasted<sup>9</sup> Magh-Bregh, and several churches, in the month of June. The death of Conghal son of Guaire, and the death of Bresal,<sup>10</sup> son of Fergus, from disease.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain<sup>11</sup> was [685.] fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etfrith,<sup>12</sup> son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended,<sup>13</sup> was slain, together with a great

ἠνροῖα ("in the Island of Ireland"), which seems more correct.

<sup>9</sup> *Wasted*.—Under this year, the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* states that "Ecgerth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his aldorman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churches." Thorpe's *Translation*, London, 1861. Ecgerth succeeded his father Oswy (whose obit is entered at A.D. 670 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians. See Bede's account of the transaction, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 4, chap. 26. The death of Ecgerth (or *Etfrith*, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

<sup>10</sup> *Bresal*.—The *Four Masters* state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Ui-Echach-Cobha), now

represented by the baronies of Iveagh, co. Down. Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 348-352.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Nechtain*. — "Nechtan's Fort." Supposed to be "the modern Dunnichen, which is situated in a narrow pass in the range of the Sidlaw hills, which separate Strathmore from the plains of Forfarshire." Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref. cxix.)

<sup>12</sup> *In which Etfrith*.—The "Ecgerth" of the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* See note under preceding year. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, *ad an.*), wrongly observes that the words *in quo* are wanting in Clar. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *Ended*.—*conŕummatā*, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for *conŕummatō*, as in Tigernach.

militum ruorum interpretatur erit, 7 comburit tula aman-  
duin Ollaiḡ. Talorḡḡ mac Acitāen, 7 Domnall brecc  
mac Echač, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Rotachtaiḡ 7  
Dargarto mic Finngwine. Morp banbain orcač  
rapientir.

[Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º ui.º Iugulatio  
Peraḡaiḡ mic Congaile. Quier Dočumaiconoc abbatir  
uallir da loč. Dormitatio Rorreni abbatir Corcaide  
mare. Morp Orreni epircopi monorḡteru Finntin fili  
Finngwine. Adomnanus captiuor reduxit ad Hiber-  
niam .lx.

[Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º ui.º Quier  
Segeni (o ačāč člaiḡib) epircopi Arḡmačae. Occirio  
Canonn fili ḡartnaič. Pinḡnechta clericatum  
rurcepit. Bellum Imlečō pič ubi ceciderunt Dub-  
dainber rex Arḡda Cianacta, 7 hUarcuide nepor  
Orreni, 7 Congalač mac Conaing fugitiuor euarit.  
Niall mac Cernaiḡ uictor erat.

<sup>1</sup> *Tula-aman*.—The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Conor translates "*Tula regalia*"!

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as *Duin-onlaigh* (in the genit. form), at the year 700 *infra*, and in the accus. form *arcem ollaigh*, at the year 733. The nomin. form, *Dun-ollaigh*, occurs at the year 713.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall Brecc*.—If this is the same Domnall Brecc referred to above at the years 641 and 677, as no doubt he is, there is much confusion regarding him, not only in these Annals, but also in the Annals of Tigernach. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 202-3.

The *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 682 (=685), records the death of Domnall Brecc in nearly the same words as are used in the entry at 641 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Banban Oscach*.—The epithet *oscach* is possibly for *os cach*, "beyond all." He is called "Banban egnaidh," or "Banban the learned," at his festival day (9th May), in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, and "Banban sapiens" in the *Martyr. of Tallaght*. In the *Fragments of Annals*, at 686, Banban is called "Scribe of Kildare."

<sup>5</sup> *Corcach-mor*; or the "Great marsh." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *mare*, gen. of *map*, "great," A.; *maire*, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Finntan son of Finngwine*.—The *Ann. Four Mast.* (685), and the

multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman<sup>1</sup> burned Dun-Ollaigh.<sup>2</sup> Talorg, son of Acithaen, and Domnall Brecc,<sup>3</sup> son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finnguine. The death of Banban 'Oscach'<sup>4</sup> the Wise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 686. The killing of Feradach, son of Congal. The repose of Dochuma-Conoc, abbot of Glenn-da-locha. The 'falling asleep' of Rosseni, abbot of Corcach-mor.<sup>5</sup> The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finnguine.<sup>6</sup> Adamnan brought back 60 captives<sup>7</sup> to Ireland. [686.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 687. The repose of Segeni, from Achadh-claidib,<sup>8</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha. Murder of Cano, son of Gartnaid. Finsnechta<sup>9</sup> entered into religion. The battle of Imlech-Pich,<sup>10</sup> wherein fell Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> and Uarcride<sup>12</sup> Ua Osseni; and Congalach, son of Conang, escaped by flight. Niall, son of Cernach,<sup>13</sup> was victor. [687.]

*Chron. Scot.* 683 (=687), state that Finntan (called *Munnu*) was the son of Tulcan. This Finntan was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munnu, or Taghmon, co. Wexford. But Osseni is usually regarded as abbot of Clonenagh, Queen's co., with which Finntan (*Munnu*) was also connected.

<sup>7</sup> *Captives*.—In the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, it is stated that these were "the captives whom the Saxons had carried off from Ireland," on the occasion, apparently, of the depredation recorded above at the year 684.

<sup>8</sup> *Achadh-claidib*.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

<sup>9</sup> *Finsnechta*.—Finnachta, King of Ireland. The *Four Mast.* say that Finnachta went "on his pilgrimage." His return to the kingship is mentioned under the next year.

<sup>10</sup> *Imlech-Pich*. — Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*. — Now represented by the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth.

<sup>12</sup> *Uarcride*.—The *Four Mast.* state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

<sup>13</sup> *Cernach*.—This is the Cernach [Sotal, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.



Óronaig Conaill iníu,  
 Deibín doab íar n-Uaircíníu;  
 Ní ba éllínú bíar gen  
 Í n-Áirí íar n-Dubdambér.

Sipectac,  
 Óronan fíle for tír Tarógg;  
 Cen Dubcuile cen mac m-Órain,  
 Cen Du bdamber ar airí.

Sipechtaí,  
 Sella fíra léit leacca,  
 Fár coin, fár mílcoin, fár mna,  
 Dobuid la fár n-éctata.

Mona íad dam amne,  
 Mac Cpunnmael dom [í]irichte,  
 Roptir póla ocu íro  
 Mo der do marb imblecho.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º uiii.º Iolan  
 eppcop Cinnagarath obuit. Finínechta reuertitur ad  
 regnum. Iugulatio Diarmato mudi filii Áirmeoais  
 cecí. Morí Cađuraig nepotir Domnaill brice.  
 Obitur Docinni Daire murđairí. Morí Píraoais mic  
 Fol. 26aa. Tuatálain. Morí Maeleduin mic Conaill crannaíhna.  
 Obocupata est parí rólir.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º ix.º Congal  
 mac Maeleduin mic Áleđo bennain, rex Iarmuman, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Sad.* — The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25 b in A. The name of the author is not very legible; but it looks like "Gabaircenn." The first stanza occurs in the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at the year 686, where the authorship is ascribed to "Gabhorchenn."

<sup>2</sup> *Ard.* — Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

<sup>3</sup> *The land of Tadhg.* — Tír

Tarógg. A Bardic name for the land of the sept which gave name to *Ard-Cianachta*, and which was descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilill Oluim (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

<sup>4</sup> *Cennagarath.* — Kingarth, in Bute, Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Returns to the kingship.* — See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.

Sad<sup>1</sup> are the Conailli this day.  
 They have cause, after Uarcride.  
 Not readier shall be the sword  
 In Ard,<sup>2</sup> after Dubhdainbher.

Sorrowful,  
 The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,<sup>3</sup>  
 Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,  
 Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.<sup>2</sup>

Sorrowful,  
 To look at their stony graves—  
 To see your dogs, your grayhounds, your women,  
 In the possession of your foes.

If Crundmael's son had not healed  
 My sorrow for me, truly,  
 Of blood and gore my tears would be,  
 For the dead of Imlech.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 688. Iolan, bishop of Cenngarath,<sup>4</sup> [688.]  
 died. Finnachta returns to the kingship.<sup>5</sup> The killing of  
 Diarmait of Midhe, son of Airmedach 'caech.'<sup>6</sup> Death  
 of Cathasach,<sup>7</sup> grandson of Domnall Brecc. Death of  
 Dochinni of Daire-murchaisi.<sup>8</sup> Death of Feradach, son  
 of Tuathalan. The death of Maelduin, son of Conall  
 Crannamhna.<sup>9</sup> Part of the Sun was darkened.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 689. Congal, son of Maelduin, son of [689.]  
 Aedh Bannan, King of Iar-Mumha, and Duinechaid son

<sup>6</sup> *Airmedach 'caech,' i.e., Airmedach "the blind." cecī, for caeci, A., B.*

<sup>7</sup> *Cathasach.*—This was Cathasach, the son of Domangart (sl. 672 *supra*), who was son of Domnall Brecc.

<sup>8</sup> *Daire-murchaisi.*—O'Connor absurdly translates this "Monasterii Roboreti maritimi." The *Four Masters* (688) write the name, and probably more correctly, "Daire-Bruchaisi," which O'Donovan identi-

fies (note *e, ad. an.*) with "Derry-brughis, *alias* Killyman, in the county of Armagh."

<sup>9</sup> *Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna.*—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriads. His father, Conall Crannamhna (whose obit is entered above at the year 659), was the 12th King of the same important tribe, and son of the 8th King, Eochaidh Buidhe (ob. 628 *supra*).

Duinečaid mac Oipeđoič, 7 Ailill mac Dungaile Eilne mic Seandail, iugulati sunt. Comburtio aipod Machae. Morp Finguine longi 7 Pedađaiž meič mic Nechtleicc; 7 Choblaič filia Canonni moritur. Dobécoc Cluana aipod paupauit. Iuriniannur minor filius Conrtantini annur .x.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º Cronan mac u Chualne, abbat Bennčuir, obiit. Theodorur episcopur Brittaniae quieuit. Dalriati populati sunt Cruēniu 7 Ultu. Pičceallač mac Flainn rex hūa Maine moritur. Uentur magnur .xui. ¶ Ct. Octimbrur quorđam .ui. ex familia lae merpit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º i.º Adomnanur .xiiii.º anno port paupam Pailbei ad Hiberniam pergit. Cončad episcopur moritur. Peržur mac Cedain rex in čoičio obiit. Iugulatio Maeleditpauč mic Euganain. Luna in ranguineum colorem in natali sancti Martini uerpa ert. Obrepio Duin deauae dibri.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ii.º Bpuide mac Bil rex Forrtend moritur, 7 Alphin mac Nectin.

<sup>1</sup> *Oredoith*.—Probably the Oredoith, son of Sechnasach, whose death is noticed above, at the year 658.

<sup>2</sup> *Dungal of Eilne*.—He was probably the son of the Scannal referred to above, at the year 665, and was called "Dungal of Eilne," from a territory so called, in the present county of Antrim. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 557, note *i*. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scot.*, 686=689, Dungal's son, Ailill, is called King of the [Irish] "Cruithne," or "Picts." His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalaraide, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>3</sup> *Tall*.—Or the "Long."

<sup>4</sup> *Dobécoc of Cluain-ard*.—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being

devotional forms of the name *Becan*. The church, anciently called *Cluain-ard-Mobecoc*, is now known, according to O'Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacan, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 689, note *f*.) This Becan is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), *Four Mast.* (687), and *Frag. of Irish Annals* (690).

<sup>5</sup> *Justinian*.—This entry is somewhat out of place, as Justinian the younger began to reign A.D. 685.

<sup>6</sup> *Of Bangor* [in Down].—Bennčuir, A, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Dalriata*. — "It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-



of Oredoith,<sup>1</sup> and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne,<sup>2</sup> son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall,<sup>3</sup> and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlecc; and Coblaith daughter of Cano dies. Dobécoc of Cluain-ard<sup>4</sup> rested. Justinian<sup>5</sup> the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 690. Cronan son of Ua Chualne, abbot [690.] of Bangor,<sup>6</sup> died. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested. The Dalriata<sup>7</sup> spoiled the Cruithni and the Ulaid. Fithchellach, son of Flann, King of Ui-Maine, dies. A great storm, on the 16th of the Kalends of October, overwhelmed some six persons of the community of Ia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes [691.] to Ireland in the fourteenth year<sup>8</sup> after the death of Failbhe. Conchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province,<sup>9</sup> died. The killing of Maeldith-raibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned<sup>10</sup> into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavæ *dibsi*.<sup>11</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 692. Bruide son of Bili, King of [692.] Fortrenn, dies, and Alphin son of Nechtin. The death<sup>12</sup> of

ries of the Cruithne and Ulidians, now the county of Down, and the southern half of Antrim." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note *d*.

<sup>8</sup> *Fourteenth year*.—The Abbot Failbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678=679.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province*.—By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals the coicrō, "fifth," or Province. The *Four Masters* (689, O'Donovan's ed.) have "Fergus son of Lodan." The *Frag. of Ir. Annals* (692) have "Fergus son of Aodhan." But the name in the list of "Kings of Ulad" in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) is "Oengus son of Aedan,"

who is stated to have reigned 16 years.

<sup>10</sup> *Was turned*. — ὕερρα εἶρε. Omitted in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Deavæ 'dibsi'*.—This name must be corrupt, the last member thereof, '*dibsi*,' being quite unintelligible. Dean Reeves thinks that "Dundaff," south of Stirling (Scotland) may have been intended. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *e*.

<sup>12</sup> *Death*.—Μορρ, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of μορρ, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtín," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.

Fol. 26ab. Mop̃p̃ Ɔip̃aṯ̃ ep̃iscop̃i P̃ernann, 7 Ɔpan nep̃op̃ P̃aelaen  
rex Lagenentium mop̃tui punt. Ceallach mac Ronain  
moip̃ mop̃itup. bellum inter Oip̃aiḡi ocup̃ Laiḡniu  
in quo cecidit P̃aelcar nep̃op̃ Maeleop̃rae. Iugulatio  
Ainip̃tiḡ 7 nieṯ̃ Neill 7 p̃iliorum Ɔoendo. Mop̃p̃  
Ɔoerḡair̃t mic P̃inguine. bellum contra [p̃ilium]  
Pante.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini Ɔc.º xc.º iii.º C̃pon becc  
abb̃ay Cluana mic U Noip̃ obit. Becc̃p̃ola ep̃iscop̃-  
pur quieuit. Iugulatio C̃erbaill mic Maeleop̃rae.  
Ob̃repio tuin p̃oṯ̃er. Mop̃p̃ P̃erc̃air̃ mic Conaet̃  
c̃ipp̃. Ɔomnall mac Auin rex Ãclocluaṯ̃e mop̃itup  
h̃uip̃reni camp̃i Ɔile quieuit. Ob̃itup̃ C̃ronani  
Ɔal̃ni.

[Ct. Ianair. (ui. p., luna x.) Anno domini Ɔc.º xc.º  
iii.º P̃iñp̃neach̃ta rex Teip̃ro 7 Ɔp̃eral p̃ilur̃ eip̃  
iugulat̃i punt (aḡ ḡp̃eallaiḡ Ɔollaiḡ) ap̃ud (ãliar̃ ab)  
Aet̃ mac Ɔluṯ̃aiḡ (mic Ãilella mic Ãet̃a p̃laine)  
7 a Congalaṯ̃ mac Conaḡ (mic Congaile mic Ãet̃a  
p̃laine).

<sup>1</sup> *Of the Leinstermen.*—Lagenen-  
tiam, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Died.*—mop̃tui punt, for mop̃-  
tuur̃ ep̃t, in A. Omitted in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Dies.*—mop̃, for mop̃itup̃, or  
mop̃tuur̃ ep̃t, A. mop̃tui punt,  
B.

<sup>4</sup> *Grandson of Maelodar (or Maelodhar).*—Faelchar was son of Forandal, son of Maelodhar, son of Scanlan Mór (King of Ossory; whose obit the *Four Mast.* give under A.D. 640).

<sup>5</sup> *Ainfech — Nieth-Neill—Boenda.*—The bearers of these names have not been identified by the Editor.

<sup>6</sup> *Doergart.*—Apparently the Dar-

gart son of Finngwine, whose killing ("Jugulatio") is noticed above at the year 685. This Finngwine may have been the same as Finghin, fourth in descent from Conall (son of Comghall), 6th King of the Scotch Dalriads. See Reeves' *Adamnan, Geneal. Table of Dalriadic Kings.*

<sup>7</sup> *Against [the son of] Penda.*—contra P̃enda, A., B., and Clar. 49. But Penda had been at this time thirty-eight years dead. (See at the year 655, *supra*). The *Chron. Scot.* (689) more correctly reads contra p̃ilium p̃enda ("against the son of Penda.") This son of Penda must have been Æthelred, who succeeded to

Dirath, bishop of Ferns, and Bran grandson of Faelan, King of the Leinstermen,<sup>1</sup> died.<sup>2</sup> Cellach, son of Ronan Mor, dies.<sup>3</sup> A battle between the Osraighi and the Leinstermen, in which fell Faelchar, grandson of Maelodar.<sup>4</sup> The killing of Ainftech,<sup>5</sup> and of Nieth-Neill,<sup>5</sup> and of the sons of Boenda.<sup>5</sup> The death of Doergart,<sup>6</sup> son of Finguine. A battle against [the son of] Penda.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 693. Cron Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Beccfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cerbhall, son of Maelodar. The siege of Dun-Fother.<sup>8</sup> Death of Ferchar,<sup>9</sup> son of Connadh Cerr. Domnall, son of Auin,<sup>10</sup> King of Al-Cluaithe, dies. Huidreni of Maghbilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.<sup>11</sup> [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,<sup>12</sup> [694.] King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-dollaigh<sup>13</sup>), by<sup>14</sup> Aedh, son of Dluthach (son<sup>15</sup> of Ailill, son of Aedh Slanè), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son<sup>15</sup> of Congal, son of Aedh Slanè).

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Æthelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Ecgferth of Northumbria, in 679 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*) In this case, the above entry is somewhat out of place. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. (Thorpe's Transl.), London, 1845, vol. i., p. 291.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-Fother*.—See above, at the year 680.

<sup>9</sup> *Ferchar*.—He was the 10th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

<sup>10</sup> *Auin*.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Balna*.—Now Balla, bar. of Clannorris, co. Mayo.

<sup>12</sup> *Finsnechta*, i.e., *Finnachta*.—An old hand has added *ῥεσθαι* ("the Festive,") in the margin in A.

<sup>13</sup> *At Grellach-Dollaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this the place now called Girley, two miles to the south of Kells, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 693, note *q*. The name of the place is twice added in A., firstly, *α ησρεαλλαις ῥολλαῖς* ("in Greallach-Dollaigh") over the name of *Finsnechta*, and again, *ας ηρεαλλαις ῥολλαῖς* ("at G— D—"), over the words *ῥιλιρ ειρ*.

<sup>14</sup> *By*.—*αριω, αλιαρ αβ*, in A. *αβ*, in B.

<sup>15</sup> *Son*.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.



Moling Lochair cecinit:—

Da dírpan do fínnecta,  
Inniu laigro crolige;  
Rambe la ríru nime,  
Dilgud ina boraime;

In bern forymbið Fínnecta  
Immaireitir rígríadaí,  
Aed doith geríra do éall,  
Astorrolaic níríadaí.

Occirio Tairgg mic Paelbei in ualle pellir. Quier Minnbairenn abbatir Achaid bo. Zaimide Lugmaid dormiuit. Morr Brann mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat uxor Ferðair moritur. Morr Conaill filii Tuatail.

.b. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º iugulatio Domnaill filii Conaill crandamnai. Finnguine mac canir pine matre, rex Muman, moritur. Ferzal Aíðne et Fiannaícal mac Mennaið moriuntur. Locheni menn rapient, abbat Cille dara, iugulatur er. Cummene Mugdorne paupat. Congalach mac Conaing filii Congaile filii Aedó plane moritur. Loingsreð mac Cengura pegnare incipit.

**I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ui.º Taračín de pegno expulsiur er. Fercair pota moritur. Aedom-

<sup>1</sup> *Moling Lochair* (or *Moling Luachra*), founder, and patron, of Tech-Moling, or St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. The stanzas following, not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 26a in A., with a mark of reference to their place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Borama.*—A large tribute exacted by the Kings of Ireland from the Leinstermen, from the time of King Tuathal Techtmar, in the second century, to the time of Finnachta. The circumstances attending the imposition of the *Borama*, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnachta, form the subject of a long tract in the *Book of Leinster* p. 294b, sq.

<sup>3</sup> *Aed.*—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

<sup>4</sup> *Glenn-gaimhin.* — Or “Glenn-geimhin.” In ualle pellir, A. B. “Vallis pellis” is an accurate translation of the name Glenn-geimhin, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (Dun-geimhin), in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Minnbairenn.* — The name is “Meann Boirne” (Meann of Boirend), in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (693).

Moling Lochair<sup>1</sup> sang :—

It were sad for Finsnehta  
To lie to-day in his gory bed.  
May he be with the men of Heaven,  
For the remission of the ' Borama.'<sup>2</sup>

The gap in which Finsnehta was slain—  
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride—  
Aed<sup>3</sup> . . . . .  
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhlin.<sup>4</sup>  
The repose of Minnbairenn,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Aeadh-bó.  
Gaimide of Lugmadh<sup>6</sup> slept. Death of Bran, son of  
Conall Becc.<sup>7</sup> Tomnat, wife of Ferchar,<sup>8</sup> dies. Death  
of Conall, son of Tuathal.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 695. The assassination of Domnall,<sup>9</sup> [695.] BIS.  
son of Conall Crandamna. Finngüne, son of Cu-cen-  
mathair,<sup>10</sup> King of Munster, dies. Fergal of Aidhne,<sup>11</sup> and  
Fiannamhail, son of Mennach, died. Locheni Menn, the  
Wise, abbot of Kildare, was slain. Cummené, of Mug-  
dorna, rests. Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal,  
son of Aedh Slanè, dies. Loingsech, son of Aengus, begins  
to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 696. Tarachin<sup>12</sup> was expelled from the [696.]  
kingship. Ferchar the Tall<sup>13</sup> dies. Adamnan proceeded

<sup>6</sup> *Lugmadh*.—Now Louth, in the county of the same name.

<sup>7</sup> *Conall Becc*; i.e., "Conall the Little."

<sup>8</sup> *Wife of Ferchar*.—Apparently the Ferchar, son of Conad Cerr (King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is entered under the preceding year.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—This was Domnall Donn (or "Brown Domnall"), 13th King of Dalriada.

<sup>10</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*.—"Canis sine matre." His death is recorded under the year 664 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Fergal of Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught, and grandson of Guaire Aidhne, whose obit is given above at the year 662.

<sup>12</sup> *Tarachin*—King of the Picts of Scotland. Referred to under the form "Tarain" at the year 698. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 134, note a.

<sup>13</sup> *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or "Ferchar the Long" (φερχαρ ποτα). Ferchar was the first Prince of the House of Loarn who became King of the Dalriads, having succeeded to the position on the death (in 688, *supra*)

Fol. 26ba.

nanur ad hiberniam pergit et dedit legem innocentium populū. Echu nepor Domnall iugulatur ert. Mael-roartaiḡ mac Maelduib rex na n-Āirgialla moritur. Immairecc Crannachae ubi cecidit Papatāc mac Maeledoiḡ. bellum uilcon. Ecompar mac Congaile mic Guaire iugulatur ert. Moling Lochair dormiuit. Britoner et Ulaiḡ uartauerpunt campum Muirteimhne. Carran repiba o Lurca quieuit. iugulatio Concoḡo.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iiii.º bellum i Perennmuisḡ ubi ceciderunt Concobor Machae mac Maeleduin ocyr Aed airto rex dail Āraide. bellum inter Saxoner et Pictor ubi cecidit Depniḡ qui dicebatur Drectrid. Comburtio Duin Onlaḡ. Expulsiō Āinrcellaig fili Peccair de regno, et uinctur ad hiberniam uechitur. Morr Porannain abbatir Cille dapo, ocyr Maeleduin mic Mongain. Morr Muir-giura mic Maeleduin, pegir generir Coirpri.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iiii.º bouina rtrager in Saxonia. bellum Fiannamla mic Orpeni. Tapain ad hiberniam pergit.

of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Erca, second King of Dalriada.

<sup>1</sup> *Law of the Innocents*. — See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179. The *Frag. of Annals*, at 696, state the law was against killing children or women.

<sup>2</sup> *Echu*. — Eucha, B. "Eucha," Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Crannach*, i.e. "a place full of trees." Not identified. The word immairecc (translated "conflict") is rendered by "Scirmish" in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Uilcon*. — Dael (for bellum) A. For Uilcon, Clar. 49 has Ulcor. O'Connor prints *Julcon*, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Congal*. — The death of a

"Conghal, son of Guaire," is entered above at the year 684.

<sup>6</sup> *Moling Lochair*. See under the year 694 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Cassan*. — This is the same as the "Caisin" of the *Four Masters* (at the year 695). See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 781.

<sup>8</sup> *Cucobha*. — "The hound of Cobha." Probably some chieftain of the race of Eochaidh Cobha, from whom the tribe of Ui-Echach-Cobha derived their descent. See Reeves' *Ecel. Antiqq.*, p. 349.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmagh*. — Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan. The *Four Masters* state (696) that this battle was fought in "Tuloch-Garroisg" in Fernmagh, which place has not been identified.



to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents'<sup>1</sup> to the people. Echu,<sup>2</sup> grandson of Domnall, was slain. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeldubh, King of the Airghialla, dies. The conflict of Crannach,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Feradach, son of Maeldoith. The battle of Uilcon.<sup>4</sup> Ecomras, son of Congal,<sup>5</sup> son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair<sup>6</sup> slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-Muirthemhne. Cassan,<sup>7</sup> scribe of Lusk, rested. The murder of Cucobha.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fernmagh,<sup>9</sup> in which [697.] Conchobar of Macha, son of Maelduin, and Aedh Aird,<sup>10</sup> King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was called Brectrid.<sup>11</sup> The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.<sup>12</sup> The expulsion of Ainfcellach,<sup>13</sup> son of Ferchar, from the kingdom, and he was carried<sup>14</sup> in chains to Ireland. The death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maelduin, son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon- [698.] land.<sup>15</sup> The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain<sup>16</sup> proceeds to Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh Aird*.—"Aedh of Ard." "High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name is written *Aedh Airedh* in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (696), and *Aed Airech vel [Aed] Ared*, in the list of the Kings of Dalaraide in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is stated to have been slain in the battle of Fernmag. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals* (697) is very inaccurate.

<sup>11</sup> *Bernith*, who was called *Brectrid*.—The "Berctus," or "Behrt," who wasted the plain of Bregia in 684. See above under that year. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has the death of "Eorht the aldorman" at the year 699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

<sup>12</sup> *Burning of Dun-Olliagh*.—Com-burcti ƿun Onlāg, A. The name of Dunolly (see note under the year 685 *supra*) is also written ƿun Onlāg, in the genit. case, at the year 700 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Ainfcellach*.—The son of Ferchar Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall.") He was of the House of Loarn Mor, and 17th King of the Scotch Dalriads. The death of Ainfcellach, in the battle of Finn-glenn, is recorded under the year 718 *infra*. See under the years 733 and 735.

<sup>14</sup> *Carried*.—uethitur, B. Vehitur, Clar. 49.

<sup>15</sup> *Saxon-land*.—Saxonia. England.

<sup>16</sup> *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-

b. |Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° xc.° ix.° Accenra erc  
bouina mortalitar in hiberuia i |Ct. Febui in campo  
Trego i Teḗbai. Quier Aeðo anchorite o Sleibtiu.  
Dormitatio Iarnlāiḡ abbatir līr moir. Fiannamail  
nepor Dunchado, rex Dal riati, ocur Flann mac  
Cinḡraelaḡ mic Suibne, iugulati punt. Cūpḡuile  
nepor Cunnmail de pegno expulsi in Britanniam  
pergit. Famer et peritencia .iii. annir in hiberuia  
facta erc, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann albur  
mac Maeletuile .i. de genere Eugain, nepor Cunnmail  
(.i. mic Suibne mīnḡ) moritur.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° Bouina mortalitar.  
Colman auae Oirc, Ceallaḡ mac Maelepracho  
episcop, Diccuill abbat Cluana auir, mortui punt.  
Fol. 266b. Ailill mac Con cen maḡair rex Muman moritur.  
Feidelmīḡ mac Fergura mic Aeḡain moritur. Iugu-  
latio Aeḡo Oḡbae. Aeḡ mac Oluthaiḡ, Congal mac  
Eugain, mortui punt. Imbairecc i Scī ubi cecī-

chin, whose expulsion from the king-  
ship [of the Picts of Scotland], is  
mentioned at the year 696 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—O'Donovan says (*Four  
Mast.*, A.D. 698, note *b*), that "this  
was the Aidus of Sleibte [Sleaty, bar.  
of Slievemargy, Queen's county],  
mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations  
on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved  
in the Book of Armagh."

<sup>2</sup> *Iarnlach*.—Skene copies this entry  
(*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 352), under  
the impression that Iarnlach was  
abbot of Lismore in Scotland. But  
Colgan regarded him as connected  
with Lismore, in the co. Waterford,  
and the same as the Iarlugh whose  
festival is given at the 16th January,  
in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. (*AA.  
SS.*, p. 155.)

<sup>3</sup> *Fiannamail Ua Dunchada*.—"F.  
descendant of Dunchad." Probably

the same as the "Fiannamail son of  
Osseni," mentioned under the preced-  
ing year.

<sup>4</sup> *Dal-Riata*.—The Irish Dal-Riata,  
or Dalriads.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann*.—The *Four Mast.* state  
(A.D. 698), that Flann had been  
chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>6</sup> *Kingship*.—The kingship, or  
chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>7</sup> *Suibne Mend*.—The death of  
Suibne Mend (or Suibhne Menn),  
who had been king of Ireland, is re-  
corded above at the year 627. This  
clause, added by way of gloss in A.,  
is not in B.; but it is in the text of  
Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Mortality of Cows*.—"Bovina  
adhuc mortalitas," Clar. 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Colman Ua Oirc*, i.e., "Colman,  
grandson (or descendant) of Ore.  
The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 700) call

Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in [699.] BIS. Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in Tethba. The repose of Aedh,<sup>1</sup> anchorite, of Sleibhte. The falling asleep of Iarnlach,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Lis-mor. Fian-namail Ua Dunchada,<sup>3</sup> King of Dal-Riata,<sup>4</sup> and Flann,<sup>5</sup> son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Aur-thuille, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from the kingship,<sup>6</sup> goes into Britain. A famine and plague prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maeltuile, *i.e.*, of the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (*i.e.*, son of Suibne Mend),<sup>7</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.<sup>8</sup> Colman [700.] Ua Oirc,<sup>9</sup> Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and] Dicuill,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cu-cen-mathair,<sup>11</sup> King of Munster, dies. Feidelmídh, son of Fergus, son of Aedhan,<sup>12</sup> dies. The assassination of Aedh Odbha.<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Dluthach,<sup>14</sup> [and] Congal, son of Eoganan, died. A conflict in Scii<sup>15</sup>, in which Conaing, son

him Colman Ua hEirc ("C. grandson or descendant) of Erc," and state that he was abbot of Cluain-Iraid (Clonard in Meath.) The *Martyr of Donegal* has his festival at Dec. 5.

<sup>10</sup> *Dicuill*.—O'Connor, in a note on this ecclesiastic (*ad an.*) says that this was the author of the well-known work *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*. But this work was not written before 825. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 169, note.

<sup>11</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*.—Lit. "Motherless Hound." His obit is entered above at the year 664.

<sup>12</sup> *Aedhan*.—This was possibly Aedhan, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan (King of Ulad). See note 7, at the year 624 *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 535, col. 7. The death of Aedhan, son of Mongan, is entered above at the year 615, where he is said to have been King of Dalaraide.

<sup>13</sup> *Aedh Odbha*.—"Aedh of Odbha." Regarding the situation of Odbha, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3502, note i.

<sup>14</sup> *Aedh son of Dluthach*.—See above under the year 694, where Aedh is mentioned as one of the persons engaged in killing King Finachta.

<sup>15</sup> *A conflict in Scii*.—Imbairpecc 1 Scii. Dean Reeves translates this "bellum navale" (*Adamnan*, 378), and Skene "Water battle" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353). Both were no doubt misled by O'Connor, who wrongly prints *Imbairpecc iscu*, and translates "prælium navale," confounding the words 1 ꝛc11 ("in Skye") with uipce, the Irish for "water." The name of Skye is written "Scia" in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 33). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.



deperunt Conaing mac Dunchado et filius Cuandai. Dipeptio tuin Onlaiḡ apud Sealbač. Iugulatio generis Caḡboč. Iugulatio Conaill mic Suibne regis na n-Deiri. Conall mac Donennaiḡ rex nepotum Finngenti moritur. Occisio Neill mic Cernaiḡ. Irgalac nepos Conaing occidit illum.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º 1.º Muirvedač campi Ai (aiar mullač leačan, mac Ferḡura) moritur. Irgalac nepos Conaing a Britonibus iugulatur est in inri mac Negan. Paoldobor Cločair dormiuit. Macennia rex nepotum Ecčac Ulat, Ailill mac Cinnraclad rex Ciannachta, mortui sunt, ocus Garban Miðe, ocus Colḡsu mac Moenaiḡ abbas Lurcan, ocus Luač roigde ocus Cračerrair, rapientes, mortui sunt. Tiberius cepit annis .iiii. regnauit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º 11.º bellum campi Culind in apud nepotum n-Ečac, inter Ulta et Britones, ubi filius Raḡgann cecidit, [atueppair]

<sup>1</sup> *Dunchad*. — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, *supra*. The death of Dunchad (or Duncath, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*. — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, *supra*, and at 713, 733, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *By*.—apud. Used also in the same sense at the year 713.

<sup>4</sup> *Selbach*.—Son of Ferchar Fada (of the House of Loarn), 15th King of Dalriada, whose death is entered above under the year 696. On the death of his brother, Ainfcellach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha*.—Generis caḡboč. Cinel-Cathbotha (or

Cinel-Cathbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriads.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—For Finngenti, A. and B. incorrectly read finngenti (which would mean "Fair Gentiles," and was the name applied by the Irish to one class of the Norse invaders of Ireland). For the situation and history of the Ui-Fidgenti, see O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, note m, at A.D. 1178.

<sup>7</sup> *Niall, son of Cernach*.—The *Four Masters* (699) have Nial Ua Cearnaigh ("Niall, grandson of Cernach"), which is probably wrong. The Niall here referred to was seemingly the Niall, son of Cernach, mentioned above at the year 687; the death of whose father, Cernach [Sotail], is entered under 663, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Irgalach Ua Conaing*.—"Irgalach,

of Dunchad,<sup>1</sup> and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh<sup>2</sup> by<sup>3</sup> Selbach.<sup>4</sup> The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha.<sup>5</sup> The assassination of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>6</sup> dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach.<sup>7</sup> Irgalach Ua Conaing<sup>8</sup> killed him.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 701. Muiredach of Magh-Ai (alias [701.] 'mullach leathan,'<sup>9</sup> son of Fergus), dies. Irgalach<sup>10</sup> Ua Conaing was slain by Britons, in Inis-mac-Nesan.<sup>11</sup> Faeldobhar, of Clochar, slept. Macenia, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad, [and] Ailill son of Cennfaeladh, King of Cianachta, died; and Garbhan of Midhe, and Colgu son of Maenach, abbot of Lusk, and Luath-foigde, and Crach-erpais, sages, died. Tiberius<sup>12</sup> Caesar reigned seven years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in [702.] Ard-Ua-nEchach,<sup>13</sup> between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy<sup>14</sup>] of God's

descendant (or grandson) of Conaing." The *Four Masters* (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the *Frag. of Irish Annals* (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particulars are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. liii., liv., 179. Irgalach's death is entered under the next year; and his son, Cinaeth, is mentioned at 723.

<sup>9</sup> 'Mullach leathan.'—This nickname signifies "of the broad crown;" or "latus vertex." The clause is not in B., or in Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> *Irgalach*.—See note <sup>8</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-mac-Nesan*.—"The Island of the sons of Nesan." The old name of Ireland's Eye, near Howth, co. Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Tiberius*—Tiberius Absimarus, Emperor of the East from 698 to 705.

<sup>13</sup> *Magh-Culind, in Ard-Ua-nEchach*.—Magh-Culind has not been identified. Ard-Ua-nEchach ("the height of the Ui-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, which represent the Ui-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

<sup>14</sup> *The enemy*.—The word ἀνεργαριον, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the *Chron. Scot.* (at 699), and in the *Frag. of Annals* (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the *Frag. of Ann.*) is omitted in the *Chron. Scot.* O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarum Dei [Vindicatores] Ulait victores erant."

æccleſiarum Dei. Ulaið uictoreſ epant. bellum Corann, in quo ceciderunt Loingſeð mac Oengura mic Domnaill mic Aedó mic Áinmireach, rex Hibernie, cum tribus filiis ſuis (.i. la Ceallach loca Cime mac Raðallaið), et duo filii Colgen, et Dubuibergſ mac Tungaille et Perſur porcpaið, et Congal gabra, et ceteri multi ducer; iii. id. iulii, vi.<sup>a</sup> hora diei pabbati hoc bellum conſectum ert. Colman mac Finnbarp, abbaſ Lir moir, mortuus ert. Áilen daingen ædificatur. Perſurpan mac Maelcon mortuus ert. Obſepio Riðe.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> vi.<sup>o</sup> Strager dal Riati in ualle Limnae. Aðomnanur .lxx.<sup>o</sup> vi.<sup>o</sup> anno ætatiſ rue, abbaſ Iae, paupat. Aðpprið mac Orru, rapienſ, rex Saxonum, moritur. bellum por Cloenat ubi uictor fuit Ceallað Cualann, in quo cecidit Doðbcað Mide mac Dermato. Poðartach nepor Cernaið fugit. Peratoð mac Maeleuin rex generis Loegaire cecidit.

Fol. 27aa. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> viii.<sup>o</sup> Cennſaelat nepor Aedó bpiðc, abbaſ Þenncair, dormiebat. bellum

<sup>1</sup> *Corann*.—Another account of this battle is added, in an old hand, on the lower margin of fol. 26 b, in A.:—Cat Corann in quo cecidit Loingſeð mac Oengura, ſi Epenn, cum tribus filiis ſuis, 7 ſi Cairpri ſonoma cliab, 7 ſi .h. Conaill gabra, 7 .x. riu do riuab Epenn imaille ſiu ſem, hi clomſinno hi cino Oenaið loða itir Cinel Conaill 7 Connacht. Cellach Cime mac Raðallaið mic Uatath, ſi Connacht [ ].

“The battle of Corand in which fell Loingſech, ſon of Oengus, King of Ireland, with his three ſons, and the King of Cairpri of Driim-cliab, and the King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, and ten kings of the kings of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenſind, at the head of Oenagh-Logha [it was fought], between the Cinel-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, ſon of Raghallach, ſon of Uata, King of Connaught [ ].” A few words have been cut off by the binder.

<sup>2</sup> *Saturday*.—The criteria above given indicate that the true date of the battle of Corann was A.D. 704, when the 4th of the Ides (or 12th) of July fell on a Saturday. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 432.

<sup>3</sup> *Áilen-daingen*.—This name would ſignify “a ſtrong iſland,” or the “iſland of two daughters” (*Áilen-da-irgen*). It has not been identified. Its deſtruction is recorded at the year 713 *infra*.



churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann,<sup>1</sup> in which were slain Loingsech, son of Oengus, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Ireland, together with his three sons, (*i.e.*, by Cellach of Loch-Cime, son of Raghallach), and two sons of Colgu, and Dubhdiberg son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many other chieftains. On the 4th of the Ides of July, at the 6th hour of Saturday,<sup>2</sup> this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbarr, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen<sup>3</sup> is built. Fergussan, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.] BIS Glenn-Limna.<sup>5</sup> Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu,<sup>6</sup> dies. A battle at Cloenath,<sup>7</sup> where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbcath of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach,<sup>8</sup> grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh [704.] Brece, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Corc-

<sup>1</sup> *Siege of Rithe.*—Obcepio, A. Obcepio, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Glenn-Limna.*—in ualle Limnae. Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note g.

<sup>6</sup> *Aldfrith . . . . . son of Oswiu.*—Aldfrith, who was King of the Northumbrians, spent some time in Ireland, where he was known under the name of *Flann Fina*. Tigernach, at the year 704, in recording his death says: *Alfrith mac Oirru .i. Flann fína la Gaedelu*, "Alfrith son of Oswiu, *i.e.*, *Flann fina* with the

Gaedil." A good deal regarding Aldfrith is collected in Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 185, note l. The death of Aldfrith is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* under the year 705.

<sup>7</sup> *Cloenath.*—Now Clane, co. Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Focartach.*—Wrongly written *rocarrtaig* (the genit. form) in A. and B. Focartach, afterwards King of Ireland (see under the years 713, 715, 723 *infra*), was the son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail. See above at 687.

<sup>9</sup> *Was slain.*—Cecidit, A. This entry is wrongly given in *Clar.* 49, which has "Fergus mac Laoghaire, rex gentis Maoileduin, cecidit."

Copemodruaḁ ubi cecidit Celeḁair mac Comain. Ceallaḁ mac Rogallaḁ, rex Conaḁt, poḁt clericatum obuit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonni. Congall (ḁinnmagair) mac Ferḁurra (.i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

ḁct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º (aliaḁ ui.º). Duchanna Daire, et Oppene filiur Galluirt, abbaḁ Cluana mic u. Noir, paupant. Bruide mac Derili moritur. Concobar mac Maeleduin, rex genenir Coirppi, iugulatur eḁt. Cellan mac Seḁnuraḁ, rapient, obuit.

ḁct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º ui.º Conodop Pobair obuit. Occurio Inḁrechtaḁ mic Dunchada Muirce. Ferḁal mac Maeleduin, ocuḁ Ferḁal mac Loingriḁ, ocuḁ Conall menn rex genntir Coirppi, occidepunt eum. Dec nepoḁ Duncado iugulatur eḁt. Coirbenad eḁrcop Airo rraḁto quieuit. Duo terreretur septimana in eadem in menre Decimbri in aquilonali parte hiberniae. Bachall beice baipḁe. Moḁr

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Raghallach.* — mac Rogalluḁ, for mac Rogallaḁ, A. and B. Clar. 49 has "mac Raghalla." See above under the year 702.

<sup>2</sup> *Conamail, son of Cano.* — The name of Cano (who was also called *Cugarbh*, and *Cano-garbh*), is usually printed "Canonni" by modern editors. But *Canonni* is the genit. case of Cano. The form in the *Frag. of Annals* (686=687) is Cana. The death of Cano is recorded above under the year 687; and his son Conamail is mentioned at 672.

<sup>3</sup> *Cennmagair-Fanat.* — The original of these two clauses is added by way of gloss in A. and B. Cennmagair is now known as Kinnaweir, in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal; and Fanat is a well-known district in the same barony. Clar. 49, which O'Connor quotes approvingly, has "Congal . . . . . regnare in-

cipit in Cennmagair, i.e., Fanad," which is not correct. See *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 702, where the accession of Congal is noticed.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias 706.* — Added in an old hand in A. Not in B. or Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Daire*; i.e., *Daire-Dachonna*, or *Daire-Mochonna* (Dachonna's, or Mochonna's, "Oak-wood"). The form of the saint's name, Conna, was changed into Da-chonna and Mo-chonna, by the use respectively of the devotional prefixes *da* ("thy") and *mo* ("my"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 12th of April, has "Conda, abbot of Daire-Dachonna, in Ulster."

<sup>6</sup> *Bruide.* — He was King of the Picts of Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, App. to Pref., p. li; and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., p. cxxi. The fettering of his brother Nechtan, by King Drust, is entered at the year 725 *infra*.

Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,<sup>1</sup> King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.<sup>2</sup> Congal (of Cennmagair),<sup>3</sup> son of Fergus (of Fanat),<sup>3</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias<sup>4</sup> 706.) Dachonna of Daire,<sup>5</sup> [705.] and Ossene, son of Gallust, abbot of Cluain-mic-Ui-Nois, rest. Bruide,<sup>6</sup> son of Derili, dies. Conchobar, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar<sup>8</sup> died. Murder [706.] of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirsee.<sup>9</sup> Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, slew him. Bec Ua Dunchada,<sup>10</sup> was slain. Coibdenach,<sup>11</sup> bishop of Ard-sratha, rested. Two earthquakes<sup>12</sup> in one week, in the month of December, in the northern part of Ireland. The 'bachall'<sup>13</sup> of Becc Bairche. Death of Colman, descendant of

<sup>7</sup> *Of Sechnasach.*—Σεκυραῖς, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Conodar of Fobhar.*—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar-Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Dunchad Muirsee.*—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirsee," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirise, a district in the north of the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.

<sup>10</sup> *Bec Ua Dunchada.*—Bec, grandson, or descendant (*nepos*) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.

<sup>11</sup> *Coibdenach.*—Written κοῖβενας in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

<sup>12</sup> *Earthquakes.*—Τετρημοταῖ, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Bachall.*—This is for "baculum." Clar. 49 has "the Crostaf [Cross-staff] of Becc Bairche." The entry means that Becc Bairche, assumed the pilgrim's staff; in other words, became a pilgrim. The *Four Masters*, under the year 704, state that he died on his pilgrimage 12 years afterwards. In the list of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Becc Bairche, who is stated there to have reigned 24 years, is said to have "died in pilgrimage (ἐκ τῆς π-αῖ-π-η-ρ-ι). In his Ed. of the *Ann. Ult.*, at this year (note 1), O'Conor gives much unnecessary information on the subject of penance. This Becc Bairche, who was a famous character in Irish History, is referred to above under the years 673 and 678.



Colmain aui Suibni. Slogaḁ Congaile filii Persura  
 por Laigiu. Dunchad principatum Iae tenuit.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º uii.º Canir Cuarain  
 rex Cruithne iugulatur ert. Bouina pterager iterum  
 incendit. Croen filius Maroit mortuus ert.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º uiii.º Bellum dolo  
 in compo Eilni, ubi iugulati sunt Leſlabar mac  
 Eḁḁaḁ, Cúallaiḁ, ocuḁ Cudinairc. Bellum selgſae hi  
 porruaḁaiḁ Laiſen, contra nepoter Cennrelaiḁ, in quo  
 ceciderunt .ii. filii Ceallaiḁ Cualann, Piaḁra et  
 Fiannaḁaiḁ, et Luirſſ cum ḁritonibur Ceallaiḁ, et  
 porḁ paululum Coirppi mac Concoluinn iugulatur  
 ert. Maelḁoborcon eppcop Cille ḁapo paupauit.  
 Bellum por Orcaib, in quo filius Aḁtablaír iacuit.  
 Perḁir que dicatur baccach cum uentur pḁḁluuio  
 in ḁibernia. Macnio mac Duibḁainber moritur.  
 Iugulatio Conaill mic Pḁraḁaiḁ.

Fol. 27ab.

<sup>1</sup> *Congal*.—The King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *Dunchad*.—This entry is a little out of place, as Dunchad did not become abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille) until A.D. 710. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 379.

<sup>3</sup> *Cucuarain*.—Canir cuarain, A., B. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 706, say that Cucuarain was "King of the Cruithni (*i.e.*, the Picts of Dalaraide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and that the name of his slayer was Fionnchu Ua Ronain. The *Chron. Scot.* (704) agrees with the *Four Mast.*, except as to the name of Cucuarain's destroyer, whom it calls "Finchu Ua Rebain." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cuc-huain" (as the name is represented in the Facsimile), is stated to have been 'son of Dungal,' to have reigned two years, and to have been

slain by one "Scandal Find Ua Redain of the Dalaraide." Elsewhere in the latter authority, however (p. 25, col. 1), the same person is described as Cucuárain ní Ulaḁ 7 Cruthentuaithe ("Cuchuarain, King of Ulad and Pictland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Ecc. Antiqq.*, p. 354, where the length of his reign is given as five years.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Dolo*.—"Bellum Dolo," in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at 707, have cath ḁola ("battle of *Dola*"). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has cat maḁſe ele pḁḁ ḁolum ("Battle of Magh-Ele, through treachery").

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Elni*.—"Magh-Ele," in *Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* This was the name of a plain on the east side of the River Bann, about Coleraine, in the co. Antrim. See Reeves'

Suibhne. A hosting of Congal,<sup>1</sup> son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad<sup>2</sup> held the government of Ia.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 707. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithni,<sup>3</sup> [707.] BIS. was slain. A great cattle-mortality again raged. Croen, son of Masot, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo<sup>4</sup> in Magh- [708.] Elni,<sup>5</sup> in which were slain Lethlabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinaisc. The battle of Selga<sup>6</sup> in the borders of Leinster,<sup>7</sup> against the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamhail, and Luirgg<sup>8</sup> with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cucoluinn, was slain. Maeldoborcon, bishop of Kildare, rested. A battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablár was slain. The plague which is called 'baccach,'<sup>9</sup> with dysentery,<sup>10</sup> in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.

*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 330, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* (A.D. 557, note i, and 707, note m).

<sup>6</sup> *Selga*.—Selga, or Selggæ (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of *selg*, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 707, note n), that Selgge was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

<sup>7</sup> *In the borders of Leinster*.—*h<sub>1</sub> po<sub>1</sub>puat<sub>1</sub>ai<sub>1</sub>b<sub>1</sub> laigen*, A., B. Translated "in the outwarde parte of Leinster," in Clar. 49. In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (sl. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred i cath aife no selga . . . . . i po<sub>1</sub>puat<sub>1</sub>ath<sub>1</sub>ai<sub>1</sub>b<sub>1</sub> bre<sub>1</sub>g, "in the battle of Aife, or Selga, . . . . . in the borders of Brega." The *For-*

*tuatha of Leinster* comprised that part of the present county of Wicklow containing Glendalough and the Glen of Imaal.

<sup>8</sup> *And Luirgg*.—*et Luirgg*, A., B., and Clar. 49. Evidently used as a proper name. But nothing seems known respecting such a person. The corresponding passage in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (707) is *7 arail<sub>1</sub> ro<sub>1</sub> bre<sub>1</sub>tnu<sub>1</sub>i<sub>1</sub>b<sub>1</sub> tangat<sub>1</sub>ar<sub>1</sub> h<sub>1</sub> ro<sub>1</sub>ch<sub>1</sub>ar<sub>1</sub>oe Ceall<sub>1</sub>ai<sub>1</sub>g*, "and some of the Britons who had joined Cellach's army." Ceallach Cualann, who was ancestor of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualand, a tribe seated in the north of the present co. Wicklow, was rather a famous person in his time. See at the year 703 *supra*; and again at 714, where his death is recorded.

<sup>9</sup> *Baccach*, i.e., "Lameness."

<sup>10</sup> *With dysentery* (or *diarrhœa*).—*cum uent<sub>1</sub>ry<sub>1</sub> p<sub>1</sub>ro<sub>1</sub>pl<sub>1</sub>u<sub>1</sub>io*, A., B. *pro<sub>1</sub>pl<sub>1</sub>u<sub>1</sub>io*, Clar. 49.



Κε. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. Anno domini dcc.º ix.º Conamail mac Paulb̃i abbat̃ iae paup̃at. Comburtio Cille dapo. Congal .i. Congal ċinn maḡair mac Fergura Panat̃, [mic Domnail mic Aeda mic Annmipeč mic Sedna mic Fergura cinnpota] mic Conaill ḡulbain, ið er̃t rex Temoriae, rubita morte per̃iit (.i. do b̃iðḡ). Immbairecc apud genur Comḡaill, ubi .ii. filiū Nec-tain mic Doirḡarto iugulati sunt. Oengur mac Maeleanp̃aid iñrei iugulatur er̃t. Fiacra mac Dun-gaile apud Cruīčne iugulatur er̃t. Colman mac Sečnuraiḡ abbat̃ ločri moritur. Iur̃tinianur pecun-dur cum Tiberio filio annur .iii. p̃egnauit. Fergal mac Maileduin p̃egnap̃e incipit.

Κε. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º Paelan nepor Silni moritur. Bellum nepotum Meič ubi Tnučac̃ mac Močloingre rex nepotum Meič, et Cupoi filius Aedo filii Olučaiḡ, ceciderunt. Strager Pictorum in campo Manonn apud Saxoner, ubi Pinngwine filius

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Domnall, &c.*—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (!) of Conall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The geneal. matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

<sup>2</sup> *Of a fit.*—do b̃iðḡ. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died do b̃iðḡ oen uair̃e "of a fit of one hour." Keating, in his brief account of the reign of Congal of Cenn-Maghair, states that the King's sudden death was in consequence of his having burned Kildare, ior̃i cill̃ et túaič̃, "both church and territory." The burning

of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinel-Comghaill.*—Genur Comḡaill. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 537. The Cinel-Comghaill gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> *Dargart.*—Probably the "Dargart son of Finguine," referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, *a quo* "Cinel-Comghaill;" and who is mentioned again at 711 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelanfaid 'insci.'*—Maelanfaid 'of the speech.' Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa *in Sci*," as if to convey that Maelanfaid had been slain in Skye. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfaid insci" *Maelean for insci*, and translates *for insci* "supra insulam"!



Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare, Congal, *i.e.*, Congal of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son<sup>1</sup> of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Cenn-foda], son of Conall Gulban, *i.e.*, King of Tara, died suddenly (*i.e.*, of a fit).<sup>2</sup> A battle among the Cinel-Comghaill,<sup>3</sup> in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart,<sup>4</sup> were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid '*insei*,<sup>5</sup> was slain. Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman, son of Sechnasach, abbot of Lothra, dies. Justinianus<sup>6</sup> II., with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of Maelduin, begins to reign.<sup>7</sup> [709.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni<sup>8</sup> dies. The battle of the Ui-Meith,<sup>9</sup> wherein were slain Tnuthach,<sup>10</sup> son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh,<sup>11</sup> son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in Magh-Manonn,<sup>12</sup> by the Saxons, wherein Finngwine son of [710.]

Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353), as if he thought that "Oengus, son of Maelanfaid," was a Scottish character, apparently without having taken the trouble of ascertaining whether he was Scottish or Irish.

<sup>6</sup> *Justinianus*.—ΙΟΥΣΤΙΑΝΟΥ, A., B. The death of Justinian II., Emperor of the East, is generally referred to A.D. 711.

<sup>7</sup> *Begins to reign*; *i.e.*, as King of Ireland. The death of Fergal is recorded under the year 721 *infra*. O'Flaherty refers the accession of Fergal to the year 711. *Ogygia*, p. 432.

<sup>8</sup> *Faelan Ua Silni*; *i.e.*, Faelan, grandson (nepos) or descendant of Silne.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muiredach Meth ("the fat"), son of Imchad,

son of Colla Da-crioch; one of which gave name to the district called Ui-Meith-Tire (in the present co. Monaghan), and the other Ui-Meith-Mara (in the co. Louth). The sept of Ui-Meith-Mara is probably here referred to. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 148, note *a*.

<sup>10</sup> *Tnuthach*.—This name, which signifies "envious," was originally written ΤΥΘΑÇ in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to ΤΝΥΤΑÇ (as in B). Clar. 49 has *Tudach*.

<sup>11</sup> *Aedh*.—This is the Aedh, son of Dluthach, whose obit is given above at the year 700.

<sup>12</sup> *Magh-Manonn*. — See note 8, under the year 581 *supra*, on Manonn. This battle is recorded in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at 710, thus: "The same year the aldorman Beohrtfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære."

Deilepoið inmatyra mopte iacuit. Cennacelað abbaþ robair moptyr. Congreio ðritonum et Dal Riati þor Loirgg ecclet, ubi ðritoner deuicti. Murgal filiur Noe moptyr. Corerað nepotum Neill uc Cuinciu robairgi, in quo ceciderunt filiur Conði et filii Ðibðeini. Ðiccolan rarieny 7 Ultañ mac Cummeni eppcop telcae Olainð moptyi punit.

- b. <sup>1</sup> Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º i.º Coeðði epi-copur lae paupar. Comburtio Tairpirt boitter. Congal mac Ðoirgarðo moptyr. Obreio Aberte apud Selbaçum. Bellum inter duos nepotes Ceðo plane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatur ep. Plann mac Ceðo mic Ðluðaið uictor fuit. Ulað þproprati, ubi Ðubðað filiur Þecce Ðairðe occubuit. Duo filii Þeraðaið mic Maeleduin in cede generis Loegaire perierunt. Bellum apud Laginenper deteriorer, ubi Ðran nepos Maeleduin et filiur eiur ceciderunt

<sup>1</sup> *On Lorgg-ecclet.*—þor Loirgg ecclet, A., B. O'Connor, however, wrongly prints *forloingg ecclet*, and translates "in navibus apud Cleti."

<sup>2</sup> *Destruction.*—Corerað. This word is represented by "fight" in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuince-Robairgi.*—Not identified. In the *Táin bó Cúailnge* (*Leb. na hUidre*, p. 65a) there is mention of a place called cuince (explained as a *þliab*, or "mountain"), in the district of Cuailnge, in the north of the present co. Louth. The name of Quin, in the co. Clare, was anciently written "Cuinche."

<sup>4</sup> *Were slain.*—ceciort, A. ceci, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Telach-Olainð.*—Incorrectly written *Teclae Olainð* (for *Telcae Olainð*, the genit. form), in A and B. Sometimes written *Tulach-Ualann*, and *Telach-Ualand* (as at 730,

*infra*.) Not identified. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 709, note s.

<sup>6</sup> *Tairpirt-boitter.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this was probably the Tarbert which gave name to East and West Lochs Tarbert, the inlets of the sea which nearly insulate Cantyre on the north. *Adamnan*, p. 380, note l. It is again referred to at 730, *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Doergart.*—Apparently the "Dargart" mentioned above at 709.

<sup>8</sup> *Aberte.*—"Traces of the old castle of *Dunaverty*, standing on a precipitous rock nearly surrounded by the sea, are to be seen on Dunaverty Bay, at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre, opposite Sanda." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 380, note m.

<sup>9</sup> *Niall.*—This Niall was son of Cernach (ob. 663, *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (sl. 603 *supra*). The entry of this event is

Deileroth, was untimely slain. Cennfaeladh, abbot of Fobhar, dies. An encounter of Britons and Dalriata, on Lorgg-ecclet,<sup>1</sup> where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction<sup>2</sup> of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robairgi,<sup>3</sup> in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhcein, were slain.<sup>4</sup> Diccolan the Wise, and Ultan, son of Cummeni, bishop of Telach-Olaind,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The [711.] MS. burning of Tairpert-boitter.<sup>6</sup> Congal, son of Doergart,<sup>7</sup> dies. The siege of Aberte,<sup>8</sup> by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Mane, son of Niall,<sup>9</sup> was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dubthach, son of Becc Bairche,<sup>10</sup> was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maelduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire.<sup>11</sup> A battle among the Lower Leinstermen,<sup>12</sup> wherein Bran Ua Mailduin and his son were

inaccurately given by the *Four Mast.* (710), who represent Niall as having been slain in the conflict. But Niall had been dead very many years at that date.

<sup>10</sup> *Becc Bairche.*—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Becc Bairche is stated to have assumed the pilgrim's staff; or, in other words, gone on a pilgrimage. His obit is entered at 717 *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cinel-Loeghaire.*—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob. 462 *supra*), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregia (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the *Book of Leinster*

the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cainelban (from whom the territory of the Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe was sometimes called O'Coindelbhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 14 (p. iv.)

<sup>12</sup> *Among the Lower Leinstermen.*—*αρυο λαγμενρερ δετιορερ* (for *δετεριορερ*), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have *λα λαγνιβ δεαρζαβαρ* ("by the South Leinstermen"). *Δετεριορερ* is obviously a mistake for *δετεριορερ*, or 'Southern.' In a copy of Tigernach contained in the MS. H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is *λαγενενριρ δετεριοριρ*, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written *λαγιν δερζαβαρ*.



Dubgualai abbat Glinne da loċa perit. Oluċaċ mac Riċcellaċ igne uritur. Beda pecit librum magnum.

Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ii.º Baetan episcopur Inrolae uaccæ albæ obiit. Paelbeur modicur abbat Cluana mic u Noir paupat. Filia Orru in monasterio ilo moritur. Ciniod mac Derili et filius Maitegnain iugulati sunt. Dorbeni Ĵaċeodram lae obtinuit, et .u. menribur peractur in primatu, .u. Ĵct. Nouimbriur die sabbati obiit. Cormac mac Cilello rex Muman in bello iugulatur er. Tolargg filius Dorptain ligatur apud pratrem ruum Nectan regem. Cuċercæ rex Orraiċi moritur. Seċnuraċ rex h. Mane mortuur er.

Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Bellum imereċ in campo Singittæ uc Biliu ċeneċ in Arral, ubi Plann filius Aċo mic Oluċaċ et Dubdun nepor Decce ceciderunt in altera congreffione belli, et Colgu et Ceċ mac Dermato in prima congreffione belli intercepti sunt. Dun Ollaċ conŋruitur apud

<sup>1</sup>*Beda.*—The original of this entry, which is not in Clar. 49, is part of the text in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, reads Beda librum magnum hoc anno pecit.

<sup>2</sup>*Inis-bo-finne.*—Inrola uaccæ albæ; i.e., "Island of the White Cow." Now Boffin (or Bophin) Island, or Inishbofin, off the S.W. coast of the co. Mayo.

<sup>3</sup>*Daughter of Ossu.*—Ælfæd, daughter of Oswiu (or Oswy), King of Bernicia (ob. 670, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup>*Monastery of Ild.*—The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Ælfæd was abbess. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, I., 289, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., chap. xxiv.

<sup>5</sup>*Ciniod.*—This name would now be

written "Kenneth." Ciniod was apparently the brother of Brude, son of Derili (705, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

<sup>6</sup>*Obtained.*—obtenuit, A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at A.D. 713, note *f*), that the obit of Dorbeni "is not in the Annals of Ulster." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 381, note *n*.

<sup>7</sup>*Slain in battle.*—In a list of the Christian Kings of Munster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 320, col. 1), Cormac, son of Ailill, son of Maenach (*supra*, 661), is stated to have been slain, after a reign of nine years, in the battle of Carn-Feradhaigh, gained over the *Deis Tuaiscert* (or "Northern Deis.") See above,

slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithcellach, was burned by fire. Beda<sup>1</sup> composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Bactan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,<sup>2</sup> [712.] died. Failbhe Bec, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu<sup>3</sup> dies in the monastery of Ild.<sup>4</sup> Ciniod,<sup>5</sup> son of Derilè, and the son of Mathgernan, were slain. Dorbeni obtained<sup>6</sup> the chair of Ia, and having spent five months in the primacy, died on Saturday, the fifth of the Kalends of November. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Munster, was slain in battle.<sup>7</sup> Tolargg, son of Drostan, was fettered by his brother, King Nectan. Cucherca, King of the Osraighi, dies. Sechnasach, King of Ui-Maine, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 713. A battle, '*imesech*,'<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Singittae,<sup>9</sup> at Bile-thenedh in Assal,<sup>10</sup> wherein Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin descendant of Becc, were slain in the latter encounter of the battle; and Colgu, and Aedh son of Diarmait, were killed in the first encounter. Dun-Ollaigh<sup>11</sup> is constructed by Selbach. [713.]

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in *Cliu*, a district in the co. Limerick. For the situation of the *Deis* or *Deise*, see O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, under *Deise beag*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* (710), this battle is stated to have been gained by the Northern Deis, and Cormac is incorrectly said to have been the son of Finghin, who was really Cormac's grandfather.

<sup>8</sup> '*Imesech*.'—A variation of the Irish adv. *fa-sech* (*fo-sech*, or *mo-sech*), meaning "about," "by turns," "alternately." O'Connor translates it "atrox"; Clar. 49, has "Bellum about Essech." But both are wrong. A battle *imesech* would mean a "free fight."

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Singittae*.—The "Plain of Singitta." Not identified. O'Connor incorrectly prints "in campo *Ettechgittea*."

<sup>10</sup> *Bile-thenedh in Assal*.—O'Donovan says that Bile-thenedh is now represented by "Billywood," in the par. of Moynalty, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3503, note k. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Slige-Assail* (or "Road of Assal"), an ancient road which led westwards from Tara, through Westmeath to the Shannon.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*.—See above, at the year 700, where the destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by the same Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, is recorded.

Selbačum. Alen daingen dirtruitur. Fogartač .h. Cernaigh de regno expulsiur ert, in Britanniā iuit. Corcpad .i. Garbalač im Mídiu, in quo cecidit Forbartač nepos Conģaile, rex .h. Poilģi, apud uiror Míde, uno die et bellum p̃dictum. Siccitar magna bellum inter duos filios Beccae Bairche et filium B̃p̃eail regem nepotum Eđdač, in quo uictores erant filii Beccae. In hoc anno interfecti sunt peregrini apud Mumnenſes, id ert, in Claraineč cum omni familia sua. Nox lucida in autumno.

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¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Ceallač Cualann rex Lagen, Flann ſebla (mac Sganlain, do iđ Meit) abbat Aipo mačae, Cillen episcopur, abbat Fernann, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Mupčado mic D̃ermato filii [Aipmetaič] cecidit, reģir nepotum Neill. Ačđ duđ rex nepotum Proģente, Flaitnia mac Colģgen, rapient, et Mochonno čueru, dormierunt. Sloģač Mupchada mic B̃ran du Chairril.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º u.º Iugulatio reģir Saxonum, Orrut filii Ałorpič nepotir Orru.

<sup>1</sup> *Alen-daingen*. — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant "translator" of Clar. 49, taking this entry as a continuation of the entry preceding it, joins both together, and out of them makes "Dun olla construitur apud Selvacum, and destroyed by his daughter Alena"!

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Cernaigh*. — "Grandson of Cernach." Fogartach, afterwards King of Ireland, (see 715 and 723 *infra*), was son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal (ob. 663 *supra*).

<sup>3</sup> *Garbsalach*. — Not identified. The name would signify the "Rough-dirty" (or the "Dirty-rough") place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O'Conor understood *Garbsalach* to mean "fæda contentio."

<sup>4</sup> *Descendant*. — nepos. Clar. 49 has "nephew," which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepos is used to represent "grandson," or "descendant."

<sup>5</sup> *Becc Bairche*. — See above, at A.D. 706.

<sup>6</sup> *Pilgrims*. — peregrini, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "In hoc anno interfecti peregrini apud Mumnenses, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia." The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that "there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family."



Alen-daingen<sup>1</sup> was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh,<sup>2</sup> was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach<sup>3</sup> in Midhe, in which Forbasach descendant<sup>4</sup> of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the aforesaid battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Becc Bairche,<sup>5</sup> and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Becc were victors. In this year pilgrims<sup>6</sup> were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Clarainech, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 714. Cellach Cualann,<sup>7</sup> King of Leinster; Flann Febla, son<sup>8</sup> of Scannlan, of the Ui-Meith, abbot of Armagh, and Cilleni, bishop, abbot of Ferna, died. The killing of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, son of [Airmedach] Caech,<sup>9</sup> King of the Ui-Neill.<sup>10</sup> Aedh Dubh, King of the Ui-Fidhgente; Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colggú, and Mochonna Cuerni,<sup>11</sup> slept. The hosting of Murchadh, son of Bran,<sup>12</sup> to Cashel. [714.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 715. The killing of the King of the [715.] MS. Saxons, Osrid,<sup>13</sup> son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat

<sup>7</sup> *Ceallach Cualann*. — See above, under the year 703.

<sup>8</sup> *Son*. — The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., where Flann is called "bishop" of Ard-macha (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words *mac Sgannlain* ("son of Sgannlan"), are part of the text in B., in which *ro ið meit* ("of the Ui-Meith") is interlined in the original hand.

<sup>9</sup> [*Airmedach*] *Caech*. — "Airmedach the Blind" (or "One-eyed.") The MSS. A. and B., which omit the name of Airmedach, have *ceci* for *caeci*. The *Four Mast.* (713) state that Murchadh was chief of the Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), his

name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uisnach. See under A.D. 688 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Neill*. — See last note.

<sup>11</sup> *Mochonna Cuerni*. — The *Four Mast.* (713) write *Mochonna Cluana Airdne* ("Mochonna of Cluain-Airdne.") The festival of Mochonna is given under Sept. 30 in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. But the situation of Cluain-Airdne is not known to the Editor.

<sup>12</sup> *Murchadh, son of Bran*. — King of Leinster. His death is entered at the year 726 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Osrid*. — King of the Northumbrians, and son of Aldfrid, son of Oswiu (ob. 670. *supra*). See the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 716.

Ζαρνατ πiliur Deilepoit̃ moritur. Poğartač nepor Cernaiğ iterum regnat. Pařca commutatur in θoa ciuitate. Paelcu mac Dorbeni Kačedram Columbae .lxx. iiii. aetatir rue anno, in .iiii. Kt. Septimbriur, die sabbatu, purcepit. Obitur Celi Tizerpnaig abbatir Cluana auir. Flann Foirbthe mac Fogartaič moritur er. Morir Artbrain mic Maileduin.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Dunchao mac Cinnfaelač abbat lae obuit. Ethulb mac Ecuilb obuit. Condalach mac Conaing, rex nepotum Crumtain, iugulatur er. Expulrio familie lae tranir dorpum Brittoniae a Nectano rege. Congreio Dalriati et Brittonum in lapide qui uocatur Minuire, et Britones deuicti sunt. Commixtio agonir Talten la Poğartač, ubi ceciderunt pilur Rubai et pilur Duibfleibe.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Pilur Cuidine rex Saxonum moritur. Decc Bairce obuit. Bellum Ceninnro, ubi Tuat̃al nepor Paelcon, et Cellac diačraiβ, et Gormgal mac Aed̃a mic Olut̃aiğ,

<sup>1</sup> *Fogartach*.—There is some confusion regarding the length of Fogartach's reign. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (719), he was only one year King of Ireland. O'Flaherty, who gives 722 as the date of Fogartach's accession, gives him a year and some months. *Ogygia*, p. 432. Fogartach's expulsion from the Kingdom (*de regno*) is noticed above under the year 713, and his return from his exile in Britain is mentioned by the *Four Mast.* at 714. If he "reigned again" in 715, as above stated, he must have reigned as the rival of Fergal son of Maelduin, who was King of Ireland, according to these Annals, from 709 to the death of Fergal in 722 (*infra*, 721), when

Fogartach became undisputed monarch.

<sup>2</sup> *Easter is changed*.—*comotatur*, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 28, note.

<sup>3</sup> *Chair of Columba*, i.e., the abbacy of Ia, or Iona.

<sup>4</sup> *Of his age*.—*aetatir rue*, B. *rue* is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann Foirbthe*.—"Old Flan," Clar. 49. But *foirbthe* means "perfect," not "old."

<sup>6</sup> *Condalach, son of Conang*.—Clar. 49 has "Connalach son of Crimthain," but this is incorrect.

<sup>7</sup> *Dorsum Britanniae*.—In Irish *Druim-Bretain*, the "Back (or Ridge)

son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed<sup>2</sup> in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba,<sup>3</sup> in the 74th year of his age,<sup>4</sup> on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celi-Tigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Foirbthe,<sup>5</sup> son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh, [716.] abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach son of Conang,<sup>6</sup> King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britanniae,<sup>7</sup> by King Nectan.<sup>8</sup> A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuirc;<sup>9</sup> and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance<sup>10</sup> of the Fair of Tailtiu<sup>11</sup> by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba<sup>12</sup> and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,<sup>13</sup> King of the [717.] Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche<sup>14</sup> died. The battle of Cenannus,<sup>15</sup> wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son

of Britain." The great mountain chain dividing Perthshire and Argyll, terminating in the Grampian Hills. Also called *Druim-Alban*. (Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note a.) Dr. O'Brien states that *Druim-Alban* was otherwise called *Braid-alban*. *Irish Engl. Dictionary*, voce *Drom-saileach*.

<sup>8</sup> *King Nectan*.—King of the Picts. The "Naiton" of Bede. *Eccl. Hist.* V., 22.

<sup>9</sup> *Minuirc*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Disturbance*. — *Comixtio*, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "burning"!

<sup>11</sup> *Tailtiu*.—The genit. form is *Tail-tenn*, from which comes the present name of the place, *Teltown*, in the par. of the same name, bar. of Upper

Kells, co. Meath, where there are some remarkable remains of antiquity.

<sup>12</sup> *Son of Ruba*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 715) have "Maelruba." But the *Frag. of Annals* say "the son of Maelruba," which is probably more correct. "Ruba" is not found as a proper name.

<sup>13</sup> *Son of Cuidin*.—This was evidently Cenred, son of Cuthwine, who succeeded Osrid (ob. 715 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians, and died after a reign of two years.

<sup>14</sup> *Becc Bairche*.—See at the year 706 *supra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Battle of Cenannus*.—*Cennnno* (genit. form of *Cennnno*, for *Cennnno*, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).



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et Añalngarð .h. Conaing, et Fergal pater eius ceciderunt. Conall grant uictor erat, et Conall grant nepos Cernaið in fine duorum mensium post bellum interpretatur erit la Fergal mac Maeleduin. Cronan Ua Eoain abbas Lir moir moritur. Fian-namail nepos Doðaine mic Finn, inrolae princeps Maige rañ, et Dubdúin nepos Faelain, episcopus, abbas Cluana irairto, Conri mac Congaile cennfota, oculus Alilil mac Finnecht, iugulati sunt. Pluit proir melo post Oithin becc. Pluit proir ranguinir super porram laginam. Inde uocatur Niall pro-rað, qui tunc natus est, mac Fergaile. Eclipsis lunae in plenilunio suo.

It. Ianair. (p. 7.) Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º Airmedað mac Tarðg, et Cruðan rex nepotum mic Uair, iugulati sunt; et Ertuile mac Fergura suum iugulatur est. Oportan dairtaiðe quiescit i n-aro Breccain. Cui dimersgo moritur. Tuibride .h. Dunchada iugulatur est. Congerrio apud Lage-

<sup>1</sup> *Conall Grant*, i.e., Conall "the grey."—He was the grandson of Cernach Sotal, whose obit. is given above at the year 663.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergal*.—King of Ireland. See under 721 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cronan Ua hEoain*, i.e., "Cronan descendant of Eoan." The festival of this Cronan, abbot of Lismor Mochuda (Lismore, co. Waterford), is entered in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under the 1st of June. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 303.

<sup>4</sup> *Inis-Maighe-Samh*. — Inishmac-saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh. For inrolae princeps maige rañ, Clar. 49 has "primus Episcopus campi Saimh." But "princeps" is frequently used in these *Annals* to signify a superior or abbot

of an ecclesiastical establishment. O'Connor, in his ed., incorrectly prints "*Maigi Samhin*" (for *Maigi Samh*), note <sup>2</sup>, *sub an.*, and translates "*Campi Solis*"!

<sup>5</sup> *Congal Cennfota*.—Probably the Congal Cennfota, or "Congal Long-head," mentioned above at A.D. 673.

<sup>6</sup> *Othan becc*. — "Little Othan." Apparently a place near Othan-mor, or "Big Othan" (now Fahan, barony of Inishewen, co. Donegal.) O'Connor translates "*supra genistas spinosas parvas*"!

<sup>7</sup> *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen*. — *super porram laginam*. Translated "upon the borders of Leinster," in Clar. 49. The shower of blood is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 274, a), to have fallen

of Diuthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant<sup>1</sup> was victor. And Conall Grant,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-duin. Cronan Ua hEoain,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh,<sup>4</sup> and Dubhduin, descendant of Faelan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota,<sup>5</sup> and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc.<sup>6</sup> It rained a shower of blood upon the 'foss'<sup>7</sup> of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall 'Frosach,'<sup>8</sup> son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.<sup>10</sup>) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of [718.] Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuile, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. Drostan of the oratory<sup>11</sup> rested in Ard-Breccain.<sup>12</sup> Cu-dimerggo dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,<sup>13</sup>

on glenno lagen (the "glen," or "valley," of Leinster.)

<sup>8</sup> Niall 'Frosach.'—"Niall of the showers," or "N. the Showery." These showers, with some variation in their number and character, are again noticed at the date of Niall Frosach's accession to the monarchy of Ireland, A.D. 763 *infra*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2) the showers—one of white silver, one of honey, and one of wheat—are stated to have occurred in the reign of Niall Frosach, not at his birth or accession. They were probably meteoric phenomena.

<sup>9</sup> At its full.—in plenilunio r̃uo, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> Saturday.—r̃. 7 (for "seventh

day of the week"), added in *al. man.* in A. Not in B.

<sup>11</sup> Drostan of the oratory.—Θροσταῖν, A. Θαιρταῖς is the genit. form of θαρτεχ (variously written θαρτεχ, θαρτεχ, θαρτεχ) which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated "manse" in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

<sup>12</sup> Ard-Breccain.—Ἀρτο breccan, A. "Breccan's Height." Now Ardbraccan, co. Meath. The festival of the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at the 16th of July in the Calendar.

<sup>13</sup> Cellach.—This was Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

nenper ubi Aeð mac Ceallaiḡ cecidit .i. bellum Finn-  
ubraē. Bellum Finnḡlinne inter duos filios Ferchar  
poṭti, in quo Ainŋceallaē iugulatur ept die quintae  
periae, ui. id. septimbrii. Bellum maritimum Ardae  
nerbi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genere Gabrain et  
Selbačum cum genere Loairn, et uerum ept ruper  
Selbačum, ppi. non. Septimbrii (uel Octobrii), die  
.ui. periae, in quo quidam comiter conpuerunt. Iugu-  
latio in da tigeṛna illoč hūaitne, .i. da mac Maele-  
počartaiḡ, li a m-bratair .i. Cremtann corpaē.  
Iugulatio familiae Suibne i n-Ard mača. Certar  
picca.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ix.º Certar  
pluuiatir. Sinaē inŋolo Cročṛann dormiuir. Mur-  
bruēt mar in menŋe Octobrii. Teodorur anno .i.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º Dunchad  
becc rex Cinnṭire moritur. Terrimotur in Octimbre.  
Bellum inter Conachta et Corco Daicinn, ubi cecidit

<sup>1</sup> *Finnabhair*.—This name would be pronounced Finner, Fennor, or Finure. The site of the battle was most probably Fennor, par. of Duneany, co. Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Finn-Glenn*.—Dean Reeves observes that there is a Finglen in Campsie in Stirlingshire, but that the place here mentioned seems to have been in Argyle, in the territory of Lorn. *Adamnan*, p. 381, note r.

<sup>3</sup> *Ferchar Fota*; i.e., "Ferchar the Tall" (or "Long"), 15th King of the Scotch Dalriads (ob. 696 *supra*). The opponents in this battle were Ainŋcellach 17th King of the Dalriads (who was slain therein), and his brother Selbach, 18th King, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*, and who is also mentioned under the years 700, 711, 713 and 722

<sup>4</sup> *The 6th*.—Interlined in *al. man.* in A. Not in B., or Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-esbi*.—Not identified. It was apparently the name of some place on the S.W. coast of Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Dunchad Becc*.—"Dunchad (or Duncan) the Little." Called rex Cinn ṭire, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> Or *October*.—uel Octimbrii, in orig. hand. in A. Octobrii, B. Om. in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch Uaithne*.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>9</sup> *By their brother*.—li a mbratair, A., B. "By their cossen." Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> *Suibhne*.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnmael, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*. The *Four Masters* have no reference to the outrage here alleged



was slain, *i.e.*, the battle of Finnabhair.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Finn-glenn<sup>2</sup> between two sons of Ferchar Fota,<sup>3</sup> in which Aincellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th<sup>4</sup> of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi,<sup>5</sup> between Dunchad Becc<sup>6</sup> with the Cinel-Gabrain, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October),<sup>7</sup> on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne,<sup>8</sup> viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother,<sup>9</sup> *i.e.*, Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne,<sup>10</sup> in Armagh. A dry<sup>11</sup> summer.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 719. A rainy summer. Sinach of [719.] BIS. Inis-Crothrann<sup>12</sup> slept. A great sea-burst<sup>13</sup> in the month of October.<sup>7</sup> Theodore,<sup>14</sup> one year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 720. Dunchad Becc,<sup>15</sup> King of Cenn-tire,<sup>16</sup> dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,<sup>17</sup> in which

[720.]

to have been committed on the family, or community, of Bishop Suibhne. Neither is it referred to in Tigernach's Annals, or in the *Chron. Scotorum*.

<sup>11</sup> Dry.—*γίκαρ*, A., B. *Sicca*, Clar. 49.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis-Crothrann*—Rectè *Inis-Cloth-rann*. An island in the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Ree, and within the limits of the co. Longford. It is said to have been called Inis-Clothrann, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnair, 109th King of Ireland, (*Ogygia*, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Feidlech (104th King, *ib.*, 267). The *Book of Leinster* (p. 124b) has a curious account of the killing of the famous Queen Medb of Connaught, by Furbaide, son of King Conor Mac Nesa, the particulars of which remind one strongly of the legend of William Tell. See O'Curry's *Manners and*

*Customs*, Vol. 2, pp. 290-1. O'Donovan erroneously states (*Four Mast.*, 719, note c) that the foregoing entry "is not in the Annals of Ulster."

<sup>13</sup> *Sea-burst*.—*Μυρβρυστ*. Incorrectly printed *inmbracht* by O'Conor.

<sup>14</sup> *Theodore*.—By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For anno .i., O'Conor prints "anno primo," as in Clar. 49.

<sup>15</sup> *Dunchad Becc*.—See under the year 718.

<sup>16</sup> *Cenn-tire*. — "Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

<sup>17</sup> *Corca-Baiscinn*. — A sept descended from Cairbre-Baschain, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland (*Ogygia*, p. 322), which at the above date occupied the territory now represented by the baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the S.W. of the co. Clare.

Fol. 28ab.

mac Talamhnaig. iugulatio Condonairc filii Roſ[e]ſ-  
taiſ. Mopp Mainaig abbatir Lanne Lepi. Uartatio  
maigi 6pex du Caſal mac Pinnſguine ocur do Murchao  
mac 6poin. Mopp Cuanna Roir eu. Innpeo Laiſen  
la Pexgal, ocur maioim inna bopame, ocur maioim na  
ſſiallne Laiſen ppi Pexgal mac Maileduin. Inmepac  
pelegiorur legem cum pace Chpirtu rupep inrolam  
hiberniae conpitiuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º i.º Maelrubai  
in Apur 6poron anno .lxxx. etatir. Colſſu pi aipoe  
Laſpann iugulatur ert. Maelcorſir o 6puim inſ,  
6ile mac Eilſin pex Allocluaſe, moriuntur. Pexaoſich  
mac Congalaig obuit. Cuanan Cille deilſe, ocur 6epir  
6am inpe nepor Collae, Cuana 6pomma Cuilinn,  
Cillen loſo 6epſ, moriuntur. Peiolimio pprincipatum  
iae tenuit. Paelan Martapſaig, Siſal 6poma  
Laoſſin, morui punt. bellum Almuine .iii. io.

<sup>1</sup> *Maenach*.—The gen. form, “Main-  
aigh,” is incorrectly printed *Mamaig*  
by O’Conor. The festival of Maenach  
is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*,  
at Oct. 17.

<sup>2</sup> *Lann-leri*.—Dunleer, co. Louth.  
See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p.  
136, note 2, and Todd’s *Cogadh*  
*Gaedhel re Gallaih*, Introd., p. xl.,  
note 2. O’Donovan thought that  
Lann-leri was the place now called  
Lynn, in the barony of Fartullagh,  
co. Westmeath. (*Four Mast.*, A.D.  
740, note *w*, and 825, note *g*.) But  
he was mistaken.

<sup>3</sup> *Ros-co*.—The “wood of the yews.”  
Now Rush, in the par. of Lusk, co.  
Dublin. See the *Felire of Oengus*  
at the 10th of April.

<sup>4</sup> *Exaction*.—A. and B. have maioim  
(“breach,” “defeat”), which is evi-  
dently by mistake for naioim,  
“exaction,” “binding,” as in the

*Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.*  
(717). Clar. 49 has “The praying of  
Leinster by M’Maileduin, and the  
slaughter of the Boroive, and the  
slaughter of Gialne in Leinster,”  
which is very wrong. Regarding the  
‘borama’ (or ‘cow-tribute’), see  
note 2 at p. 18 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *By*.—pp ( “against”), A., B  
Clar. 49 has “by.” The *Four Mast.*  
have la, “with,” or “by”; which  
seems more correct.

<sup>6</sup> *Maelrubai*.—See under the years  
670 and 672, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Apurcrossan*; otherwise written  
“Aporcrossan.” See under A.D. 672,  
*supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelcorgais*.—Apparently the  
Maelcorgais whose festival is noted  
at March 12th, in the *Martyr. of*  
*Donegal*.

<sup>9</sup> *Druim-ing*.—“Probably the  
place now called Dromin, situated

the son of Talamhnach was slain. The assassination of Cudinaise, son of Rothe[c]tach. Death of Maenach,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Lann-leri.<sup>2</sup> The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguine, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-eo.<sup>3</sup> The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction<sup>4</sup> of the 'borama,' and the exaction<sup>4</sup> of the hostages of Leinster, by<sup>5</sup> Fergal, son of Maelduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 721. Maelruba<sup>6</sup> [died] in Apurcrossan,<sup>7</sup> [721.] in the 80th year of [his] age. Colgu, King of Ard-Lathrann, was slain. Maelcorgais,<sup>8</sup> of Druim-ing,<sup>9</sup> and Bilè, son of Elpin, King of Al-Cluathe,<sup>10</sup> died. Ferdacrich, son of Congalach, died. Cuanan of Cill-deilge,<sup>11</sup> Derir of Dam-inis,<sup>12</sup> a descendant of Colla; Cuana of Druim-cuilinn,<sup>13</sup> and Cilleni of Loch-Gerg,<sup>14</sup> died. Fedhlimidh held the government of Ia. Faetan of Martartech,<sup>15</sup> Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,<sup>16</sup> died. The battle of Almuin,<sup>17</sup> on the

near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath." O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 834, note d). The *Dinnsenchas* account of Druim-ing (*Book of Leinster*, p. 194b) would lead one to think that its situation was much nearer to Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Al-Cluathe*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, at A.D. 657, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-deilge*.—Kildalkey, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Dam-inis*.—Devenish, co. Fer-managh.

<sup>13</sup> *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drum-cullen, bar. of Eglish, King's county.

<sup>14</sup> *Loch-Gerg*.—This was the old name of Lough Derg, in which is situated the Island of St. Patrick's Purgatory. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, Todd's ed.; App. to Introd., p. xl.

<sup>15</sup> *Martartech*.—"House of Relics."

The genit. case of the name, μαρταρ-  
ταγῆ, would be Anglicised "Mar-  
taray," "Martary," or "Martry;"  
forms which are represented in the  
Townland Index. (Census of Ireland,  
1861.) But the particular place  
referred to here has not been identified.

<sup>16</sup> *Druim-Laidggin*.—Not identified.

<sup>17</sup> *Almuin*.—Now known as the Hill  
of Allen, a few miles to the north of  
the town of Kildare. Called *Almu*  
*Lagen* ("Almu of Leinster"), *Book*  
*of Leinster*, p. 202a. The Hill of  
Allen is celebrated in Irish legends as  
one of the residences of Finn Mac  
Cumhail, the Fingal of Macpherson's  
*Ossian*. This battle is entered in the  
*Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.*  
under the year 718; but Tigernach  
notices it at 722, which is the proper  
year, as indicated by the criteria.



Decimbryr die uie. feriae, in quo ceciderunt (i. la Murchad mac m-Brain) Ferǵal mac Maeleuin (mic Mailepiēric mic Aeða uairiðnaič), ocyr Conall menn rex generis Coirppi, Cločgno mac Colggen, Duðacpič, Flann mac Rogellnaič, Aeð Laiſen mac Piččellaiſ rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirguro, Nuaðo mac Dunchada, Eicneč mac Colggen rex Orientalium Ferǵal nepor Αιτεχται.

¶ Ct. Ianayr. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ii.º Comburtio Clona mic U Noir. Moryr Cilchon monyrrech buiti. Inorechtach mac Muireðaiſ, rex Conacht, moritur. Clepicatur Selbach. Sinač Tailten moritur.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianayr. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iii.º Paelču mac Dorbeni abbay lae dormiuir. Cilleniy longur ei in principatum lae puceppir. Cucongalt .h. Conmelode, Murdobur granayr, moriuntur. Bellum Cinn Deilgden in quo cecidit Fogartač Ua Cernaſ, mac Neill mic Ceaprnaiſ hȳotail mic Diarmoda mic Aeða plaine. Cinaeč mac Irgalaiſ uictor erat. Cunnley abbay Cluana mic Nooir obiit. Iugulatio

<sup>1</sup> *The sixth.*—uia, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Bran.*—mac Brain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Bran. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Son.*—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdacrich.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Chron. Scot.* (id. an.), Dubhdacrich is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta (*supra* A.D. 687). For “Dubhdainbher,” the *Frag. of Annals* (722) have “Dubhdabhairenn,” which seems incorrect.

<sup>5</sup> [*Niall.*]—Supplied from *Frag. of Annals* (A.D. 722).

<sup>6</sup> *Airthera.*—The name of this district is still preserved in the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh. The names and number of the principal persons who were slain in the battle of Almuin are more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* (718), and *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (720).

<sup>7</sup> *Death of Aelchu.*—Moryr Cilchon. Cilchon is the genit. form of Aelchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots of Monasterboice.

<sup>8</sup> *Manistir-Buti.* — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>9</sup> *The entrance into religion of Selbach.*—Clepicati (for clepicatur, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by

third of the Ides of December, the sixth<sup>1</sup> day of the week, in which were slain (*i.e.*, by Murchad, son of Bran<sup>2</sup>), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son<sup>3</sup> of Maelfithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrich;<sup>4</sup> Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall<sup>5</sup>] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,<sup>6</sup> and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The death of Aelchu,<sup>7</sup> of Manistir-Buti.<sup>8</sup> Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach.<sup>9</sup> Sinach, of Tailtiu,<sup>10</sup> dies. [722.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cucongalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granasc,<sup>11</sup> died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,<sup>12</sup> in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,<sup>13</sup> son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè). Cinaeth,<sup>14</sup> son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,<sup>15</sup> [723.] BIS.

O'Connor (*Rerum Hib. Script.*, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 719, note d). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "*Indrechtach mac Muireadaig rex Connacht moritur in clericatu. Selbaic Sianac Tailten* [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] *moritur*"! O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the *Four Mast.*, the obit of "Sinach of Tailtiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Connor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, *infra*) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=723 *Tig.*)

<sup>10</sup> *Tailtiu*. — Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Granasc*. — Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Cenn-Delgden*. — Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Cernach Sotail*. — His obit is entered above at A.D. 663.

<sup>14</sup> *Cinaeth*. — He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Lethaithech*. — In the *Chron. Scot.*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Frag. of Annals* (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (*supra*, A.D. 721).

Fol. 28ba. Lečaičīš mic Concarat. Caeč pculi pcriba Daire Calgaidh quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iii.º Cilleneni nepor Collae, abbar Oēnae, Alodcu Doimliaḡ, moriuntur. Ailen mic Craiē conrturitur. Simul piliur Oruipt conrturingitur. Colman h-uamač pcriba aipō Mačae, Rubin mac Connač pcriba Muīhan, piliurque Broccain o čaiš čeille, qui maḡipter bonur euangelii Chriṡti erat, et Colman banban pcriba Cille dapo, omner dormierunt. Morp Orain Muimniš ocup Chairp Chobo. Luna tenebpora et ranguinea.xiiii. ¶ Ct. Ianuarii. Conḡal mac Maeleanpaič. Brecc Forrtrenō, Oan prin- cepp Eḡo, moriuntur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º u.º Nectan mac Deirile conrturingitur apud Oruipt pegem. Duchonna craibdeč epircopur Condepe mortuur ert. Tolapḡḡan maphan mortuur ert. Iugulatio Craumčain pili Cellaiš in bello Dealaiš licce immatura aetate.

<sup>1</sup> *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, page 160, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or "Othan Mura" (Othan of St. Mura); now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See under the years 717, *supra*, and 763, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Damliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Ailen M'Craich*.—"Mac Crach's Island." Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O'Connor rashly suggests the translation "*Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis*?" For conrturitur, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has "constringitur"!

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Drust*.—piliur oruipt, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman Uamach*.—"Colman of

the Cave" (*uaim*, a "cave"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at November 24, identifies Colman Uamach with Colman, son of Lenin [founder and abbot] of Cloyne, co. Cork; in Irish *Cluain uama* (the *cluain*, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colman, son of Lenin, is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under A.D. 600. See Harris's *Ware*, p. 573, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539, note <sup>15</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Theille*.—See at A.D. 671, *supra*, where the name is "Tech-Taille," or "House of Taille."

<sup>8</sup> *Colman Banban*.—The death of Colman Banban is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 720, and in the *Frag. of Annals* at 725. In the latter authority he is called *saoi* (or "sage") of Cill-Dara (Kil-



son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh,<sup>1</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cilleneni Ua Colla, abbot of [724.] Othan,<sup>2</sup> and Aldchu of Damliag,<sup>3</sup> died. Ailen M'Craich<sup>4</sup> is built. Simul, son of Drust,<sup>5</sup> is fettered. Colman Uamach,<sup>6</sup> scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille,<sup>7</sup> who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban,<sup>8</sup> scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha.<sup>9</sup> A dark and blood-red<sup>10</sup> moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maelanfaith; Brecc<sup>11</sup> of Fortrenn;<sup>12</sup> Oan, superior of Eg,<sup>13</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,<sup>14</sup> son of Derile, was put [725.] in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan'<sup>15</sup> died. The killing of Crimthan, son of Cellach,<sup>16</sup> in the battle of Belach-licce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of

dare). He was probably the same as the "Banban *egnaidh*" ("Banban the Wise"), whose festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* at May 9. The *Felire of Oengus*, at 26 Nov., mentions a "Banban," bishop of Leighlin, of the Corco-Duibhne, who is not noticed in Ware's list of the bishops of that diocese.

<sup>9</sup> *Cobha*.—Probably put for Magh-Cobha, or Ui-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Ecccl. Antiqq.*, 349–350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

<sup>10</sup> *Blood-red*.—*τenebropora et ran-ginea*, A., B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Brecc*.—O'Connor took this name as an epithet ("maculatus") connected with the name which precedes it.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Eg*.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note 7, at the year 616 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Nectan*.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 *supra*, as having expelled the community of Ia, or Iona, across Dorsum Britanniae. See Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. clvii.

<sup>15</sup> *Tolargan* 'maphan.'—Tolargan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

<sup>16</sup> *Cellach*.—This was the Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7.

Quier Mancheine Letglinne. iugulatio Ailello mic Bodbchoða mīðe.

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ui.º Morp Ailēon abbatir Cluana ipairto. Bellum Opoma fornocht inter genur Conaill et Eugain, ubi Flann mac Airtaile et Snetgur dergḡ nepor m[*b*]raçioi iugulati sunt. Congregatio Ippoir Foiçnae, ubi quidam ceciderunt denoið Airghiallaib, inter Selbaçam et familiam Eðdaç nepotir Domnaill. Conall mac Moudain martirio coronatur. Adomnani reliquiae tranſſeruntur in Hiberniam et lex penouatur. Bellum moī itir dia bullaighiu, in quo cecidit Laoznean mac Conmaelðae. Dunchad uictor fuit. Murchad mac Dprian, rex Laginenrium, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 453.

<sup>2</sup> *Bodbchadh*.—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, *supra*, where he is described as "Bodbchadh Mide (B. of Meath) son of Diarmait."

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-fornocht*.—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Croreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 721, note o.) But in O'Clery's *Pedig.* (p. 31) *Druim-fornocht* is stated to have been the name of a place in the "Lagan" [in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal], which is more likely to be correct, considering that the battle in question is stated to have been fought between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogain,

who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Braichidh*.—"Descendant of Braichid." Clar. 49 has "nepos Inrachta." But the *Four Mast.* have "Ua Brachaidhe."

<sup>5</sup> *Irras-Foichne*.—Ippoir Foiçnae Dean Reeves correctly observes that this place, the name of which he prints "Ros-foichne," has not been identified, and that it is doubtful whether the place was in Scotland or Ireland. (*Adamnan*, p. 383, note x.) But Skene identifies it with a "Ross-feochan," the situation of which he does not give. (*Chron. Picts and Scots.*, Preface, p. cxxx.) As there is no notice of the conflict in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, it may be presumed that the compilers of that Chronicle considered it to have taken place in Scotland; although the killing of "some of the Airghialla" (see next note) would imply that the fight had occurred in Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Airghialla*.—denoið Air-

Leth-glenn.<sup>1</sup> The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh<sup>2</sup> of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht,<sup>3</sup> between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthaile, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi,<sup>4</sup> were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne,<sup>5</sup> wherein some of the Airghialla<sup>6</sup> were slain, between Selbach<sup>7</sup> and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill.<sup>8</sup> Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law<sup>9</sup> was renewed. The battle of Moin between . . . . in Leinster,<sup>10</sup> in which fell Laidgnen<sup>11</sup> son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,<sup>12</sup> King of the Leinstermen, [726.]

γιαλλαβ. ρενουβ seems an error for ρενιβ, ρουαβ, or ροναβ ("of the"; see Ebel's Zeuss, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders ρενουβ Ἀιρ-γιαλλαβ by "utrorumque Airghialla" (*Adamnan*, p. 383), and Skene, like Clar. 49, "of the two Airghiallas" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 355.) But there were not two tribes of Airghialla.

<sup>7</sup> *Selbach*.—This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose *clericatus* (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 *supra*, and whose obit is given at 729 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Echaid Ua Domnaill*.—Echaid, descendant of Domnall. Skene thinks that Echaid, or Echa, was the son of Echa, grandson of Domnall Brecc [11th King of Dalriada, sl. 641 *supra*.]

<sup>9</sup> *The Law*, i.e., the "Law of Adamnan." For the provisions of this "Law," see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Battle of Moin between . . .*

*in Leinster*.—This entry is decidedly corrupt, the words ρια बुल्लाζου especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have Κατ Μαιστιου ρουρ λαζουβ ρειν ("battle of Maistiu," or Mullaghmast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

<sup>11</sup> *Laidgnen*.—The *Frag. of Irish Annals* (at A.D. 727) call him "Laidcend Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh." In the list of the Kings of Ui-Cendselaigh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), Laidcend Mac Connella is stated to have reigned during ten years.

<sup>12</sup> *Murchad son of Bran*.—He was victor in the battle of Almain ("Hill of Allen," co. Kildare), recorded at the year 721 *supra*. See *Chron. Scottorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 718; *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, at 720; and the very romantic account of the battle given in *Frag. of Annals*, p. 33 sq.



Fol. 286b. Dubdaiubep mac Congalaig, rex Cruithne, iugulatur  
ert. Bellum Bairne, no inre Bregainn, in quo ceci-  
derunt Eitirrcel mac Cellaig Cualann, ocuſ Congal  
mac Bairn. Faelan uictor fuit. Dormitatio Ceili  
Cruith.

b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uii.º bellum  
Droma corcain inter Flaitberdaċ mac Loingſig et  
Cinaeð filium Irgalaig (mic Conaing ċumach mic  
Congalaig mic Aeða rlane), in quo Cinaeð et Eudur  
mac Ailello, Maeluin mac Feraðaiċ, Dunchad mac  
Cormac ceciderunt. Bellum Ailenne inter .ii. ger-  
manor filior Murċaċo mic Bairn, 7 Dunchad penior  
iugulatur ert. Iunior Faelanur regnat. Flann  
Ointſiċ abbaſ Benncuir obiit. Bellum Mónio ċroib  
inter Pictoreſ inuicem, ubi Oenſur uictor fuit, et  
multi ex parte Eilpini regiſ perempti ſunt. Bel-  
lum lacrimabile inter eorſdem ſeptum ert iuxta  
cartellum Cſedi, ubi Eilpinur eſugit. Domnall mac  
Cellaig rex Connacht moritur. Quieſ filii Beðaiċ  
uiri rapientir Muman.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uiii.º Eicberuċ  
Chſurſi miles inn parca die paſſat. Bellum Moniċ  
carno iuxta rtagnum loogdae, inter hoſtem Nectain

<sup>1</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.

<sup>2</sup> *Bairin*—*Inis-Bregainn*. — Bairin seems to be here put for "Bairend," a name now represented by the river Burren, in Carlow. The other name (*Inis-Bregainn*, or *Bregann's Island*, some islet in the river Burren), has not been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Cellach Cualann*.—See under the year 714 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Congal*.—He was brother of Murchad son of Bran. See note<sup>12</sup>, last page.

<sup>5</sup> *Faelan*.—The Faelan mentioned under the next year.

<sup>6</sup> *Cele-Crist*.—The *Martyr. of Done-*

*gal*, at March 3, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in Ui-Dunchadha, 1 pporſaiċ 1 laig-  
niċ (for 1 pporſaċaiċ 1 laigniċ, in Fortuatha ["border territories"] in Leinster). The territory of Ui-Dunchadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note l.

<sup>7</sup> *Druim - Corcain*. — "Corcan's Ridge." The *Four Mast.* have "Druim-Corcrain." Keating (in his account of the reign of Cinaedh) calls it "Druim-Carrthoinn." The place has not been identified.

dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni,<sup>1</sup> was slain. The battle of Bairin,<sup>2</sup> or of Inis-Bregainn,<sup>2</sup> in which Etirscel son of Cellach Cualann,<sup>3</sup> and Congal<sup>4</sup> son of Bran, were slain. Faelan<sup>5</sup> was victor. The 'falling asleep' of Celi-Crist.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain,<sup>7</sup> [727.] MS. between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach,<sup>8</sup> son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), in which Cinaedh, and Eudus son of Ailill, Maelduin son of Feradach, and Dunchad son of Cormac, were slain. The battle of Ailinn between two brothers, sons of Murchadh son of Bran;<sup>9</sup> and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan,<sup>10</sup> the younger, reigns. Flann of Ointrebh,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monidicroibh<sup>12</sup> between the Picts themselves, wherein Oengus was victor, and a great many were slain on the side of King Elpin. A lamentable battle was fought between the same persons, near Castle-Credi,<sup>13</sup> where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 728. Egebericht,<sup>14</sup> a soldier of Christ, [728.] rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,<sup>15</sup> near

<sup>8</sup> *Cumach*.—This epithet is more correctly given "Cuirri" by the *Four Masters* (A.D. 720). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Bran*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 179.

<sup>10</sup> *Faelan*.—See note <sup>5</sup>, *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

<sup>11</sup> *Ointrebh*.—Antrim, in the co. Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Monidicroibh*.—According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Moncrieffe, in the barony of Dunbarny, in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *y*.

<sup>13</sup> *Castle-Credi*.—Now "Boot-hill" (*rectè* "Moot-hill"), near Scone, in

Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *z*.

<sup>14</sup> *Egebericht*.—The Egbert, or Egeberct, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (*supra*, A.D. 715). See Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' *Adamnan* (*App. to Preface*, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Ecgberht, "in Iona," is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, at A.D. 729.

<sup>15</sup> *Monith-carno*.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,

et exercitum Oengura, et exactatores Nectain ceciderunt, hoc est diceat mac Moneit et filius eius, Pinguine mac Orortain, Peroð mac Pinguinne, et quidam multi; et familia Oengura triumphavit. Bellum Oromo deperg blaðuug in regionibus Pictorum, inter Oengur et Orur pezem Pictorum, et cecidit Orur. Insignis Catail cuire filii Neill.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ix.º Terremotus .ii. id. Februarii, iii. feria. Reuerrio reliquiarum Adomnani de Hibernia in mense Octimbris. Oran filius Eugain, Selbað mac Percair, mortui sunt. Suibne nepos Mruiceraic (aliar mac Crunnmail) episcopus Airto maðae, mac Oncon periba Chille dapo, in gall o Lileac, filius Concumbu periba Cluana mic U Noir dormierunt. Oiteðde mac Baiteðde filii blaðmicc, Oengur mac Decece bairðe, quiueverunt. Interpretatio filii Cínadon. Commixtio tunaid pop Domnall mac Mupçaðo i culaið, id est

Fol. 29aa.

called Cairn o' Mounth (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Loegde*.—Loch loogðae, A.

<sup>2</sup> *'Exactors.'*—exactatores, A., and Clar. 49. exactores, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Family of Oengus*.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriads. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 434.

<sup>4</sup> *Triumphed*.—trihumpavit, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Druim-Dergblathug*.—Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Ila [the Isla, in Forfarshire.]" *Caled.*, i., p. 211.

<sup>6</sup> *Relics*.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 *supra*. The note Deða clauuit is

added in the margin in A., in *al. man*.

<sup>7</sup> *In*.—Supplied from B.

<sup>8</sup> *Selbach*.—He was the 18th King of Dalriada. The 'clericatus' (or entrance into religion) of Selbach is entered above at the year 722.

<sup>9</sup> *Suibhne*.—This was evidently the Suibhne referred to above under A.D. 718, where his family is stated to have been slain in Armagh. As the Lists of Comarbs of St. Patrick (or Bishops of Armagh) generally give 15 years as the length of his episcopacy, Suibhne must have been bishop of that See at the time of the outrage (which outrage, it may be added, is not noticed by the *Four Masters*). The death of Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Cele-Petair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 *infra*.



Loch-Loegdae,<sup>1</sup> between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors'<sup>2</sup> of Nectan were killed, viz., Biceot son of Monet, and his son; Finguine son of Drostan; Feroth son of Finguine, and many others; and the family of Oengus<sup>3</sup> triumphed.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Druim-Dergblathug<sup>5</sup> in the country of the Picts, between Oengus, and Drust King of the Picts, and Drust was slain. The killing of Cathal Core son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 729. An earthquake on the 6th of the Ides of February, the fourth day of the week. Return of the relics<sup>6</sup> of Adamnan from Ireland, in<sup>7</sup> the month of October. Bran son of Eujan, Selbach<sup>8</sup> son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,<sup>9</sup> descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunnmael),<sup>10</sup> bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach,<sup>11</sup> and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmace, and Oengus son of Becc Bairche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad,<sup>12</sup> in the Cula, i.e., 'adaigh noidhe nephain,'<sup>13</sup> or of Imlech-Senaich. [729.]

<sup>10</sup> *Crunnmael*.—This clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the list of Bishops of Armagh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), it is stated that Suibhne was the son of Crunnmael, son of Ronan; and of the Ui-Niallain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

<sup>11</sup> *The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach*.—The copy of *Tigernach* in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an *ḡall ulcach* ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word *ḡllcach* in A., there is a mark like *†*, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for *et*.

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall, son of Murchad*.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *'Adaigh noidhe nephain'*.—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his *Chron. Picts and Scots* (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of part of these Annals (at 729), also attempts a translation, which is even worse than that of Skene, for he renders the entry by, "*Prælium Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Murcadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaic*;" a translation entirely misleading.

αἰῶν noíðe nephain, no imleó Senaí. Coíul oíor  
reíba familie ðenncair dormitauit. bellum Fern-  
múiḡi in quo cecidit Cetomun.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º Comburtio  
Cuile raíðin. Clericatur Ecclíe filii Cuidini, rex  
Saxan, et conſtringitur. Comburtio Tairpirt boit-  
tir apud Dunḡal. bellum inter Cruithne et Dal  
Riati in Murbuilḡs, ubi Cruithni deuicti puerunt.  
bellum inter filium Oengurra et filium Congurra,  
rex hruirdeur uicit Talorcum fugientem. Donnḡal  
mac Congaile filii Perḡura moritur. Paeldobur  
becc rapientr Pobair, Adomnanur episcopur Raíto  
maíḡe oinaíḡ, Colman nepor Littain relegionir doctor,  
paupauerunt. Inſulatio Moenaíḡ mic Sechnuráiḡ.  
Morr Ecclíe mic Colḡsen anḡorítæ airtod Maíæ.  
Colman Telíā h-Ualano, hpecc ðeríā, dormitabant.  
Coblaíð filia Ceallaií Cualano moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º i.º Morr  
Flaind pinnae aui Collae, abbatir Cluana mic Nuir.  
Inſulatio Daiḡurra mic Daií, reḡir na n-Deirre.  
Duíðaleíe mac Dunchon, Flann cuirpíḡ mac Aííeíðai,  
moriuntur. bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Mureíðā  
mac Inḡrechtaíḡ. Pontipex maíḡe hEu Saxonum  
ḡaraalt obiit. Magnur piloroḡor hiberniae, nepor

<sup>1</sup> *Fernmagh*.—Farney, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Cuidin*. — This was probably Cuthwine (son of Leodwald), King of Bernicia. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, Vol. I., p. 289. O'Connor prints the name *Eudini*, for *Cudini*.

<sup>3</sup> *Tairpert-boitter*.—See above, at the year 711.

<sup>4</sup> *Cruithni and Dal-Riata*. — The Irish tribes so called, situated respectively in the cos. of Antrim and Down; not the Scotch tribes similarly named.

<sup>5</sup> *Murbulgg*.—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

<sup>6</sup> *Rath-maighe-oenaiḡh*. — O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 779, note x.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-mic-Nois*. — Cluana m̄ Nuir, A. Cluana m̄ cunoir, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Indrechtach*. — Probably the Indrechtach, King of Connaught, whose

Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh,<sup>1</sup> in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The [730.] entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin,<sup>2</sup> King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Tairpert-boitter<sup>3</sup> by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata,<sup>4</sup> in Murbulgg,<sup>5</sup> wherein the Cruithni were vanquished. A battle between the son of Oengus and the son of Congus; but Bruide conquered Talorg, who fled. Donngal, son of Congal, son of Fergus, dies. Faeldobur Becc, the Wise, of Fobar; Adamnan, bishop of Rath-maighe-oenagh,<sup>6</sup> and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggú, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblaith, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, [731.] descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.<sup>7</sup> The killing of Dathgus, son of Baeth, King of the Deise. Dubhdalethe son of Dunchu, Flann Cuirrigh son of Aithechda, died. The battle of Connaught, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach<sup>8</sup> was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons,<sup>9</sup> Gerald, died. A great philo-

obit, "*in clericatu*," is entered above at the year 722. His son, Muiredach, whose death is here recorded, is stated by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 726), and other authorities, to have been bishop of Magh-Eo; an error which owes its origin to the fusion into one of the above two distinct entries regarding Muiredach, son of Indrechtach, and Gerald of Magh-Eo. O'Connor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:-- "*Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . . Muredach mc Inrechtach Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obiit.*"

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Eo of the Saxons*.--Mayo, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the parish of Mayo, and county of the same name. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 726, note *b*, where some strange mistakes regarding the date of the death of St. Gerald of Mayo, committed by Colgan, Dr. O'Connor, and others, are corrected. For some further account of St. Gerald, who was an Englishman, see Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. III., pp. 166-168.



Μιτρεβέττα, extinctur ερτ. Ceallač ingen Dunchada  
 το αὐτῷ Λιατῆαν, regina optima et benigna, dormitavit.  
 Teimnen Cille Γαραδ, religiosus clericus, quieuit.  
 Ffol. 29 ab. Cellač mac Tuatail, rex nepotum Craumtain, iustu-  
 latur ερτ. Bellum inter genus Conaill et Eugain, in  
 quo filius Perǵaile Αἰτο (i. Αεδ) de Flaithbertačo filio  
 Loingrīč (mic Aengusa mic Domnaill mic Αεδα mic  
 Αἰνμυρεαč) triumphavit; huius duobus ceteris a ditione  
 eius, Flann zohan filius Conǵaile mic Perǵurra,  
 Flaithsur mac Duibuibergs. Tomaltač mac Duinečdo  
 moritur. Bellum inter Laighiu derǵašair et Muim-  
 nečū, in quo Αεδ mac Colggen victor erat. Sebdoann  
 filia Chuiric, dominatrix Cille dapo, obiit. Perǵur  
 mac Conaill oipenič, ocus Perǵdomnach repiba aipso  
 Mačae, obierunt. Congalač Cnučo moritur.

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º ii.º Dungal  
 mac Selbač dehonorauit Torpač cum traxit brudeum  
 ex ea, et eadem uice incola Cuilen pizi inuarruit.  
 Muiredač mac Αἰνrcellač pegnum generis Loairno  
 arripuit. Congreppio iterum inter Αεδ mac Perǵaile  
 et genus Conaill in campo lčō, ubi ceciderunt Conaing  
 mac Conǵaile mic Perǵurro et ceteri multi. Natiui-  
 tar Donnchada mic Domnaill. Occipio Αεδο mic

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the *Ui-Fidhgeinte*), whose territory embraced the greater part of the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. The name of the territory and tribe is partly represented by that of the present town of Castlelyons, in the aforesaid barony.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Garadh*.—Probably the Cinn-Garadh (Kingham, in Bute), referred to above at the years 659, 688, and *infra* at 736, 789.

<sup>3</sup> *Devout*.—religiosus, A. Reli-  
 giosus, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh*.—Αεδ. Added in *al. man.* in A., over the form Αἰτο. Clar. 49 writes "Hugh," the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A.D. 733, as stated *infra* at that year.

<sup>5</sup> *Over Flaithbertach*.—Monarch of Ireland. de Flaithbertach, A. de Flaithbertaco, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Aengus*.—The original of this clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. It is rather inaccurately written in Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh, son of Colgu*.—Aedh was King of the *Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*, or South Leinstermen.

sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithrebtha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain,<sup>1</sup> a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimnen of Cill-Garadh,<sup>2</sup> a devout cleric,<sup>3</sup> rested. Cellach, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Crimthain, was slain. A battle between Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, in which the son of Fergal, Aid (*i.e.*, Aedh),<sup>4</sup> triumphed over Flaithbertach,<sup>5</sup> son of Loingsech (son of Aengus,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), of whose force these leaders were slain: Flann Gohan, son of Congal, son of Fergus, [and] Flaithgus, son of Dubhdiberg. Tomaltach, son of Duinechdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu,<sup>7</sup> was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Core, abbess<sup>8</sup> of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech,<sup>9</sup> and Ferdornach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal,<sup>10</sup> son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi.<sup>11</sup> Muiredach, son of Ainfcellach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loarnd. Another encounter<sup>12</sup> between Aedh, son of Fergal, and the Cinel-Conaill, in Magh-Itha, wherein were slain Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fergus, and many others. The birth of Donnchad,<sup>13</sup> son of Domnall.

[732.]

<sup>8</sup> Abbess. — τομινάτρυα. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

<sup>9</sup> Conall Oircnech.—"Conall the Plunderer." O'Connor translates the epithet οἰρνεχ "Præpositus, vulgo Erenach," which is incorrect, as οἰρνεχ is an adj. derived from οἰραν, or οἰρυν, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

<sup>10</sup> Dungal.—Referred to again under the years 733 and 735.

<sup>11</sup> Cuilen-rigi.—Originally written κυρην ριγι in A., but corrected to κυρην ριγι, or κυλεν ριγι, the

form in which the name is given at 802 *infra*. Dean Reeves considers it to be probably the island called Inch, off Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 384, note f. MS. B. has κυρην ριγι.

<sup>12</sup> Another encounter.—Congne-ryio ιτερυμ. The first encounter, or battle, is noticed under the preceding year (731).

<sup>13</sup> Donnchad.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His obit is given at the year 796 *infra*.

Cona[n]cc regir i ploērae. Occipio Eēdaē cobo filii  
 6perail. Corepaē Caēail do Domnall a Tailtae, ocur  
 corepaē Pallomu in do Chatal a Tlaētzu. Iugulatio  
 Dunlainge filii Dunēon. Plann fine abbar Cluana  
 mic U Noir obuit. Doēumai bolzgan ancorita aipō  
 Maēae paupauit. Uacca uira ert i n-Deizgenir  
 Cualann, re corra leae .i. da corra iar n-iarēur, oen  
 ēenn rair; doomlaēt po tri ol nair caē m-bleguin.

Fol. 29ba. 1ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Rectabræ  
 nepor Caēaraiē rex nepotum Tuirtri moritur.  
 1ct. Februaru. Commotatio  
 martirum Petri ocur Phoil ocur Phatpauce ad legem  
 peppicientam; et occipio Coibdenaiē filii Plann hui  
 Congaile. Caintigernō ingen Ceallaiz Cualann mori-  
 tur. Talorzz mac Congurro a ppatre suo uinctur  
 ert, traditur in manus Pictorum, et cum illis in  
 aqua demeritur ert. Talorzzan filius Oportani  
 comprehensur alligatur iuxta arcem Ollaiē. Dun  
 leiēpinn dirpuitur port uulnerationem Dungaille,  
 et in Hiberniam a potestate Oengurro fugatur ert.  
 Congurro in campo iēo inter Plaiēbertach filium  
 Loingrich et Aed Allain mac Pergaile, ubi nepoter  
 Eēdaē (do cinel Eozain) ceciderunt, et ceteri. Taiēleaē

<sup>1</sup> *Ir-Luachair*.—"Eastern Luach-air." A district anciently comprising the S.E. part of the present co. Kerry, with the adjoining parts of Limerick and Cork. The Paps Mountains in Kerry, and the country around King-williamstown (bar. of Duhallow), co. Cork, was included within it. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan and O'Huidhrin*, note 656.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall*.—Most likely the "Domnall, son of Murchad" referred to above at the year 729, and whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is recorded under 742 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, co. Meath,

where national games were anciently celebrated.

<sup>4</sup> *Tlachtga*.—The old name of the "Hill of Ward," near Athboy, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Delginis-Cualand*.—Dalkey Island, near Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Having six legs*.—The orig., re corra leae, is roughly translated "six feet with her," in Clar. 49, which adds "and would yeald milk thrice a yeare." The construction of the Irish part of the entry is very faulty in A. and B.

<sup>7</sup> *Greater*.—ol nair caē m-bleguin. The meaning is that the



The killing of Aedh, son of Conai[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.<sup>1</sup> The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,<sup>2</sup> in Taittiu;<sup>3</sup> and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.<sup>4</sup> The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finè, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dochuma Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested. A cow was seen in Delginis-Cualand,<sup>5</sup> having six legs,<sup>6</sup> viz. :—Two bodies hindwards, one head in front. If milked thrice [in the day], the produce of each milking was greater.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King [733.] of the Ui-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition<sup>8</sup> of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caintigernd,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg son of Congus, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Piets, and drowned by<sup>10</sup> them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn<sup>11</sup> was destroyed, after the wounding of Dungal; and he fled to Ireland from the power of Oengus. An encounter in Magh-Itho, between Flaithbertach,<sup>12</sup> son of Loingsech, and Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, wherein the descendants of Echaid (of the Cinel-Eogain<sup>13</sup>), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

produce of each successive milking was greater than the previous one. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 727, note *h*.

<sup>8</sup> *Transposition*. — *Commotatio*, for *commutatio*, A., B. By “*commutatio martyrum*” is meant the disinterring and enshrining of relics, according to Dean Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 313, note *c*, and 441, v. *Commotatio*).

<sup>9</sup> *Caintigernd*.—The St. Kentigerna of Inch-caileoch (“Nuns’ Island”) in Loch Lomond, who is

commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

<sup>10</sup> *By*.—cum, A., B. *Ab.*, Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Leithfinn*.—Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=733 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

<sup>13</sup> *Of the Cinel-Eogain*. — The

mac Cinnpaelađ rex Luígne moritur. Aed̃ ollan regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º iiii.º Ogedchar episcopus Noindromma paup̃at. Bellum in regionibus Murtheimne inter nepotes Neill 7 Ulta, ubi Aed̃ poim rex Ulađ 7 Cončad mac Cuanađ, rex Cobo, ceciderunt. Aed̃ mac Perǵaile uictor fuit. Bellum inter Muman 7 Laigniu, ubi multi di Laigniú 7 pene innumerabiles de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallađ mac Paelchar rex Orraiđi cecidit; reo Cačal filius Finguine, rex Muman, euarrit. Airchtađ nepos Duncado Murree, rex nepotum Riađrađ, 7 Cačal filius Muiredaiđ, rex Connacht (a quo clann Cačail muigi hCai), moriuntur. Iugulatio Flainn mic Conaing, abbat̃ Cille more dičriú. Draco ingeñ in fine autumñ cum tonitruo magno port̃ re uirur̃ ert. Beda rapient̃ Saxonum quieuit.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º ii.º Oengur mac Perǵurro rex Pictorum uartauit regioner̃ Dalriatai, 7 obtenuit Dun at, 7 comburrit Creic, 7 duor̃ filior̃ Selbađ catenir̃ alligauit .i. Donngal 7 Peradađ; 7 paulo port̃ hrudeur̃ mac Oengura filii Perǵurro obiit.

original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>1</sup> *Ogedchar*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, represents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

<sup>2</sup> *Murtheimhne*.—Otherwise called Magh-Muirtheimhne, "Plain of Muirtheimhne." See above at the year 696. A large plain comprising nearly the whole of the district forming the present co. of Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh Roin*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), it is stated

that Aedh Roin, after a reign of 26 years, fell by Aedh Allan "in the battle of Fochard" (now Faughard, a village about two miles to the north of Dundalk, co. Louth). The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, calls this battle the "battle of Fochart in Magh-Muirtheimhne." See last note.

<sup>4</sup> *King of Cobo*.—In the *Frag. of Annals*, at A.D. 732, Conchad is called "King of the Cruithne" (or Picts, of Uister).

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, who assumed the sovereignty in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Oegedchar,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Nendrum, [734.] rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne,<sup>2</sup> between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin,<sup>3</sup> King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo,<sup>4</sup> were slain. Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen<sup>6</sup> almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsee,<sup>7</sup> King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai<sup>8</sup>), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh.<sup>9</sup> A huge dragon was seen in the end of autumn, with great thunder after it. Beda, the wise man of the Saxons, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 735. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of [735.] BIS. the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At,<sup>10</sup> and burned Creic;<sup>11</sup> and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz.:—Donngal<sup>12</sup> and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

<sup>6</sup> *Munstermen*. — *ve mume*, A.; *ve momonia*, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Dunchad Muirsee*. — The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

<sup>8</sup> *Clann Cathail of Magh-Ai*. — Clann-Cathail was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon, whose territory was anciently included in the great plain of Magh-Ai, in the district now forming that county. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Cillmor-dithribh*. — The "Great church of the Wilderness." Now Kilmore, in the barony of Ballintober

North, co. Roscommon. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 99, note *g*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-At*, or Dun-Att, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O'Conor incorrectly renders *Dun-At* by "arces," not considering it a proper name.

<sup>11</sup> *Creic*. — Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxi. O'Conor, mistaking the name *creic* for *epich* (a "territory" or "border"), renders it by *regiones*.

<sup>12</sup> *Donngal*. — The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.



Fol. 296b. *bellum Cnuice Coirppi i Calathros uc Etarlindou, itir Dalriatai 7 Fortrinn, 7 Talorggan mac Fergurro filium Ainfeallaiċ fugientem cum exercitu persequitur; in qua consperione multi nobiles conciderunt. Morir Fianamla mic Ġertinni abbatir Cluana Ipraido, 7 morir Cunnmail filii Colggen abb Lurcan. Danel mac Colmain inċin in abb airċbreccan, 7 Colman mac Murcon abb maigi ċile, quieuerunt. iugulatio Maelepoċartaiġ filii Maeletuile di Laigniġ. Uir rapient 7 anchorita Inrole uaccae albae, Dublittir, 7 Samron nepor Corerain, dormierunt. Doobċaċ mac Conaill ġabrai, rex Coirppi, moritur.*

*Ĥct. Ianair. Anno Domini dccº. xxxº. iiº. Morir Ronan abbatir Cinnġaraċ. Paelbe filius Ġuairi .i. heper Maelrubi [Apor]cporan in profundo pelagi ċimerpur ert, cum suis nauis numero xx. ii. Conmal nepor Locheni abbat Clona mic U Noir pausat. Consperio inuicem inter nepotes Aċċo plane, ubi Conaing mac Amalġaiċ Cernaċum uicit, 7 Caċal mac Aċċo cecidit; iuxta lapidem Aċlċe ab orientali parte ġerta ert. Muirġir mac Fergurro porcraiċ iugulatur ert. Ġperal mac Concobair airċo occipitur ert.*

<sup>1</sup> *Calathros*.—Mentioned above at the year 687. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note. Skene suggests that Calathros was the Celtic name of the district comprising the Carse of Falkirk. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. lxxx.

<sup>2</sup> *Etarlindu*.—This place, the situation of which has not been identified, signifies "between linns (or lakes)."

<sup>3</sup> *Fortrenns*.—The Picts of Fortrenn, in Scotland, are frequently designated by the name of their territory, Fortrenn, in the Chronicles. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Talorgan*.—The Talorgan mentioned as having been slain in the

battle of Cat, at the year 749 *infra*, where he is stated to have been the brother of Oengus [king of the Picts], whose obit is given at the year 760.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Ainfeallach*.—This must have been Muiredach (called *Uaignech*, or "the Lonely"), son of Ainfeallach, 17th king of Dalriada (sl. 718 *supra*). Muiredach, who was of the House of Loarn, became king of Dalriada and Lord of Lorn, in the year 733 (732, *supra*).

<sup>6</sup> *Fianamail*.—His obit is in the *Ann. of the Four Masters* under A.D. 731, where his father's name is given as "Gertidh." Fianamail was brother

The battle of Cnoc-Coirpri in Calathros<sup>1</sup> at Etarlindu,<sup>2</sup> between the Dalriata and Fortrenns,<sup>3</sup> and Talorgan,<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Ainfeclach,<sup>5</sup> who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail<sup>6</sup> son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunnmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk. Danel, son of Colman 'Indinin,'<sup>7</sup> abbot of Ard-Brecain, and Colman, son of Murcu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inis-bo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcran, slept. Bodbthach, son of Conall Gabra,<sup>8</sup> king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cenngaradh.<sup>9</sup> Failbhe, son of Guaire, *i.e.* successor<sup>10</sup> of Maelruba of [Apor]crosan,<sup>11</sup> was submerged in the depth of the sea<sup>12</sup> with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Conmal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalghaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain: near Lic-Ailbhe,<sup>13</sup> on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidh,<sup>14</sup> was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.<sup>15</sup> Oengus, son of Ailill, king

[736.]

of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Indinin*. — Printed *indmin* by O'Connor. "Indinin" is probably a mistake for *Ind-eidhnen*, "the little ivy" (or ivy-covered church). See *Chron. Scot.* ed. Hennessy, p. 162, note 2.

<sup>8</sup> *Conall Gabra*.—Called "Congal Gabra" at the year 702 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

<sup>10</sup> *Successor*.—The Latin equivalent, *heres*, is misplaced in the entry.

<sup>11</sup> *Maelruba of [Apor]crosan*.—See note <sup>6</sup> at the year 672 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Of the sea*.—πῖλας, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Lic-Ailbhe*.—This was the name of a large stone which stood in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe, in Meath (the name of which plain seems still preserved in that of the townland of Moynalvy, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath). The falling of this stone is noticed at the year 998 *infra*, where it is stated that four mill-stones were made of it by King Maelsechlainn.

<sup>14</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person, in the battle of Corann, is recorded above at the year 702.

<sup>15</sup> *Was slain*.—occirruir erc, A.

Oengur mac Clilello n̄ airdae Ciannačta moritur. Morr Graíbhí abbatir imleō fia. Dal itir Clē n-alodan 7 Cačal oc Tir da glar. Lex patricii tenuit hiberniam. Píangalač mac Murcađo, rex hū Mail, moritur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Paelan nepor b̄rain, Laginenrium rex, immatura aetate ac inopinata morte interit. Tole episcopus Cluana irairto, dignur Dei miles, paupat. Cernač filiur Poğartaiğ a ruir p̄celeratir rocir dolore iugulatur, quem uaccarum uitul 7 inrimu opbir mulieres tediose pleuerunt. Bellum ađo Senaič (.i. cađ Učbađ .xiiii. reptimbri die .ui. p̄ria) inter nepotes Neill 7 Laginenres crudeliter gertum ert, in quo binale peger celri uigori pectoris armis alternatim congreri punt .i. Clē alodan n̄ Temrach 7 Clē mac Colggen .i. n̄ Laiŋen, e quibus unus p̄perpter uulneratur uixit, .i. Clē allan: alius uero, .i. Clē mac Colgan, militari mucrone capite truncatur ert. Tunc nepotes Cuinn immenra uictoria ditati punt cum Laiŋenor puor emulor inrolito more in pugam mittunt, calcant, p̄ternunt, pubuertunt, conŋumunt, ita ut urque ad internicionem uniuersur hostilis pene deletur exercitur, paucir nuntur penuntiantibur; 7 in tali bello

Fol. 30aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Graiphnech*.—Gen. form Graiph-nigh. This name signifies "writer." The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 732, write the name "Graiphnidh."

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Fia*.—Now Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh Aldan*; or Aedh Allan. King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—*Cathal Mac Finguine*, king of Munster, whose obit is given within at the year 741. Cathal is the hero (or rather the Gargantua) of a remarkable story, written in the Rabelaistic style, contained in the

old Irish MS. known as the *Leabhar Breac*, called "Mac Conglinne's Vision"; a translation of which, by the Editor of the present work, was published in *Fraser's Mag.* for September, 1873.

<sup>5</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Mail*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Maine Mail, ancestor of most of the ancient septs of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imaile, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the Ui-Mail.



of Ard-Cianachta, dies. Death of Graiphnech,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Imlech-Fia.<sup>2</sup> A meeting between Aedh Aldan<sup>3</sup> and Cathal,<sup>4</sup> at Tir-da-glas.<sup>5</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick held Ireland. Fiangelach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Mail,<sup>6</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson<sup>7</sup> of Bran, king [737.] of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole,<sup>8</sup> bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach,<sup>9</sup> is treacherously slain by his own wicked associates; whom the calves of the cows, and the women of this lower world, in long continued sadness bewailed. The battle of Ath-Senaigh<sup>10</sup> (*i.e.*, the battle of Uchbadh,<sup>11</sup> on the 14th of September, the 6th day of the week), was obstinately fought between the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, wherein the two kings respectively, men of heroic valour,<sup>12</sup> encountered each other in single combat, namely, Aedh Aldan, king of Tara, and Aedh son of Colgu, king of Leinster; one of whom, Aedh Aldan, left the field alive, though wounded, while the other, Aedh son of Colgu,<sup>13</sup> had his head severed by the sword<sup>14</sup> of battle. Thereupon the race of Conn enjoyed a signal victory, whilst with unwonted measure they routed, trampled, crushed, overthrew, and consumed their adversaries of Leinster, insomuch that almost their entire army perished, and was only saved from utter annihilation by the escape of a few, who bore away the tidings of the disaster; and

<sup>7</sup> *Grandson*.—Faelan was the son of Murchad (king of Leinster, ob. 726, *supra*), son of Bran, king of Leinster (ob. 692, *supra*), and the same person stated to have been successful against his brother in the battle of Ailinne, recorded above at the year 727.

<sup>8</sup> *Tole*.—This name should be pronounced Tó-lè. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

<sup>9</sup> *Fogartach*.—See above, at the year 723.

<sup>10</sup> *Ath-Senaigh*.—Now Ballyshan-non, in the parish of the same name, barony of West Offaly, co. Kildare.

<sup>11</sup> *Uchbadh*.—Another name for Ath-Senaigh. This clause, added in original hand in A., is not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Of heroic valour*.—*celci pu-gorur pectorer*, A., B. Clar. 49 has *celsi vigores rectores*.

<sup>13</sup> *Aedh son of Colgu*.—The original of this is not in B.

<sup>14</sup> *By the sword*.—*mocpone*, A.

tantor cecidire perunt quantor per transecta petro  
 recula in uno subcubuisse impetu 7 peroci puiſſe  
 conflictu non comperimur. Ceciderunt autem in hoc  
 bello optimi duces .i. Aed mac Colggen, Brian becc  
 mac Murcādo (.i. da ríſ laigen), Perſur mac Moineaiſ,  
 Dubdaciſ mac aui Cellaiſ mic Tmein, da tigeſna  
 Fotharta, Fiangalaċ .h. Maeleaiſcen, Conall .h.  
 Aſtecdai, ceitſe meic Flainn aui Congaile, Elaſaċ aui  
 Maeluiſir, 7 ceteri multi qui compendii caupa omiri  
 runt. Iugulatio Perſurra mic Craumſain. Mopp  
 Corcraiċ mic Noindenaiſ reſir Galeng. bellum Inreo  
 in quo cecidit Fernbeano. Mopp Soſcaſaiſ aui  
 Maeletoili. Slogaſ Caſail mic Finnſuine co laigiu  
 co rucc ſiallu O Faelain, 7 corpucc maine mapá.

Íct. Ianair. Anno domini dccº. xxxº. uiuº. Perſur  
 ſlutt, rex Coſo, rputir uenenatir maleficorum homi-  
 num obiit. Cuana nepor Berrain rſiriba Treoit  
 paupat. Dormitatio Samſanne cluano Bſonaiſ, 7  
 dormitatio nepotir Maeleſaſnein epiſcopi. Com-  
 burſtio muinnteri Domnail i m-Bodbraiſ, ubi cecidit  
 Ailil Bſeg leiſ in domo cenae. Mopp Ailello mic  
 Tuaiſail, reſir nepotum Cremſain. Flann mac Cel-

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh, son of Colgu, other-  
 wise called Aedh Mend, was only  
 king of Ui-Cendselaig, or Southern  
 Leinster, according to a list of kings of  
 that province contained in the Book  
 of Leinster, p. 40, col. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Fotharta*.—The principal tribes of  
 the Fotharta at the time of the above-  
 mentioned battle, were the two septs  
 who gave name to the districts now  
 represented by the baronies of Forth  
 in the cos. of Carlow and Wexford.

<sup>3</sup> *Who*.—qui. Represented by 7,  
 the sign for *et* or *ocup*, in A. and B.  
 Clar. 49 reads *qui*.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Inis*.—Inreo. Inis means an

“Island.” But there is nothing in  
 either MS. to indicate what island is  
 here referred to.

<sup>5</sup> *Cathal, son of Finguine*.—King  
 of Munster. See under the year  
 736.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Faelain*.—This was the tribe-  
 name of the powerful sept descended  
 from Faelan, king of Leinster, whose  
 obit is given among the entries for  
 this year. The name was also applied  
 to the territory occupied by the clan,  
 which included the northern part of  
 the co. of Kildare until shortly after  
 the English invasion, when they were  
 driven out of this district, and settled

such was the carnage in this battle, that more are reported to have fallen in it than we read of ever having perished in any one onslaught and fierce conflict of all preceding ages. The best captains, also, were slain in this battle, viz.:—Aedh,<sup>1</sup> son of Colgu, and Bran Bec, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdacrich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta;<sup>2</sup> Fiangalach Ua Maelaitheen; Conall Ua Aitechta; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal; Eladach, descendant of Macluidhir, and many others who,<sup>3</sup> for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Cremthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga. The battle of Inis,<sup>4</sup> in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finnguin,<sup>5</sup> to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain,<sup>6</sup> and great spoils.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, [738.] died from the envenomed spittles<sup>7</sup> of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit,<sup>8</sup> rests. The 'falling asleep' of Samhthann of Cluain-Bronaigh; and the 'falling asleep' of Ua Maeledathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall<sup>9</sup> in Bodbrath,<sup>10</sup> where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

in the east of the present county of Wicklow. In later times the most respectable representatives of the sept were the families of O'Byrne and Mac Eochaidh (or Keogh). The *Four Masters* (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bec ("Bran the Little"), whose death is recorded under this year.

<sup>7</sup> *Envenomed spittles*.— $\gamma\pi\upsilon\tau\iota\gamma$  uen-enat $\gamma$ . uenenat $\gamma$ , A. The *Four Masters* explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 734) that it appeared to

Fergus Glut that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

<sup>8</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—Apparently the Domnall, son of Murchad, whose accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 742 *infra*, and who is also referred to above at 729.

<sup>10</sup> *Bodbrath*.—Not identified.



laig filii Crundmáil, episcopus Rečrainne, moritur. Talorǵgan mac Dhorotain rex Aċ foitċle tumerpur .i. la Oengur. Morir Aċ filii Garbain.

Fol. 30ab.

.b.

Ĥct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º ix.º In clep-  
catum Domnall exiit. iugulatio nepotir Ailello  
tiserneae ceniuil Fiaċaċ. Terrimotur in li .ii. id.  
Aþpirlir. Flann nepor Congaile moritur ert. Cubre-  
tan mac Congurro moritur ert, 7 morir Cellaiġ filii  
Seċnōi, abbatir Cluano mic Hoair. Dubdabairenn  
abbay Pobair. Dormitatio Manċeine tomæ greine.  
Dormitatio sancti Ĥrain lanne Ela. Flann feblae  
abbay Ĥoirċ chonaich moritur.

Ĥct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º Morir Conli  
Teċba 7 Amlaġaċo pegir Conaille. iugulatio Mur-  
chada filii Fergaile filii Maeleduin, 7 Conall mac  
Iarlaiċi moritur. Morir Flann Aġle, episcopi  
Eċþroma. Morir Fuirċtaiġ principir innreo Coil.  
Ĥepail ingen Seċnuraiġ moritur. bellum Forbopor  
in quo ceciderunt .ii. filii Fiannamlo .i. Inoþectaċ 7  
Conall, 7 ceteri. iugulatio Ĥnani nepotir Ĥcuilp.  
bellum cairn Feraċaiġ in quo cecidit Torċan timireo.

<sup>1</sup> *Rechra*.—It is not certain whether the place here intended is Rechra, now known as the Island of Lambay, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Raghery (otherwise called Rathlin Island), off the north coast of the co. Antrim. The name "Rathlin," applied to this island, is a corruption of "Rechrainne," the genit. form of "Rechra."

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-Foithle*.—Athol, in Perthshire. For other forms of the name, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note j.

<sup>3</sup> *By Oengus*.—O'Cenor reads the orig. (la Oengur) "in *Laeugi*," and translates "in nave"!

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall*.—Evidently Domnall, son of Murchadh, who became king of

Ireland in 742, and who is elsewhere referred to in these Annals by his Christian name (Domnall) merely. The re-entrance of Domnall into religion is recorded at the year 743 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Fiachach*.—Usually Anglicised Kenaliagh. The territory of the descendants of Fiacha, son of Niall Nine-hostager, which comprised some of the southern part of the present co. Westmeath, and a large portion of the King's county adjoining. It was in later times known as "Mageoghegan's Country." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain, note 30.

<sup>6</sup> *Ile*.—The Island of Islay, Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *Flann Ua Congaile*. "Flann, de-

son of Cellach, son of Crundmael, bishop of Rechra,<sup>1</sup> dies. Talorgan, son of Drostan, king of Ath-Foithle,<sup>2</sup> was drowned, viz., by Oengus.<sup>3</sup> Death of Aedh, son of Garbhan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 739. Domnall<sup>4</sup> entered into religion. [739.] HIS. The killing of Ua Ailella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.<sup>5</sup> An earthquake in Ile,<sup>6</sup> on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congaile<sup>7</sup> died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Secde, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.<sup>8</sup> The 'falling asleep' of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and [740.] of Amalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murchadh, son of Fergal,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. Death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.<sup>10</sup> Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.<sup>11</sup> Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forboros,<sup>12</sup> in which Fiannamail's two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,<sup>13</sup> in

scendant of Congal;" the same person referred to above under the year 737, where four of his sons are stated to have been slain in the battle of Ath-Senaigh. The obit of Flann is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 746.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuaim-greine*.—Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its *cloigtech* (or Round Tower) to Cormac Ua Cillín, whose obit is given at that year in the same Chronicle. The entry is remarkable as being the first record occurring in the Irish Annals, indicating the date of the erection of a Round Tower.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergal*.—Fergal, king of Ireland,

whose death in the battle of Allen (co. Kildare) is recorded at the year 721 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Echdruim*.—Now Aughrim, in the co. Galway, the site of the famous "battle of Aughrim," fought on July 12th, 1691, between the Jacobite and Williamite armies, in which the Jacobites were defeated.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Coil*.—Now Inishkeel, an island on the south side of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>12</sup> *Forboros*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>13</sup> *Carn-Feradhaigh*.—See note <sup>4</sup> at the year 626 *supra*.

1ugulatio Ailello corraiz mic Flainn, pegir Oa Failge. Bellum thoma Catmail inter Cruithni 7 Dalriata pri inthrechtac. Percussio Dalriatai la hOengur mac Forggurro. Corp Petronille ingine Beathair d'athugad hoc anno, 7 na roccail ro d'raibail peripha do litar Beathair fein annran adlacað mapmair ar ar togað hi .i. area Petronille dilectissime filie.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º i.º Mory Aipechtaz filii Cuanað principis Fernand. Poirthe ceniul fiaça 7 Delmne la Orraige. Mory Catail mic Finguine pegir Cairil. Mory Maileoctriz abbatir Cille pobriz. Mory Cuiozile periba 7 abbatir Lužmarð. Mory Aedo bailb pegir Conacht .i. mac inthrechtaz mic Muiredaiz. Strangulatio Conanz mic Amalzaio pegir Ciannaçtae. 1ugulatio Artraç filii Aitcedai, riz nepotum Craumçainn. Lepra in

<sup>1</sup> *Flann*.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flann-Dachongal, king of the Ui-Failge for fourteen years. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Cruithni*—*Dalriata*.—It is not certain whether these were the Picts (*Cruithni*) and Dalriads of Scotland, or those of Ireland. But they were probably the Pictish and Dalriadic septa of Ireland. "Dalriata" is written *Dal peti* in A., *Dal riatai* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *'Smiting.'*—*percussio*, A. *percussio*, B. "Percussio," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Petronilla*.—There can be no doubt that there was a very early martyr or confessor of this name, which is a diminutive—not of Peter, as is supposed, but of Petronius, and formed in the same manner as *Drusilla* and *Priscilla*; although in French it is *Perrine*. She was probably of the noble Roman "familia Petronia." And as to her relationship to St. Peter,

it may, as Baronius suggests, have been in the same sense as "Marcus filius meus." This writer treats of her under the year of Christ 69, (cap. xxxiii.—*Annales*, tom. i., p. 640 b—ed. Lucæ 1738). She is commemorated at the 31st of May, in the Roman and other Martyrologies; and all the particulars that are known or conjectured of her history are to be found in the Actt. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *athugad*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Sigebert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—"Corpus Sanctæ Petronillæ, Petri apostoli filia, a Paulo papa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureæ Petronilæ, dilectissimæ filia. —Pistorius, *Rev. Germ. Script.*, tom. i., p. 776 (ed. Ratisb. 1726). According to most ancient authorities the 'translation' of the remains of St. Petronilla



which fell Torcan Tinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann,<sup>1</sup> king of the Ui-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni<sup>2</sup> and Dalriata,<sup>2</sup> against Indrechtach. The 'smiting'<sup>3</sup> of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forghus. The body of Petronilla,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Peter, was translated in this year; and these words were found written, in Peter's own handwriting, in the marble tomb out of which it was taken, viz.:—"the place [of rest] of Petronilla, most dearly beloved daughter."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 741. Death of Airechtach, son of [741.] Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach<sup>5</sup> and Delbna,<sup>6</sup> by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobrich. Death of Cudgilè, scribe and abbot of Lughmadh. Death of Aedh Balb, son of Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught. The strangling of Conaing,<sup>7</sup> son of Amalgaidh, King of Cianachta. The killing of Artru, son of Aithechda, King of the Ui-Cremthainn. A leprosy in Ireland. Besiege-

was effected by Pope Paul I., who was under the fear that the cemetery in which they were deposited might, with other cemeteries, be desecrated. "Erat inter alia (Baronius says) vetus cœmeterium, S. Petronillæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacrum corpus ejusdem sanctæ sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno." *Annales*, J. C. 758 (tom. 12, p. 644). See Stoke's ed. of the *Felire of Aengus*, p. xci.; *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, p. 121; and *Book of Lismore*, fol. 52, b, l. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (I.), 757-766, embraces the date of 'Translation' of St. Petronilla's remains, as given by Sigebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as

given by Aringhi (*Roma Subterranea*) and older writers, commences with the word *aureæ*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cœmeterium, or sepulchrum.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Fiachach*.—See note under A.D. 739.

<sup>6</sup> *Delbna*.—O'Leanne, A., B. Delvna, Clar. 49. There were several territories in Ireland known by this name. The territory here referred to was probably Delbna-Ethra, in later times called MacCochlan's country, and now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, which adjoined the territory of Cinel-Fiachach.

<sup>7</sup> *Conaing*.—Apparently the Conaing mentioned above at the year 736.

híbernia. Obrepio Aulium fili Cruip. iugulatio  
Ceniul Choirpui i n-ḡranairēt.

Fol. 30<sup>ba</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ii.º Mory Afferi-  
cae dominatrici Cille dapo. Bellum Daim derḡḡ  
in quo ceciderunt Dungal mac Flaind, ui Cul, 7  
Perḡur mac Ortič. Innrečtač nepor Conaing uictor  
erat. Mory Cumene nepoti Ciapain, abbaty Reč-  
rainne. Bellum Serečmaiḡe (i. i Cenannar, la  
Domnall mac Murčadā), in quo ceciderunt Aeč  
oldadain mac Perḡaile, 7 Cumurcač mac Concobair  
ui na n-Airčep, 7 Moenač mac Conlaič rex nepotum  
Cremčain [7], Muiredač mac Perḡura forcpaič, rex  
nepotum Tuirtri.

Τιςγραντ Αεδα Αλδαιν πο :—

Ὅια nommanred mo Ὅια δι,  
For bpu loča sailcedain,  
Iarum diambemhri ppi col,  
Ropač main ap moč m'anacol.

bellum itir auu Maine, 7 ua pīāčpāč Aīōne. bellum  
luirḡ hitir uu Aīlello 7 ḡailengo. haec .iiii. bella  
pene in una aertate pēpēcta sunt. Lex nepoti

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Crop.* — fili Cruip, A. Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Granairēt.* — "Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Abess.* — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49, for dominatrici.

<sup>4</sup> *Dam-Derg.* — This place has not been identified. The *Four Mast.* (738) state that it was in Breagh. See next note. The name would signify "Red Ox" (or Red Deer).

<sup>5</sup> *Cul.* — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 738, where the battle of Dam-Derg is entered, this name is represented by Pēp Cul (genit. of Pīp Cul) the name of a district otherwise called Pēapra Cul ḡpēḡ,

comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Rechra.* — Either Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

<sup>7</sup> *Cenannas.* — This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath. This clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. Clar. 49 has "Bellum Sretmai at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has Domnall mac Murchada uictor fuit.

<sup>8</sup> *Aedh Aldan, or Aedh Allan* — Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>9</sup> *Airthera.* — The Oriors. The name of this district, which is often referred

ment of Ailivin, son of Crop.<sup>1</sup> The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairot.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess<sup>3</sup> of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg,<sup>4</sup> in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul,<sup>5</sup> and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtach, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechra.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Sered-magh (*i.e.*, at Cenannas,<sup>7</sup> by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan,<sup>8</sup> son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera,<sup>9</sup> and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcraidh,<sup>10</sup> King of the Ui-Tuirtri. [742.]

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse <sup>11</sup>:—

“If my dear God protected me,  
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan ;<sup>12</sup>  
If I were afterwards given to sin,  
My protection would be beyond rule.”

A battle between the Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne. The battle of Lorg,<sup>13</sup> between the Ui-Aillello,<sup>14</sup> and Gailenga.<sup>15</sup> These four battles were fought almost

to as “Orientales,” *i.e.*, the eastern parts of the ancient territory of the Oirghialla, is still represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Last verse*. — The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 30 d. They are not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Loch-Sailcedan*. — Now Loughsallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 738, note i.

<sup>13</sup> *Lorg*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Aillello*. — “Descendants of Ailill.” The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Ṭír Cílella*, or the land of Ailill).

<sup>15</sup> *Gailenga*. — This was the tribe name of a clan descended from Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, who occupied a large district embracing part of the present counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name of Gailenga is still preserved in that of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo.



Suanaiġ. Conċenn ingen Cellaiġ Cualann moritur. Iugulatio Dubdoithre regis nepotum Ħruuin. Appiaġ abbar Maiġi bile [moritur]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille deilġse, 7 in bolġach. Domnall mac Murchada regnare incipit.

b. [Ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio Laidġsnein fili Domnennaiġ, episcopi, abbatir Saiġrae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colman episcopi Lerrain, la u Tuirtri. Bellum Cliaġ in quo cecidit Concobar di auib Pirogenti. Bellum Ailiuin daberraġ in quo cecidit Dubdadoir mac Murgaile. Da auae Ceallaiġ cualand, Caġal 7 Ailill, interpreti sunt. Iugulatio Muirġiurra fili Anluain i Tuilain. Poirtoġbe Corcumuoruaġ don Deirr. Lex Ciapan fili artipiciir, 7 lex Ħrendain simul, la Perraġur mac Ceallaiġ. Morr Perraġurra mic Colman cutlaiġ rapientir.

[Ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º In nocte riġnum horribile 7 mirabile uirum erit in rrellir. Porannan abbar Cluana irairto obuit, 7 Conġur anġo-rita Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene auia Moenaiġ, abbar Lanne leire, moritur. Bellum inter nepotes

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Suanaiġ*.—"Descendant of Suanach." The "Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanaiġ," whose "quies" is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaiġ is again mentioned at the year 747.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubhdoithre*.—The "Black [man] of the Dothra" (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Uibriu-Cualand.

<sup>3</sup> *Bolġach*.—See above, at the year 679.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Again*.—iterum. This seems to

have been the second effort of Domnall [son of Murchad, Monarch of Ireland] to assume the religious state. See above, at the year 739. But *clericatus* is sometimes applied to a "pilgrimage," and does not always mean the state of being in priest's orders.

<sup>6</sup> *Lessan*.—Now Lissan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>7</sup> *Clia*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, at A.D. 626, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ailen-daberrach*.—The "two-peaked Island." Situation unknown. The *Four Mast*. (O'Don. ed.) at A.D. 739, write the name *Ailen* (gen. *Ailiuin*) *da bernach* ("two-gapped Island").

in one summer. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh,<sup>1</sup> Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,<sup>2</sup> King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bilè, [dies]. Translation of the relics of Trian of Cill-Deilge; and the 'bolgach.'<sup>3</sup> Domnall, son of Murchadh, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 743. The killing of Laidgnen, son of [743.] BIS. Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.<sup>4</sup> Domnall enters again<sup>5</sup> into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Tuirtri. The battle of Cliu,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Conchobar of the Ui-Fidgenti. Battle of Ailen-daberrach,<sup>8</sup> in which fell Dubhdadoss, son of Murgal. Two grandsons of Cellach Cualann,<sup>9</sup> Cathal and Ailill, were slain. The killing of Muirges, son of Anluan, in Tuilan.<sup>10</sup> Devastation of the Corca-Modhruadh by the Deisi. The 'Law' of Ciaran,<sup>11</sup> son of the Carpenter, and the 'Law' of Brendan,<sup>12</sup> at the same time, by Fergus,<sup>13</sup> son of Cellach. Death of Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a wise man.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 744. A terrible and wonderful sign [744.] was seen in the stars at night. Forannan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; and Conghus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibrinne.<sup>14</sup> Cummaene, grandson of Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire,<sup>15</sup> dies. A battle between the Ui-Tuirtri and

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach Cualann*.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.

<sup>10</sup> *Tuilan*.—*Ṭuīlān*, A., B. Clar. 49 has "at the hill Tula aoin." The place in question was probably Tuilen, now known as Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Ciaran*.—Founder and patron of Clonmacnoise. His obit occurs at the year 548, *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Brendan*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert (ob. 576, *supra*).

<sup>13</sup> *Fergus*.—King of Connaught at the time.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-Tibrinne*.—Now known as Clontivrin, in the par. of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>15</sup> *Moenach*, abbot of Lann-leire.—The obit of a Maenach, abbot of Lann-leire, is given above at the year 720. He was probably the same as the Moenach here referred to. Lann-leire, which O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 740, note *w*) would identify with Lynn, in the parish of the same name, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, has been proved by Dean Reeves to be the place now known as Dunleer, co. Louth. See Todd's *Cogadh*

Туиртэри 7 на һАиртэру. Congal mac Eicniḡ uictop  
fuit; 7 Cuḡongalt filiur nepotir Caḡaraiḡ fugitiuur  
euarrit; 7 ceciderunt Doḡaill mac Concoḡair, 7 Ailill  
nepor Caḡaraiḡ. 1 n-inir itir da Dabul ḡertum ert.  
Morr Conaill poltḡan rēribae. Morr Cinnḡaelad  
ppincipir Opomo Cuilinn. Morr fili inoḡepḡaisre  
abbatir tige Taille.

Fol. 30 bb

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º u.º Dormitatio  
Cormaicc Aḡo Truim. Opaconer in coelo uiri runt.  
Morr Doḡaill Aḡto achaiḡ. Imthoitim Dungaile  
reillae 7 Muirceḡaiḡ fili Caḡail. Conmaicne cecid-  
erunt, 7 Ferḡsur uictur euarrit. Ar .h. Druim in  
deirceirto la Ferḡsur. Morr Maeleanraiḡ Cille aḡaiḡ  
drommo poto. Finḡal Lirr moer. Morr Duibdaḡaireno  
nepotir Deccan, abb Cluana air. Morr Oengura fili  
Tippairti, abbatir Cluana pota, 7 Ciallroḡ abbat  
ḡlairre noide moritur. Morr Seḡnuraiḡ mic Colḡgen  
reḡir nepotum Cennreḡaiḡ. Sarpḡaḡ domnaiḡ Phat-  
raicc, ui. cimmioi cruciati.

*Gaethel re Gallaihb*, Introd., p. xl., note 2, and *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), page 136, note 2.

<sup>1</sup> *Airthera*.—Clar. 49 translates Airthera by "the East partes." See note under the year 742.

<sup>2</sup> *Congal*.—His death is recorded under 747, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-itir-da-Dabul*.—The "Island between two Dabals." In Clar. 49 it is stated that the battle was fought "at Inis between the two Davuls." Dabhal was the ancient Irish name of the River Blackwater, which forms the boundary, for a long distance, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. A tributary to this river, called the "River Tall," which joins the Blackwater, after a circuitous

course, a few miles to the north of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, may be the second Dabhal.

<sup>4</sup> *Conall Foltchain*.—"Conall of the fair (or beautiful) hair."

<sup>5</sup> *Druim-Cuilinn*.—Drumcullen, in the south of the barony of Eglis, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Mac-ind-ferthaigse*.—This name would signify "Son of the Œconomus (or steward)." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Taille*.—See note 13, under the year 671, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Ard-achadh*.—"High-field." Ardagh, co. Longford.

<sup>10</sup> *Escaped*.—The Author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49



Kal. Jan. A.D. 745. The 'falling asleep' of Cormac of Ath-truim.<sup>8</sup> Dragons were seen in the sky. Death of Beochall of Ard-achadh.<sup>9</sup> The falling by one another of Dungal Feille, and Muirchertach, son of Cathal. The Conmaicne were slain, and Fergus, who was vanquished, escaped.<sup>10</sup> A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, of the South,<sup>11</sup> by Fergus.<sup>12</sup> Death of Maelanfaith of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota.<sup>13</sup> Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairn, descendant of Beccan, abbot of Cluain-eois. Death of Oengus, son of Tipraití, abbot of Cluain-fota;<sup>14</sup> and Cialltrogh, abbot of Glais-noide,<sup>15</sup> dies. Death of Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh. Profanation of Domnach-Patraice,<sup>16</sup> and six prisoners tortured.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*.--  
 'The church of the field of the long  
 ridge.' Now Killeigh, in the parish  
 of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>17</sup> *Six prisoners tortured.*—*vi. cimmoti cruci* (for *cruciatu*), A., B. The entry is translated in Clar. 49, "The forcible entry (*παρουσὰ*) of Donagh Patrick, and 6 prisoners crucified or tormented." O'Connor renders it by "*Violatio Ecclesiæ Dunpatric. Sex primariorum Midiae suspensi.*"!

†ct. 1an. (i p., l. au.) Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ui.º  
 aliar 747. Mop̃r Abbeil abbat̃r Imlecho Fea. Mop̃r  
 Muiredaib̃ munn, peg̃r nepotum Meib̃. Cuanan Glinne  
 abbar maig̃i bile mop̃tuur ep̃t. Ceib̃ muindep̃z mac  
 Flait̃ber̃taiḡ rex in tuair̃cip̃t [obit̃]. Sechnuraib̃ mac  
 Colgen rex laigen obit̃. Cucuimne rap̃ieñr obit̃.  
 Muime concuimne cecinit̃:—

Cucuimne  
 Roleḡ ruib̃e co d̃ruimne;  
 Alleit̃h naib̃l h̃iaraḡa  
 Roleici an c̃aib̃leca.

Anño Concuimne romboi  
 Im̃ruaib̃aio de coño roi;  
 Roleic c̃aib̃leca ha faib̃l,  
 Roleig̃ alaiḡ ar̃ithmboi

Ruman mac Colman poeta optimus quieuit. Mop̃r  
 Sapaib̃ abbat̃r Denncair̃. Bellum Cair̃n aib̃le la  
 Mumain, in quo cecidit Cair̃ppi mac Coñdinaire.  
 Mop̃r Dunlaing̃i fil̃i Duñcon, peg̃r ceñuail Ar̃d̃og̃ail.  
 Mop̃r Tuat̃alain abbat̃r Ciñriḡmonai. Iugulatio  
 Ceib̃a duib̃ fil̃i Caḡail. Paup̃atio Com̃ain pel̃ig̃iori .i.  
 ino Roep̃, 7 quier̃ Fir̃daip̃iḡ abbat̃r Dair̃iñre. Mop̃r

<sup>1</sup> *Alias 747.*—Added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Fea.*—The same as the Imlech-Pich mentioned above at the year 687, where see note.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Bilè.*—The plain of the *bilè*, or sacred tree. Now Movilla, in the par. of Newtownards, co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> *Tuaiscert.*—"The North." This term was anciently applied to the North of Ireland in general; but in later times it was used to indicate the northern part of the co. Antrim, with the country about Coleraine in Lon-

donderry. For the limits of *Tuaiscert*, see Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 71, 324.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Leinster.*—The name of Sechuasach does not appear in the list of the Kings of Leinster, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39); but his name is included among the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig (or South Leinster) in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have reigned two years.

<sup>6</sup> *Cucuimne.*—The original of these lines, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin, fol. 30 b, in A.

Kal. Jan, (Sund., m. 15.) A.D. 746, alias 747.<sup>1</sup> Death [746.] of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea.<sup>2</sup> Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuanan of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bilè,<sup>3</sup> died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaithbertach, King of the Tuaiscert,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster,<sup>5</sup> died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang:—

Cucuimne<sup>6</sup>  
 Read knowledge half through;  
 The other half . . . .  
 He abandoned for hags.

Well for Cucuimne, as he was,  
 When it chanced that he was a sage,  
 He abandoned hags,  
 He read again whilst he lived.

Ruman,<sup>7</sup> son of Colman, the best poet, rested. Death of Saran, abbot of Bangor. The battle of Carn-Ailche<sup>8</sup> in Munster, in which Cairpre, son of Cudinaise, was slain. Death of Dunlang, son of Dunchu, King of Cinel-Artgail. Death of Tuathalan, abbot of Cinnrighmona.<sup>9</sup> The killing of Aedh Dubh, son of Cathal. The rest<sup>10</sup> of Coman the Pious, *i.e.*, of the Róes,<sup>11</sup> and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis.<sup>12</sup> The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.

<sup>1</sup> *Ruman*.—Called the “Virgil of the Gaedhil.”

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-Ailche*. — O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note *l*) that this was probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

<sup>9</sup> *Cinnrighmona*. —Called “Cell-Rigmonaig” in the *Felire of Aengus*, at October 11. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews, in Scotland. See Reeve's *Adamnan*, p. 385, note *l*.

<sup>10</sup> *Rest*.—Παύρατιο.

<sup>11</sup> *Róes*.—Ἰνδο ποίρ, “of the Ros,” *Four Mast.* (A.D. 742). Supposed, but on no sufficient authority, to be *Ros-Comain*, now Roscommon, in the co. Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Mast.*, A.D. 746, note *i*.

<sup>12</sup> *Dairinis*.—“Oak Island.” Otherwise called *Dairinis-Maelanfaidh*. Now known as Molana, an island in the Blackwater, a few miles to the N.W. of Youghal.



Ruozgaile δι Λιυζνιϛ. Quier Iacobi 1 Parannain, ppe-  
catoriy maximi tempore suo.

b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º uii.º Baðuo  
Aparcaic abair Muiccinne Reguil. Quier Cuain  
cainb rapientiy. Nix inpolitae magnitudinuy, ita ut  
pene pecora deleta sunt totiuuy hibernie; ut portea  
inpolita picitate muntuy exarrit. Morr Intheac-  
taiϛ nepotiy Conainϛ pegiy Ciannaacte. Dormitatio  
Dodimóc anðoritae, abbatiy Cluana irairto 7 Cille  
daro. Documai rapientiy, Muipenn filia Cellaiϛ  
Fol. 31aa. Cualann, pegina Irðalaiϛ, moriuntur. Occirrio Con-  
ðgaile mic Eicniϛ, pegiy na n-airter, irrait Erciai.  
Lex aui Suanaic por Leit Cuinn. Plann porbte mac  
Rogertaiϛ, Cuan anchoiritai o Lilcaic, moriuntur.

| Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º uiii.º Iugulatio  
Caðuraiϛ filii Ailello irrait ðeiteic pegiy Cruite.  
Morr ðperail mic Colggen, abbatiy Fernand. Com-  
burzio Cluana perta ðrendain. Comburtio Cille  
moire Aedain filii Oengurra. Bellum airde Cian-  
nachtae, in quo cecidit Ailill mac Duibdaeric, pi  
Artoða oð Cinnraelaic, in quo cecidit Domnall mac  
Cinadon 1 ppuðginn, io ept rex qui uicit ppiuy. Morr

<sup>1</sup> *Jacob*.—This entry, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B.; but it is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Mucinis Riagail*.—"Riagal's Pig-island." The festival day of St. Riagal, who gave name to this island, is set down in the Calendars of Donegal and Aengus at October 16; and it is stated that the place was in Loch-Deirgeire, now Lough-Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Portumna and Killaloe. O'Connor entirely misunderstood the name *Riagail*, which he renders by "ab alienigenis," as if he thought it represented the words *ria gallaib*, "by Foreigners."

<sup>3</sup> *Dodimóc*.—"Thy little Dimma."

This name is also written *Modimóc*, "My little Dimma."

<sup>4</sup> *Docmuai*.—"Thy Cumai." Also written *Mocumai*, "My Cumai." O'Connor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuain*, and translates "mærore," thinking that the Annalist intended to represent *Dodimóc*, referred to in the preceding entry, as having died "of grief"! O'Donovan falls into the same error. (*Four Mast.*, Vol. I., p. 347, note o).

<sup>5</sup> *Muirenn*.—She was the mother of Cinaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

<sup>6</sup> "Law" of *Ua Suanaigh* —See above at the year 742

The rest of Jacob,<sup>1</sup> descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] HIS. Mucinis-Riagail.<sup>2</sup> The rest of Cuan Cam, a wise man. Snow of unusual quantity, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed; and the world afterwards was parched from unusual drought. Death of Indrechtach Ua Conaing, King of Cianachta. The 'falling asleep' of Dodimóc,<sup>3</sup> anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai,<sup>4</sup> the Wise, Muirenn,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Cellach Cualann, queen of Irgalach, died. The slaying of Congal son of Eicnech, King of the Airthera, in Rath-escla. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh<sup>6</sup> over Leth-Chuinn.<sup>7</sup> Flann Forbthe,<sup>8</sup> son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lilcach, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 748. The killing of Cathasach, son of [748.] Ailill, King of the Cruithni,<sup>9</sup> in Rath-beithech.<sup>10</sup> Death of Bresal, son of Colgu, abbot of Ferna. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Burning of Cill-mor of Aedan<sup>11</sup> the son of Oengus. The battle of Ard-Cianachta, in which Ailill, son of Dubhdacrich, King of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelaidh, was slain, and in which fell Domnall, son of Cinadon,<sup>12</sup> in

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Flann Forbthe*.—The death of a "Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartach," is entered under the year 715 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Ulad. The *Four Masters*, who record the death of Cathasach at the year 749, call him "King of Ulad." His name occurs as one of the kings of that province in the list contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

<sup>10</sup> *Rath-beithech*.—O'Donovan considered this place to be Rathbeagh, a townland in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note *w*. But he was probably in

error. The name is written *Rath-betha* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-mor of Aedan*.—The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Aedan's day (Nov. 2), states that this church was in Ui-Meith-Macha, a district in the co. Monaghan. The name seems to be now represented by Kilmore, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinadon*.—Cṡ̄aṡ̄o (for Cṡ̄aṡ̄on), the genit. form, A., B. "Ciandon," *Clar.* 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name "Cionaodo" (gen. form), i.e., "of Cionadh," or Cinaedh, which is probably more correct.

Coirpri mic Murcaðo Mide 7 becc ðaili mic Eðað,  
7 libir abbatir maígi ðile; 7 uentur magnur. Dimep-  
rio familie íae. Morp Conaill abbatir Tome greine.  
Nauep in aepe uirae runt cum ruir uirir, op cinn  
Cluana mic Noir.

Íct. íanaip. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ix.º Comburtio  
Fobair 7 comburtio Domnaíð Phatraig. Morp Suair-  
lið eprcoip Fobair. Quier Congurro eprcoip aipð  
Maðae. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictoner 7 Brittoner,  
in quo cecidit Talorðgan mac Ferðgurra, prater  
Oengurra. Morp Caðail Mainmaíge, pegir nepotum  
Maine. Au inir deperitup. Morp au Cuirc Cille  
ðapo. Morp comarpaið rilu Ceallain, abbatir Cille  
more Einir. Morp Conðinairc nepotir Ferðgurro, ði  
auib Fiaðrað. Iugulatio Fiaðrað mic Aileni pegir  
Moððairne, 7 ðperail mic Aððo poin. Aíðbe flaðo  
Oengurra. Morp Duíðaleiði abbatir cille Scipe.  
Mac Nemnaill abbatir ðipor mortuup erc. Morp  
Conðotaið rilu Moirið.

Íct. íanaip. Anno domini dcc.º l.º Morp Flainð  
nepotir Congaile pegir nepotum Foilgi. Morp  
Ferðgura rilu Fogertaið pegir ðeircepo ðpeg. Com-

<sup>1</sup> *Family*.—The *Four Mast.*, at 744, say "a great number of the family."

<sup>2</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath; where there are some fine ruins of a monastery, and other ancient remains.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at year 745, where a curious entry regarding Donaghpatrick is given.

<sup>4</sup> *Congus*. — In the list of the *Comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet *scríbhnoir*, or "scribe." See Todd's *St. Patrick*,

p. 181. The *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, have some Irish verses attributed to Congus.

<sup>5</sup> *Cato*. — The MSS. A. and B. have *Catohic*; but Clar. 49 has "*Bellum Cato hic*." *Catohic* may possibly be a mistake for *Catonic*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note *m*.

<sup>6</sup> *Au-inis*. — The "Island of Au." Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Cuirc*. — "Descendant (or grandson) of Corc." This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-mor-Einir*. — Or Cill-mor-



the heat of battle, to wit, the king who conquered at first. Death of Coirpre, son of Murchadh Mide, and of Becc Baili son of Echa, and of Liber abbot of Magh-Bilè; and great wind. Drowning of the Family<sup>1</sup> of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnoise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar,<sup>2</sup> and burning of Domnach-Patraic.<sup>3</sup> Death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobhar.<sup>2</sup> The rest of Congus,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha. The battle of Cato,<sup>5</sup> in this year, between the Picts and Britons, in which fell Talorgan son of Fergus, the brother of Oengus. Death of Cathal of Maenmagh, King of the Ui-Maine. Au-inis<sup>6</sup> is deserted. Death of Ua Cuirc,<sup>7</sup> of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.<sup>8</sup> Death of Cudinaise, descendant of Fergus, of the Ui-Fiachrach. The killing of Fiachra son of Alen, King of Moghdarna, and of Bresal son of Aedh Roen. End<sup>9</sup> of the reign of Oengus.<sup>10</sup> Death of Dubhaleithe,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Cill-Scirè.<sup>12</sup> Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucothaigh son of Moenach. [749.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal,<sup>13</sup> King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus<sup>14</sup> son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn- [750]

Maighe Einir, the "big church of Magh-Einir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *End.*—*atbe*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Connor inaccurately renders the entry by "*Atbii ducis Oengusii.*"

<sup>10</sup> *Oengus*—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, 735, and 740.

<sup>11</sup> *Dubhdaleithe.*—The *Four Mast.*, who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him Dubhdáleithe "of the writing." He

was probably the compiler of the work from which a quotation is given in this Chronicle at the year 628 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-Scire.*—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Congal.*—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

<sup>14</sup> *Fergus.*—Originally written *Feṛḡaile* (gen. of *Feṛḡal*) in A., over which name uel *Feṛḡura* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49, however, has "*Mors Fergail.*"

burzio lẽairle Cluana irairio in ballenio. Mop̃r  
 Ẽdã Cille tomæ. Mop̃r Celi Dulassi o Daiminir.  
 Fol. 31ab. Mop̃r Colman na m-̃pretan mic Paelain, abbatir  
 Slaine, 7 ̃bran mac ̃baẽbet̃u moritur. Mop̃r  
 Nuad̃at filii Duib̃leĩe, abbatir Cluana auir. Mop̃r  
 Furru abbatir lecnæ Mĩde. Mop̃r Maeleimor̃air  
 epr̃coir Ẽd̃roma.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º 1.º Mop̃r Cilleine  
 droctĩg̃ añchoritæ 1æ. Cãtal mac Porind̃ain abbat  
 Cille dapo, Cummene nepor ̃decce religiorur Ego,  
 mor̃tui sunt. Mop̃r Dĩcolla filii Meñoi, abbatir  
 inñre Muir̃ed̃aĩg̃, 7 mop̃r Congurro cec̃i r̃cribae, ab-  
 batir leĩt̃ moir Mõcomec. Mop̃r P̃iãc̃na nepotir  
 Mac̃niãd̃, abbatir clona p̃erta ̃hreñainn. Mop̃r  
 P̃lãĩt̃ber̃taĩg̃ filii Conaill minn, p̃egir g̃enerir Coir̃p̃ru.  
 Iñd̃rech̃tãc̃ mac Muir̃ed̃aĩg̃ minn moritur. Mop̃r  
 P̃oĩd̃minn mic P̃allãĩg̃, p̃egir Conaile Mur̃teĩm̃ne.  
 Mop̃r Cilleñi filii Congaile in hi. Mop̃r Conaig̃  
 nepotir Duib̃duin, p̃egir Coir̃p̃ru Tẽt̃bae. Mop̃r  
 Maelẽtuile abbatir T̃iru da glar. Mop̃r Oir̃br̃ain

<sup>1</sup> 'leth-airle.'—"half-airle." This means the "half of the granary," according to O'Donovan. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 746).

<sup>2</sup> In ballenio.—'In vellenio,' *Tiger-nach*. The meaning is not very clear. Clar. 49 has "Combustio lethairle Cluana Iraid m Ballenio," where 'Ballenio' is taken for a man's name. The record possibly means that half the corn of the establishment was burned in the kiln.

<sup>3</sup> Cele-Dulassi.—This name signifies the "cele" (*socius*) of "Dulassi," a variation of the name of Molassi, or Molaisse, the founder and patron of Daimhinis, or Devenish (in Loch-erne).

<sup>4</sup> Cluain-eois.—Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> Lecan-Midhe.—"Lecan of Meath." Now Leekin, "an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath." See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 746, note g.

<sup>6</sup> Echdhrum. — "Horse-ridge." Now Aughrim, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway.

<sup>7</sup> Cillene 'droctech.'—"Cillene the 'bridge-maker.'" Although here called merely "anchorite," Cillene appears to have been abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 382. The number 320 is added in the margin in A., probably to signify

ing of the 'leth-airle'<sup>1</sup> of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.<sup>2</sup> Death of Echaid of Cill-toma. Death of Cele-Dulassi<sup>3</sup> of Daimh-inis. Death of Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, abbot of Slane; and Bran, son of Baeth-bethri, dies. Death of Nuadu son of Dubhsleibhe, abbot of Cluain-eois.<sup>4</sup> Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.<sup>5</sup> Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhruim.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,'<sup>7</sup> [751] BIS. anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cummene descendant of Becc, a devout man of Egg,<sup>8</sup> died. Death of Dichuill, son of Menid, abbot of Inis-Muiredhaigh;<sup>9</sup> and death of Conghus 'Caech,' scribe, abbot of Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.<sup>10</sup> Death of Fiachna, descendant of Macniadh, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Flaithbertach, son of Conall Menn, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. Indrechtach, son of Muiredach Menn, dies. Death of Foidmenn, son of Fallach, King of Conaille Murteimhne. Death of Cillene,<sup>11</sup> son of Congal, in Hi. Death of Conang Ua Dubhduin, King of the Coirpri of Tethbha.<sup>12</sup> Death of Maeltuile, abbot of Tir-

that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

<sup>8</sup> *Devout man of Egg.*—*relegiorur* *Ego*, A. *relegiorur*, B., which omits *Ego*. The copy of the entry in Clar. 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

<sup>9</sup> *Inis-Muiredhaigh.*—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

<sup>10</sup> *Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.*—Now Leamokevege, in the parish of Two-

Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary. The obit of its founder, Mochoemhoc, or 'Pulcherius,' is given above at the year 655.

<sup>11</sup> *Cillene.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this Cillene, son of Congal, was probably brother to "Slebhine, son of Congal," abbot of Iona from A.D. 752 to 767. *Adamnan*, p. 385.

<sup>12</sup> *Coirpri of Tethbha.*—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written *Tebhtha*, was in later times known as "Teffia," See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topog. Poem*, note <sup>35</sup>.



anđorute 7 episcopu Cluana cpeaḡa. Morp Recta-brat nepotir ġuairē, abbatir Tommae ġreine. Morp Dedimī nepotir Liġain, rapientir Cluana. Poirtoḃe ḃrecpiġe do čeniul Coirppi 1 telaiġ Findin. Poirtoḃe Caillpiġe Luirġ la uu ḃriuin.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ii.º Sol tenebrorur. Dormitatio Maccoiged abbatir Lirr Moir. Quier Lucrīð abbatir clona mic U Noir. Lex Columcille la Domnall Mide. Morp Cellain abbatir cluana pēpta ḃrenainn. Morp Scannlain ðuin leč-ġlairi. Ečaið nepor Moiraiġ rex nepotum maccu Uair moritur. Morp Mobai. Morp Pēplai mic Nargura, rapientir. Interpretatio nepotum Ailello la ġreccraiġi. Morp Scannlaiġi cluana ḃairenn. Morp Puirri Erro mac n-Eirc. Mil mor doraladocum tīpe 1 m-ḃairčiu ino aimir Pīačnai mic Aēða roin piġ Ulað, 7 tpi pīacla oir ina chinn, 7 .l. unġa in ġach pīacail dið, co ruġaḃ pīacail dið, co paibī por altoir ḃennchair an bliadain pi, pēlicet anno domini 752.

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-da-glass*.—This name signifies the “land of the two streams.” Terry-glass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-creamha*. — Now Cloon-craff, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Roscommon. The name *Cluain-creamha* signifies the “Lawn (or meadow) of the Wild Garlic.”

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise, in the King's county.

<sup>4</sup> *Brecraighe*.—This was the name of a tribe situated in Magh-Brecraighe, in the N.W. of the co. of Westmeath, adjoining the county of Longford, in which the Cinel-Coirpri were at this time located. O'Conor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

<sup>5</sup> *Teluch-Findin*. — This place, the

name of which would now be written Tullafinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not been identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Calraighe of Lurg*.—A sept of the Calraighe, seated in the district of Magh-Luirg, or Moylorg, co. Roscommon.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall of Meath*.—This was Domnall, son of Murchad, King of Ireland, whose accession is recorded above, at the year 742. He was probably called *Domnall Mide* (“Domnall of Meath”), from having been the first of the Meath branch of the Ui-Neill who became King of Ireland. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-lethglaisi*. — Downpatrick, co. Down. See note <sup>1</sup>, at the year 583, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-mic-Uais*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, at A.D. 597, *supra*,

da-glas.<sup>1</sup> Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.<sup>2</sup> Death of Rechtabrat, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligan, sage of Cluain.<sup>3</sup> The annihilation of the Brecrighe<sup>4</sup> by the Cinel-Coirpri, in Telach-Findin.<sup>5</sup> The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The 'falling' asleep [752.] of Maccoiged, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucridh, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The 'Law' of Colum Cille by Domnall of Meath.<sup>7</sup> Death of Cellan, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Scannlan of Dunlethglaisi.<sup>8</sup> Echaidh, descendant of Moenach, King of the Ui-mac-Uais,<sup>9</sup> dies. Death of Mobai. Death of Ferbla son of Nargus, a wise man. The killing of the Ui-Ailella<sup>10</sup> by the Greccraighi.<sup>11</sup> Death of Scannlach of Cluain-Bairenn.<sup>12</sup> Death of Fursa of Es-mac-nEirc.<sup>13</sup> A whale was cast ashore in Bairche,<sup>14</sup> in the time of Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulad, which had three teeth of gold in its head, and 50 ounces in each tooth of them, and one of the teeth was taken to, and was on the altar of Bennchair<sup>15</sup> this year, to wit, A.D. 752.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Ailella*. — "Descendants of Ailill." See above at the year 742, note.

<sup>11</sup> *The Greccraighi*. — Otherwise called the "Greccraighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Greccraighi is believed to have comprised the entire of the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a portion of the co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlvii.

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moy-carnan, co. Roscommon.

<sup>13</sup> *Es-mac-nEirc*.—The "Cascade of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-Dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhloinn."

Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.

<sup>14</sup> *Bairche*.—Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 205 sq. The Mourne Mountains were known as *Benna Bairche*, the "Peaks of Bairche." The *Four Masters* record this prodigy at the year 739. But Fiachna son of Aedh Roin was not then King of Ulad. His obit is given at the year 788 *infra*; and as the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) gives the duration of Fiachna's reign as 38 years, he could not have been King of Ulad before A.D. 750. Clar. 49 has no notice of the prodigy.

<sup>15</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

Fol. 31ba. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Moρρ  
 ϖlaino ϖilu Concobair ϖegir maiḡi Aii. Loingreč  
 mac ϖlaičberṭaiḡ rex generir Conaill moρitup.  
 Sleibene abbaρ iae in hiberniam uenit. Quier  
 Ceppain Doimliacc. Iugulatio Cinnṛaelač nepotir  
 Cuileni. Poιrṭbe Počapṭ ϖeae do Oppuḡiu. Bellum  
 aipṭo Noιrcan inter nepoter ḡriuin 7 genur Coιρppu,  
 in quo ceciderunt multi. Moρρ Abeil ačo Omnae.  
 Bellum inter nepoter Tuιrṭu inuicem.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Moρρ  
 ϖlaičniač mic Tnučaiḡ, ϖegir nepotum Meič. Com-  
 burtio cluana mic Noιr in xii **Κ**τ. Aρriiir. Moρρ  
 ϖiačṛač Maρtapṭaiḡe. Pelcmair mac Comḡaill,  
 Cačal mac Diaρmata ϖapienρ, Doelḡur abbaρ cille  
 Scipe, moρṭui ϖunt. Inoρectač mac Olučaiḡ rex  
 nepotum Mani, ϖlaičnia mac ϖlainn nepotir Conḡaile  
 rex nepotum Poιlḡi, ϖiangalač mac Annmchača ϖilu  
 Maelecupaič, abb Innpṛe bo ϖinne ϖop loč Ri, Macc  
 Rončon di čeniul Coιρppu, Sneičceipṭ abb n-Oinṭoρma,  
 moρṭui ϖunt.

.o. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ii.º Comburtio  
 Bennčair moep in ϖeria Paρriui. ϖerḡur mac  
 Ceallaiḡ (no Počhaič ḡaičeiρḡ mic Muιρṭaiḡ) ϖi  
 Connačṭ, Ailḡal ancoriṭa Cluana Coρmaic, ϖoρinṭan  
 eπiρcopuρ mečuiρ tuιpm, Baēčallač mac Colmain

<sup>1</sup> *Daim-liacc*.—"Stone-house" (or "church"). Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Fotharta-Fea*.—The tribe-name of a sept inhabiting the district now represented by the barony of Forth, co. Carlow.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Noiscan*.—Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, co. Longford, according to O'Donovan; *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note t. But the site of the battle may have been *Ardneekan*, in the barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

<sup>4</sup> *Martar-tech*.—This name signi-

fies "House of relics," or "Relic-house." It has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Scirè*.—Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Bangor the Great*.—Bennčair moep. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

<sup>7</sup> *Fothad gai-deirg*; i.e. "Fothad of the red dart" (or "spear").—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., in a later hand. B. does not mention Cellach, but describes



Kal. Jan. A.D. 753. Death of Fland son of Concho- [753.]  
bar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach,  
King of Cinel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes  
to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liacc.<sup>1</sup> The  
killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devas-  
tation of the Fotharta-Fea,<sup>2</sup> by the Osraigi. The battle  
of Ard-Noiscan,<sup>3</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the Cinel-  
Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Ath-  
omna. A battle among the Ui-Tuirtri, between each other.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of [754.]  
Tnuthach, King of the Ui-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-  
Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of  
Fiachra of Martar-tech,<sup>4</sup> Felcmaire son of Comgall;  
Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of  
Cill-Scirè,<sup>5</sup> died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of  
the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile,  
King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangalach, son of Anmchad,  
son of Maelcuraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri;  
Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithcheist  
abbot of Nendrum, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,<sup>6</sup> [755] BIS.  
on the festival of Patrick. Fergus son of Cellach (or of  
Fothadh Gai-deirg,<sup>7</sup> son of Muiredach), King of Con-  
naught; Ailgal, anchorite<sup>8</sup> of Cluain-Cormaic,<sup>9</sup> Forindan,  
bishop of Methus-tuirm,<sup>10</sup> and Baethallach, son of Colman

Fergus as the son of Fothadh Red-  
spear, son of Muiredach. Clar. 49  
says "Fergus son of Cella," and  
does not notice the alteration suggested  
in A. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, give  
the obit of "Fergus, son of Ceallach,  
King of Connaught." Fergus is also  
called "son of Cellach" (mac  
Ceallach) in the *Book of Leinster*,  
(p. 41, col. 1). He was probably  
the "Fergus son of Cellach" men-  
tioned at the year 743 *supra*, in con-

nection with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran,  
and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

<sup>8</sup> *Anchorite*.—αγκοιριτα, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-Cormaic*.—The "Lawn  
(or meadow) of Cormac." The *Four  
Mast.*, at A.D. 751, say that Ailgal  
was anchorite of Imlech-Fordeorach.  
But neither place has been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Methus-tuirm*.—So in A. and B.  
"Methius-truim," Clar. 49. "Methas-  
Truim" in *Four Mast.* (A.D. 751).  
This place has not been identified.

nepotir Suibne, mortui sunt. Slogad Laiſen la Domnall ppi Niall, co rabadar i maiſ Muipeimne. Naupragium Delbnae in ptagno Ri epſa ducem .i. Diunarač, (.i. xxx. ečar, 7 ni tepna dib acht lucht aen ečair). bellum Gronnae magnaе in quo genur Coirppi pporpatum ep̄t.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ui.º Quier Pionuine ancoritae Račin, id ep̄t nepotir Sunač. Eoalbaldo rex Saxonum mortui. Comburtio Cille mópe dičraič o auib Cremčainn. Morp Pinčon abbatir lirr moir. bellum Cinn febrat inter Muñunenper inuicem, in quo cecidit Doobgal pprincepte Munſairt. Dormitatio Siačail linde duačail. Ferſur mac Conſaile, Tomaltač pi Ciainachta glinne ſaíinn, Curočgal ancorita, Ciltoobur abbar Muccirt, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Duinn mic Cumpeač pi .h. mđruin in deirceirt. Lex Columbae cille la Sleibene.

Fol. 31bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ui.º Niallſur mac Doič rex na n-Deirre m-đpeč, Muirpeač mac Cormaic plana abbar Lugmaič, Cačal pi nepotum Cennrelač, Domnall mac Plainn deirgſe, Elpin Glairre noide, Aeč mac Cormaic lečpi Ciannačt, Píđbačač Cille deilſe, mortui sunt. Celepetar (a

<sup>1</sup> *Over against.* — epſa, A. B. The *Four Mast.* (751) say im a ttiſepna, “with their lord.”

<sup>2</sup> *Boats.* — The original of this clause is interlined in *al. man.* in A., by way of gloss. B. has “xxx etar ppetep unum,” which substantially agrees with the addition in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Gronn-mor.* — Gronnae magnaе, A. B. Clar. 49 reads *Grane magnaе*. The place has not been identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Suanaigh.* — “Descendant (or nepos) of Suanach.” See above at

the years 741 and 747, where the ‘Law’ of Ua Suanaigh” is mentioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May 16.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-mor-dithraibh.* — See note on this name under the year 734 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Cenn-Febrat.* — “This was the ancient name of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach, to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork.” O’Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 186, note x.

<sup>7</sup> *Between each other.* — inuicem, A. B.

Ua Suibne, died. The hosting of Leinster by Domnall, against Niall, until they were in Magh-Murtheimne. Shipwreck of the Delbhna in Loch-Ri, over against their leader, *i.e.*, Diumasach (*viz.*, 30 boats,<sup>2</sup> and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor,<sup>3</sup> in which the Cinel-Coirpri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, *i.e.*, Ua [756.] Suanaigh,<sup>4</sup> anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh<sup>5</sup> by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lis-mor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat<sup>6</sup> among the Munstermen, between each other,<sup>7</sup> in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt,<sup>8</sup> was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhail of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin;<sup>9</sup> Cuidghal, an anchorite, and Aildobur, abbot of Muccert, died. The killing of Donn, son of Cumuscach, King of the Ui-Briuin of the South. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille, by Sleibene.<sup>10</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Boeth, King of [757.] the Deisi-Bregh;<sup>11</sup> Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirgge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden;<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fidhbadhach of Cill-deilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),<sup>14</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Mungairt*.—Now Mungret, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

<sup>9</sup> *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note 7 under the year 680, and note 4 under 694, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

<sup>11</sup> *Deisi-Bregh*.—The territory of this tribe, which was otherwise called *Deisi-Temrach* (or "Deises of Tara"), is now represented by the baronies of

Upper and Lower Deece, in the county of Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Slana*. "Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

<sup>13</sup> *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

<sup>14</sup> *From Crich-Bresail*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the List of the *comarbada*, or successors, of St Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Cele-Petair is stated to have been "from Druim-



crích b̄reapail) abbar ar̄to Mačae [obit]. Mar̄tu filia maicc Dubain, dominatrix Cille dapo, obit. bellum Orōmarobaiḡ inter nepotes Piacrach 7 nepotes b̄riuin, in quo ceciderunt Tadoḡ mac Muir̄uibuir 7 nepotes t̄per Cellaič, Cačpannač, Cačmuḡ, Ar̄tbran. Alil nepor Duncod̄a uictor fuit.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º uiii.º Slogadač mac Donnḡaile de genere čoirp̄ri, Ečaič mac Conaill minn abbar Foibrain, For̄duban lipečaire, Domnall mac Aeč̄a lagen, Siadaill mac Luaič doctor, Ečaič mac Piacrač rap̄ien̄r, mor̄tu fuit. bellum Emnae Mačae, ubi Dungal nepor Conaings 7 Donnbo interpecti fuit. Piacna mac Aeč̄o pōin uictor fuit.

Himatułaiḡ Donn bo bare

Co rap̄ḡaič a r̄ḡe ;

Con̄to f̄ail in ad̄bai huire,

lar cat Chuile círe.

Techt h̄i r̄liač d̄ar eiri,

No ac d̄eirḡi in d̄aim liac ;

Dołłotar h̄i ciunn h̄itaat ;

Suili caich noč̄iaat.

chetna in Ui-Bresail." Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>1</sup> *Abbess.* — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Grandsons of Cellach.*—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, state that the three persons, whose names follow in the entry, were sons of Fergus, son of Roghallach. But this is incorrect, as their father Fergus [vid. 744, *supra*] was son of Cellach [King of Connaught, ob. 704, *supra*], son of Raghallach [also K. of Connaught], whose death is entered above at the year 648.

<sup>3</sup> *Dunchadh*, i.e., Dunchadh Mursce, or "Dunchadh of Muirisc." See note <sup>16</sup>, under the year 682, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Foibh̄ran.* — At the year 815 *infra*, (where the name is written *Foib̄rein*, (genit. of *Foib̄ren*), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraigi (or Gregraidhi), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.

<sup>5</sup> *Emain-Macha.*—Now the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of Armagh. For much useful information as to the way in which several present Irish topographical names, beginning with the letter N, are formed from old names beginning with vowels (as

abbot of Armagh, [died]. Marthu, daughter of MacDubhain, abbess<sup>1</sup> of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Druim-Robaigh, between the Ui-Fiachrach and the Ui-Briuin, in which fell Tadhg, son of Muirdibur, and three grandsons of Cellach<sup>2</sup>—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Artbran. Ailill, grandson of Dunchadh,<sup>3</sup> was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of [758.] the Cinel-Coirpri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhran;<sup>4</sup> Fordubhan Liphechaire; Domnall, son of Aedh Lagen; Siadhail, son of Luath, doctor, and Echaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. The battle of Emain-Macha,<sup>5</sup> in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo,<sup>6</sup> wereslain. Fiachna,<sup>7</sup> son of Aedh Roin, was victor.

Not well<sup>8</sup> did Donn-bo go [on his] career  
Until he left his kingship;  
Wherefore he is in a house of clay,<sup>9</sup>  
After the battle of Cul-Círé.<sup>10</sup>

Going into a sliabh afterwards,  
On abandoning the daim-liac,<sup>11</sup>  
They went to the point where they are—  
The eyes of all see them.

Navan from *Emain*), see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, First Series, p. 83.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnbo*.—Probably the same as the Donnbo, son of Cubreatan, by whom Congal, son of Eigneche, lord of the Airthera (or Oriors) was slain in A.D. 743, according to the chronology of the *Four M*. The killing of Congal is entered in these Annals at the year 747; but the name of his slayer is not given. The *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at A.D. 722 (p. 33, sq.), give a harrowing, and apparently apocryphal, account of the history of another Donnbo.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachna*.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Not well*.—*nímaíuáí*, probably

for *nímaíuáí* ("not well did he go"), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms *nímaíuáí*, *nímaíuáí*, *nímaíuáí* (*o*) *gáíuáí* ("not well have we gained," "—passed," "—taken"). See *Chron. Scot.*, A.D. 827. These stanzas, which are not in B., or in Clar. 49, are written in the lower margin of fol. 31 *d* in A., with a sign referring to their place in the text.

<sup>9</sup> *House of clay*, i.e., a grave.

<sup>10</sup> *Cul-Círé*.—Not known. The name may possibly be only a local name for the exact site of the battle of Emain-Macha.

<sup>11</sup> *Daim-liac*.—The name 'Daim-liac,' which means "stone-church,"

Sírran duit a cheirchen chochlaic,  
 Ar nar ioir naéraié,  
 T'etan rriao bodbai nroéraié,  
 Do éul rriur in catraié.  
 Du leitne rri loéa Eirne,  
 hErim duit i Míde,  
 Ir do leitne alaise  
 Rri Gleann roglaich rige.

Iugulatio Rectabrat mic Dunchon, pegir Muíðorne.  
 Dubdormman abbar Tuiliain moritur. Aertar  
 pluuiailir. Denn Muilt effudit amnem cum pircibur.  
 Iugulatio Perdamail mic Cinnfaelad.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ix.º Nix magna  
 hi iii. nonar Febuarii. Imairecc Foling in quo  
 ceciderunt Dunchad mac Caéail 7 Ceíteirnaé mac  
 Doéaié. Morr Taircelltaig rapienitir. Occirio  
 Congalaig mic Conaill pegir Diaéraié. Morr  
 Muiredaig nepotir DRAIN pegir Lagen. Famer 7  
 meir mar. Morr Concoéair nepotir Tairéss teimin;  
 7 Conait abbar Lirr moer, 7 Gaimóibail abbar airne  
 Endai, moritui sunt. bellum hitir muintir Clono 7  
 Drioir, imMoin choirre blaé. Condam cluana Cuiréin  
 moritur.

when not used in connexion with any establishment in particular, is usually understood as indicating "Daimliac-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

<sup>1</sup> Amongst worms.—*ioir naéraié*. Naéraié is put for naéraié, to rhyme with catraié, the last word in the stanza. The proper form of the accus. plural of *nathir* (*natrix*), however, is *nathpacha*.

<sup>2</sup> The city, i.e., the "city" of Ar-magh; or probably by "the city" was meant *Emain-Macha*, or *Emania*, the ancient seat of royalty in Ulster.

<sup>3</sup> *Glenn-rige*.—This was the old name of the valley of the Newry

river. See Reeves' *Ecc. Antiqq.*, p. 253.

<sup>4</sup> *Benn-muilt*.—The "point of molt" (*molt* being the Irish for a "wether"; comp. Fr. *mouton*, old Fr. *moulton*, or *multon*). Clar. 49 describes *Benn-muilt* as "a mountain," but gives no clue as to its situation.

<sup>5</sup> *Conflict of Foling*.—Clar. 49 has "the Skirmish of Foling"; but O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, renders "*Imairec Foling*" by "*Conflictus cruentus*." Foling was, however, the name of a place, which has not been identified. This entry is not given by the *Four Masters*.



Alas ! for thee, thou hooded little black man ;  
 'Tis a shame [thou should'st be] amongst worms !<sup>1</sup>  
 Thy face towards thy hateful foes,  
 Thy back towards the city.<sup>2</sup>

Thy side towards the Lakes of Erne,  
 (A journey thou hadst to Meath) ;  
 And thy other side  
 Towards the angry Glenn-rige.<sup>3</sup>

The killing of Rechtabrat, son of Dunchu, King of Mughdhorna. Dubhdrumman, abbot of Tuilen, dies. A rainy summer. Benn-muilt<sup>4</sup> poured forth a stream with fishes. The killing of Ferdamal, son of Cennfaelad.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 759. Great snow on the fourth of the [759.] BIS. Nones of February. The conflict of Foling,<sup>5</sup> in which Dunchad son of Cathal, and Ceithernach son of Dothadh, were slain. Death of Taircelltach, a wise man. Murder of Congalach, son of Conall, King of Diathraibh.<sup>6</sup> Death of Muiredach, grandson of Bran,<sup>7</sup> King of Leinster. Famine, and abundance of acorns. Death of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Teimin ; and Conait,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, and Gaimdibail, abbot of Ara-Enda,<sup>9</sup> died. A battle between the 'families' of Cluain<sup>10</sup> and Biror,<sup>11</sup> in Moin-Coisse-Blae.<sup>12</sup> Condam of Cluain-Cuifthin<sup>13</sup> dies.

<sup>6</sup> *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* O'Connor blunders, as usual, and for "Diathraibh" prints *dia thib*, and translates "a latere ejus"!

<sup>7</sup> *Muiredach, grandson of Bran*.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muir-edaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 *supra*), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

<sup>8</sup> *Conait*.—This name is written

"Condath" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 755).

<sup>9</sup> *Ara-Enda*.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the *Four Mast.*, who persistently ignore incidents of this nature.

<sup>11</sup> *Biror*.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

<sup>12</sup> *Moin-Coisse-Blae*.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

<sup>13</sup> *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffin,

Fol. 32aa. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º Moppr Pinynecti fili Rogertaiḡ, nepotir Cernaiḡ. Bellum αῖτο duma inter Ulta 7 nepoter Ecaḡ, in quo cecidit Cilill mac Peiḡelmḡto. Bellum beluit Gabrain in quo ceciderunt Donnḡal mac Laiḡgnaen, rex nepotum Ceinnḡrelaiḡ, 7 alii pegir. Moppr Oengura mic pḡḡgura, pegir Pic-torum.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º i.º Nix magna 7 luna tenebrosa. Occirio Eutiḡirir epircopi a rae-epdote, i n-derptaiḡ Cille dapo. Quier Cormaic abbatir cluana mic U Noir. Nox lucida in autumnno. Bellum Caillle tuibig ubi Luigni pportrati punt. Cenel Coirppi uictoriam accepit. Pḡḡio mac Pabpi rapienr, abar Comraire Mide obiit. Bellum montir Truim. Roḡarptāḡ mac Cuanaḡ, princepr Oḡnae, mortuur ert.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ii.º Moppr Domnaill mic Murchada, (mic Diarmada ḡuḡḡinn, mic Oirmeaḡḡaiḡ ḡaeiḡ, mic Conaill mic Suibne mic Colmain inoir mic Diarmada mic Pḡḡgura ceppḡeoir), pegir Temoriae; in xii. Kalendar Decimbri mortuur ert. Dec lairne ab Cluana ipairto, 7 Paelḡu Pinnḡlairpi, 7 Pḡḡirle Oa Suanaḡ, abb Raḡin, mortui punt. Moppr Reoḡairi abb Pḡḡnann. Moppr

in the parish of Rathcore, co. Meath. See at the year 770 *infra*, where the name is Cluain-Cuibhtin.

<sup>1</sup> *Fogartach*.—See above, under the year 723.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath - duma*.—“Ford of the Mound.” Not identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Belut Gabrain*.—The “Pass (or Road) of Gabran.” The Ballygaveran of early Anglo-Norman documents. Now Gowran, in the co, Kilkenny.

<sup>4</sup> *Oengus*.—The *aithbe* (“ebb,” or “decay”) of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded

above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 833 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *A dark moon*.—An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.

<sup>6</sup> *Caill-Tuidbig*.—The “Wood of Tuidbeg.” O’Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltabeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. *Four Mas.*, A.D. 757, note *f*, and *Addenda* to vol. I., p. 1192.

<sup>7</sup> *Luigni*.—Clar. 49 has “Luigni of Connaght” [*i.e.* the ancient inhabit-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.] Fogartach,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach. The battle of Athduma,<sup>2</sup> between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which Ailill, son of Feidhilmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-Gabrain,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Donngal son of Ladgnen, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of Oengus<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, King of the Piets.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 761. Great snow, and a dark moon.<sup>5</sup> [761.] The killing of Eutigern, a bishop, by a priest, in the oratory of Kildare. The 'repose' of Cormac, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. A bright night in autumn. The battle of Caill-Tuidbig,<sup>6</sup> where the Luigni<sup>7</sup> were overthrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory. Ferfio, son of Fabre, a wise man, abbot of Comrair-Midè,<sup>8</sup> died. The battle of Sliabh-Truim.<sup>9</sup> Robhartach, son of Cuanu, superior of Othan,<sup>10</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 762. Death of Domnall, son of [762.] Murchad (son of Diarmaid Guthbhinn,<sup>11</sup> son of Airmedach Caech, son of Conall, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil), King of Tara. On the 12th of the Kalends of December he died. Bec-Laitne,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Faelchu of Finnglais,<sup>13</sup> and Fidairle Ua Suanaigh, abbot of Rathin,<sup>14</sup> died. Death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferns.

ants of the present barony of Leyny, co. Sligo.] But the "Luigni of Meath," who gave name to the barony of Lune in the latter county, were evidently meant.

<sup>8</sup> *Comrair - Midè*. — "Comrair of Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sliabh-Truim*. — See note <sup>2</sup> under the year 614 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Othan*. — Otherwise called *Othan-Mura*. Fahan, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Diarmaid Guthbhinn*. — Diarmaid "of the sweet voice." This clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A, and which also occurs in *Clar. 49*, is not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Bec-Laitne*. — "Bec of the Latin." No specimens of his Latin appear to have survived.

<sup>13</sup> *Finnglais*, *i.e.* the "Bright Stream." Now Finglas, a village a little to the north of Dublin.

<sup>14</sup> *Rathin*. — Otherwise called Rathin-Ui-Suanaigh. Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.



Ἀνταῖαν ἀββατὶρ Ἰννε Δουάιλ. Sol tenebrorur  
in hora tertia diei. Morr Flann Garadh regir  
generir mic Ercae. Duceta Lothra. Strager Cuilnige  
mare, ubi Connacta pportrati runt. Bellum hitir  
.h. ptozenti 7 Corcumpuað 7 corco Daircainn.  
Druides rex Fortpenn moritur. Niall pporrað  
regname incipit.

.b. 1ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º Nix magna  
tribur pere menribur. Quier Ronan abbatir Cluana  
Fol. 32ab. micc U Noir. Morr Cormaic mic Ailella, abbatir  
mainirpeð buitti. Int arcalt mor 7 famer. Morr  
Duibdeilge rapientir. Bellum Arzgamain inter  
familiam Cluana micc U Noir 7 Dermaghi, ubi ceci-  
derunt Diarmaid dub mac Domnaill, 7 Diglað mac  
Duiblirr, 7 .cc. uiri de familia Dermage. Dperal  
mac Murchada uictor exptetit cum familia Cluana.  
Siccitar magna ultra modum. Ailill aua Duncada,  
rex Connacht, moritur ert. Scannlan Feimin, mac  
Aedgaile, moritur. Riuth pola in tota Hibernia.  
Iugulatio Dperail mic Murchada. Bellum Duimbile  
re Donnchad por piru Telað. Morr Piaðrað mic

<sup>1</sup> *Duceta of Lothra.*—*Duceta* Lothra, A. B. *Duceta* Lothra, Clar. 49. O'Conor prints *duceta* Lothra as part of the preceding entry recording the death of Flann Garadh, and translates "occisi a Lothriensibus," which is surely wrong. *Duceta* is not mentioned by Tigernach or the *F. M.* *Lothra* is now known as Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>2</sup> *Fortrenn.*—Pictland, in Scotland. See note <sup>8</sup>, under the year 663 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Niall Frossach.*—"Niall of the Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes *Frossach* "Nimbosus." *Ogygia*, p. 433. See under the next year.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Clonmacnoise.*—*Cluana* me-

noir, A. *Cluana* m̄ noir, B. *Cluana* m̄c Nois, Clar. 49. The Irish form of the name of Clonmacnoise is variously written *Cluain-mic-U-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois's descendant"), and *Cluain-mic-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois"); and it is difficult to say which is the more correct form, as the etymology of the name, which is sometimes found written *Cluain-muc-Nois* (the "meadow of Nois's pigs"), is uncertain.

<sup>5</sup> *Manistir-Buiti.*—Now Monasterboice, in the co. Louth; a few miles to the N. W. of Drogheda.

<sup>6</sup> *Famine.*—Probably a return, or continuation, of the famine mentioned above at the year 759.

Death of Anfadan, abbot of Linn-Duachail. A darkened sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Era. Duceta of Lothra<sup>1</sup> [died]. The slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Corcumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn,<sup>2</sup> dies. Niall Frossach<sup>3</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 763. Great snow for nearly three [763.] BIS. months. Repose of Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise.<sup>4</sup> Death of Cormac, son of Ailill, abbot of Manistir-Buiti.<sup>5</sup> The great scarcity and famine.<sup>6</sup> Death of Dubhdeilge the Wise. The battle of Argaman, between the 'family' of Clonmacnoise<sup>4</sup> and [the 'family' of] Dermagh,<sup>7</sup> wherein<sup>8</sup> fell Diarmait Dubh, son of Domnall, and Dighlach, son of Dubhliss, and 200 men of the family of Dermagh.<sup>7</sup> Bresal, son of Murchad, remained victor, with the family of Cluain.<sup>9</sup> Great drought beyond measure. Ailill, grandson of Dunchad,<sup>10</sup> King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux<sup>11</sup> in all Ireland. The killing of Bresal,<sup>12</sup> son of Murchadh. The battle of Dun-bilè,<sup>13</sup> by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.<sup>14</sup> Death

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*. — Otherwise written *Dairmagh*, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Columcille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note *b*. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>8</sup> *Wherein*. — *u1b1*, A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

<sup>10</sup> *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (sl. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Innrechtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, Geneal. Table, facing p. 476.

<sup>11</sup> *Bloody flux*. — *piuth folα*. Clar.

49 has "A runinge flood of blood in whole Ireland." This seems to be the first mention of the prevalence of the bloody flux, or true dysentery, in Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Bresal*. — Apparently the Bresal referred to a few lines before, as engaged in the fight between the 'families' of Clonmacnoise and Durrow.

<sup>13</sup> *Dun-bilè*. — This place, the name of which signifies the "Fort of the ancient tree," and which was evidently in the present co. Westmeath, has not been identified.

<sup>14</sup> *Fera-Tulach*. Or *Fir-Tulach*. — The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.





of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.<sup>1</sup> Murchad, son of Innrechtach, [died]. Three showers<sup>2</sup> were shed in Crich-Muiredaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz. :—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Uilinne<sup>3</sup>  
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell] :  
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,  
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly ;  
With heroes was his calling ;  
Since he found all to follow him —  
Niall Frosach his name.

A hundred pledges from each Province  
The hero Niall exacted.  
Brave was the noble, who boasted  
That he had thrice exacted them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 764. In the night a terrible and [764.] wonderful sign<sup>4</sup> was observed in the stars. Death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the religious state.<sup>5</sup> The repose of Tola of Ard-Brecain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach<sup>6</sup> between two sons

are not in B., is written in the top margin of fol. 32 <sup>a</sup> in A. with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

<sup>4</sup> *Sign*.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

<sup>5</sup> *Religious state*.—The *Four Mast.*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (=734), and enter it again at A.D. 760 (=765), say that he died in Armagh. At the year 729 the *F. M.*, instead of giving the death of Flaithbertach, should

have recorded his retirement from the kingship, and entrance into the religious state, in which he continued until his death. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

<sup>6</sup> *Carn-Fiachach*.—The "Carn (or monumental heap) of Fiacha." This Fiacha, who was son of Niall Nine-hostager, was ancestor of the tribe called Cinel-Fiachach, whose territory lay in the S. of the present co. of Westmeath. Carn-Fiachach, now called Carn, is situated in the barony of Moycashel in the said county.

bellum capn fiaċaċ inter duor filiur Domnaill, ið erc, Donnchað 7 Murchað. Fallomon la Donnchað, Ailgal la Murchað. In bello cecidit Murchað; Ailgal in fugam uerrur erc. Folaċtaċ abbar ðirop mortuur erc. Loarnn abbar Clona ipairð quieuit. Cellbil cluana ðronaiġ [obuit]. Depectio panir.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º u.º Dormitatio Craumtain abbatir Cluana perpta. Iugulatio Pollaċain mic Concongalt, regir Míði, dolepe. bellum Spruċrae itir .h. ðriuín 7 Conmaicniu, ubi plurimi ceciderunt di Conmaicnið, 7 Aed̃ duð mac Toiċliċ cecidit. Dubinnreċt mac Caċail uictor fuit. bellum itir Míði 7 ðregu, ubi ceciderunt Maeluċai mac Toċail 7 Donngal mac Doireit. Morr Cernaiġ mic Caċail 7 Cernaiġ mic Flainn. Suibne abbar lae in hiberniam uenit.

Fol. 32ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ui.º Conbrann abbar Cille aed̃ mortuur erc. Iugulatio Murċaða mic Flaiċberpaiġ riġh cenul Conaill. Fíðbaðað abbar ðenncair quieuit. Dubðainber mac Copmaic abbar mainirreċ ðuiti. Quier Sleibení lae. Mac inð íær, abbar Enaiċ duíð [obuit]. Glainðibur abbar laċpaiġ ðriuín paupat. Cellaċ mac Coirppi fili

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*; i.e. Domnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnchad*.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

<sup>3</sup> *Falloman*.—The entry of this battle in *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The *F. M.* represent Falloman as having been *slain by* Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now

Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

<sup>5</sup> *Failure*.—depectio, A. depectur, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-ferta*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>7</sup> *Follamhan*.—This name is written Falloman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbey-shrule, in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 761, note *w.*

of Domnall,<sup>1</sup> to wit, Donnchad<sup>2</sup> and Murchad. Falloman<sup>3</sup> was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle. Ailgal was put to flight. Folachtach, abbot of Birr, died. Loarn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cellbil of Cluain-Bronaigh,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Failure<sup>5</sup> of bread.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 765. The 'falling asleep' of Cremthan, [765.] abbot of Cluain-ferta.<sup>6</sup> The killing of Follamhan,<sup>7</sup> son of Cucongalt, king of Meath, treacherously. The battle of Sruthair,<sup>8</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, where great numbers of the Conmaicni fell, and Aedh Dubh, son of Toichlech, was slain. Dubhinnrecht,<sup>9</sup> son of Cathal, was the victor. A battle between the men of Meath and the Brega, where Maelumha son of Tothal, and Donngal son of Doreith, were slain. Death of Cernach son of Cathal, and of Cernach son of Flann. Suibhne, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 766. Conbrann,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>11</sup> [766.] died. The killing of Murchad, son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill. Fidbadach, abbot of Bennchair,<sup>12</sup> rested. Dubhdainbher son of Cormac, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,<sup>13</sup> [died]. The repose of Sleibene<sup>14</sup> of Ia. Mac-ind-sair,<sup>15</sup> abbot of Enach-dubh,<sup>16</sup> [died]. Glaindibur, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>17</sup> rests. Cellach, son of Coirpri,

<sup>9</sup> *Dubhinnrecht*.—The name is written "Dubhindrechtach" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 761). The obit of Dubhinnrecht appears under the year 767.

<sup>10</sup> *Conbrann*.—The name of this ecclesiastic is written "Cubran" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 762. The genit. form of "Cubran" is "Conbran."

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—The "Church of the Field." Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>12</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>13</sup> *Manistir-Buiti*.—The "Monastery of Buite" (ob. 518, *supra*). Now Monasterboice, co. Louth. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 762), Dubhdainbher was drowned in the river Boyne.

<sup>14</sup> *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 753 and 756 *supra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Mac-ind-sair*.—"Son of the Carpenter."

<sup>16</sup> *Enach-dubh*.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

<sup>17</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co. Kildare.



Ροξερταιξ α λατρone iugulatur ερτ. Ρλατξur mac Ριαδραδ mic Caτail iugulatur ερτ πολore. Lex Ρατρικου.

- b. **Κε. Ιαναιρ.** Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uii.º Dubinnrecht mac Caτail, rex Connaδτ, mortuus ερτ .i. α fluxu sanguinis. Σορmgal mac Ailello mortuus ερτ. Aδoain abbar λir moir, hUae Miannaiξ abbar ppuiti Cluana mic Noir, mortui sunt. Ρερoacpιδ mac Suibne abbar αιρoδ Maδae quieuit. Eitne ingen bperail bpeξ, regina regum Temopiae, regnum celeste αιπιρci meruit port poenitentiam. Coibdenaδ abbar cille Tomae paupat. Bellum i Ρορτρinn ιτιρ Aeδ 7 Cinaeδ.

**Κε. Ιαναιρ.** Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uiu.º Corcpaδ ιτιρ Oppaiξi inuicem, ubi filii Ceallaiξ filii Ρaelcain in pugnam uerpi sunt. Toimrnama uictor euarrit. Bellum Ρernano, in quo cecidit Dubcalgξaiδ mac laioξgnen. Cennrelaiξ uictor fuit. Quier Murgaile mic Mindeo abbatir Reδrainne. Encopaδ huae Doaδain, abbar Glinne da loδa, mortuus ερτ. Longur Coirpρι mic Ροξερταιξ pe n-Donnchaδ. Tεppemotur 7 pamer, 7 morbur leppae multor inuapit. hCcbundantia

<sup>1</sup> *The 'Law' of Patrick.*—Regarding the nature of this 'Law,' or system of collecting tribute, see Dean Reeves' observations, *Colton's Visitation*, Pref., p. III., sq.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubhinnrecht.*—Mentioned above at the year 765.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedan.*—Written Aδoain in A. and B., and "Aoan" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Aeδan, which seems more correct. The form Aδoain in the text is the genit. of Aδoan, or Aeδan.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Miannaigh*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) have pop-ξla ppuite (the "majority of the

sruithe," or "religious seniors," as O'Donovan translates). But this is surely wrong. In note g, appended to this entry in the *Four Mast.* by O'Donovan, he states that Clar. 49 (ad. an. 767) has "Lyne sapiens Cluana-mic-Nois"; whereas this latter authority has really "*Hue* (for *Ua*) abbas et sapiens," the name *Mianniagh* being omitted after *Ua*.

<sup>5</sup> *Suibhne.*—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 729.

<sup>6</sup> *Of kings.*—regum, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) say ben ri Tem-ραδ; which O'Donovan renders "wife

son of Fogartach, was slain by a robber. Flathgus, son of Fiachra, son of Cathal, was treacherously slain. The 'Law' of Patrick.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 767. Dubhinnrecht,<sup>2</sup> son of Cathal, [767.] BIS. King of Connaught, died, *i.e.*, from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal, son of Ailill, died. Aedan,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, Ua Miannaigh,<sup>4</sup> the most learned abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Armagh, rested. Eithne, daughter of Bresal Bregb, the queen of kings<sup>6</sup> of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly kingdom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma, rests. A battle in Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight<sup>8</sup> among the [768.] Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Dubhcalgaidh, son of Ladgnen. Cennselach<sup>10</sup> was victor. Repose of Murgal, son of Nindidh, abbot of Rechra.<sup>11</sup> Encorach Ua Dodain, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. The banishment of Coirpre, son of Fogartach, by Donnchad.<sup>12</sup> An earthquake, and a famine; and a leprous disease attacked

of the King of Teamhair [Tara]." But Eithne may have been the wife of more than one King of Tara.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortrenn*. — For Fortrenn, a name for the country of the Scotch Picts, see note <sup>8</sup>, under the year 663 *supra*. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) imply that this Fortrenn was in Leinster; which seems doubtful. Skene quotes the entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358), as an incident in Scotch history; but it does not follow, from Skene's quotation, that the scene of the battle was in Scotland.

<sup>8</sup> *Destructive fight*. — Κορυφαῖο. The *Four Mast.* (at the year 764) use the term ἰομαίπεcc, which means "conflict."

<sup>9</sup> *Ferna*. — Ferns, co. Wexford.

<sup>10</sup> *Cennselach*. — Cennselach (for "Ui-Cennselaigh," the tribe-name of the people of South Leinster), A., B. Clar. 49 has *Cinnselach*. The death of Cennselach, son of Bran (the person meant, no doubt, in the foregoing entry) is recorded among the events of the next year.

<sup>11</sup> *Rechra*. — Dean Reeves thinks that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, was meant (*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 249). But Lambay Island, off the east coast of Dublin county, also called Rechra, may have been intended.

<sup>12</sup> *Donnchad*. — King of Ireland at the time.

δαρμερα. Comman Enaiḡ daṡe, Conċobur mac Cumarc-  
caiċ rex Aīðne, mortui sunt.

Fol. 32bb. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ix.º Narsgal  
mac Natrluaiḡ mortuus est a fluxu ranguinir.  
Toimrnaḡa mac Flainn, rex Oppaisi, iugulatur est.  
Artsal, abbas Clochar mac Doimheni, mortuus est.  
bellum inter Lagenenrer inuicem rex aḡ Orc, ubi  
Ceallaċ mac Dunchada uictor fuit, 7 ceciderunt  
Cinaeð filius Flainn 7 pater eius Ceallaċ, 7 Caēnio  
mac Decce, 7 ceteri multi. Piacrai Granairit, Perpsil  
Cille more enir, Persur episcopus filius Caṡail,  
mortui sunt. Polaċtach tige Tuae, abbas Clona  
macc U Noir, mortuus est. bellum inter nepotes  
Cennrelaiḡ, ubi cecidit Cennrelach mac Ġrain, 7  
Etirrcel mac Aeḡa filii Colḡgen uictor fuit. Con-  
gserrio etir Donnchad mac Domnaill 7 Cellaċ mac  
n-Donnchada, 7 exiit Donnchad cum exercitu nepotum  
Neill cu Laighiu, 7 effugerunt eum Lagenenrer, 7  
exierunt i Sciailḡ Neċtin; 7 manserunt hui Neill .iii.  
diebus i paiċ Aline, 7 accenderunt igni omnes  
terminos Lagenentium. Corpað builḡs boinne rex  
pitu deirceirð Ġreg, ubi ceciderunt Flaibertaċ mac  
Flainn filii Rogellniḡ, 7 Uaperiðe mac Ġaiċ, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Acorns*.—δαρμερα, genit. of  
δαρμερ, "oak fruit."

<sup>2</sup> *Enach-Dathe*.—This place has not  
been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Toimsnamha*. — Or *Tuaimsnama*,  
See Shearman's *Ossorian Genealogy*,  
Part I. (*Loca Patriciana*, p. 264).

<sup>4</sup> *Clochar-mac-Doimheni*.—Clogher,  
in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-Orc*.—The "Ford of Orc."  
Not identified. It was probably the  
name of some ford on the Liffey, or  
Barrow.

<sup>6</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Leinster, and  
son of Dunchad, whose death is re-  
corded above at the year 727.

<sup>7</sup> *Granairit*.—Granard, in the co.  
Longford.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*.—Now Kilmore, in  
the parish of the same name, barony  
of Oneilland West, co. Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Tech-Tua*.—The "House of St.  
Tua." Now Taghadoo, in the par.  
of the same name, barony of North  
Salt, co. Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Cennselach*. — See note <sup>10</sup>, under  
the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at  
this time.

<sup>12</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See  
note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> *Sciach - Neċtin*. — "Nehtan's



many. Abundance of acorns.<sup>1</sup> Comman of Enach-Dathe,<sup>2</sup> Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died [769.] of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,<sup>3</sup> son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimheni,<sup>4</sup> died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orc,<sup>5</sup> where Cellach<sup>6</sup> son of Dunchad was victor; and where Cinaedh son of Flann, and his brother Cellach, and Cathnio son of Becc, and a great many others, were slain. Fiachra of Granairt,<sup>7</sup> Fergil of Cill-mor-Enir,<sup>8</sup> Fergus son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach of Tech-Tua,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Cennselach<sup>10</sup> son of Bran was slain, and Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Donnchad<sup>11</sup> son of Domnall, and Cellach<sup>12</sup> son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtín.<sup>13</sup> And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,<sup>14</sup> and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter<sup>15</sup> of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,<sup>16</sup> and Uarcríde son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,<sup>17</sup>

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name ϣιαῖ Ἰεαῖταιν, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note *b*, *ad an.*). But *Sciach Nechtín* seems more correct.

<sup>14</sup> *Rath-Alinne.* — The "Rath of Alinn." Now the hill of Knockaulin, in the parish of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

<sup>15</sup> *Slaughter.*—*corcpaṛō.* Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates *corcpaṛō* "battle." But *corcpaṛō* signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly, v.* *corcpaṛō.* The so-called translator

of these Annals, however, in the MS. Clar. 49, renders the word by "skirmish."

<sup>16</sup> *Son of Rogellnach.*—The *F. M.* (at 765) have *mic Rogallaiḡ*, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written *Rogellnaiḡ*, in the genit. case (nom. *Rogellnaiḡ*), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

<sup>17</sup> *Son of Ainftech.*—*mac Cínḡtiḡ* (for *mac Cínḡtiḡ*, "son of Ainh-tech," in A). The form in B. would represent *mac Cínḡtiḡ*, "son of Anfritech," which would be incorrect.

Sneirdsur mac Ainriú, 7 Cernač mac Flainn foirbē. Corcpađ ađa Cliač ría Ciannacht for hU Teig. Ar mor di Laignib. Robbađao rocharoi di ċiannacht illan mora oc tinnit. Formman ingen Flainn mic Cleđa morptua ert. Cpuinnmael epircopur, abbar Cille more einir, quieuit. Morp Conmaič mic Ġpendain, abbatir Cluana dochre. Maeđuin mac Duibinnrecht iugulatur ert. Morp hui decce abbatir Pobair.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º Morp Flainn hui Dočuae, abbatir iniri cain Deša. Cleogen Pobair obuit. Decce mac Conlai, ri Tečbae, morptuur ert. Coirppi mac Fogertaiš, rex Ġreš, morptuur ert. Forbarač nepor Cernaš, abbar Cluana mic U Noir [obuit]. Oengur mac Fogertaiš, ri ceniul loešaire, rubita morpte peruit. Cačal mac Conaill minn, ri Coirppi moir, Ġungalach mac Taičlič, dua Luigne, morptui punt. Coblač ingin Cačal, dominatrix Cluana cuičtin obuit. Alcellač telča Olanđ, 7 Aičleč huae Cindriacē, obierunt. Slošađ irin Počla la Donnchar.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º i.º Morp Aipleđo Cluana irairō. Iugulatio Concobair .h. Maeđuin. Slošađ Donnchara co enocc m-bane.

Fol. 33aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Flann Foirbthe*. — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann me Fogarta."

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-cliaith*. — Dublin.

<sup>3</sup> *Cianachta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765) say "Cianachta-Bregh"; a sept descended from Cian (*a quo* "Cianachta"), son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, whose territory seems to have comprised the present town of Duleek, co. Meath, and a large portion of the surrounding country.

<sup>4</sup> *The full tide*. — "In a sea tide," Clar. 49. The situation of the place where this drowning occurred is left to conjecture. But it was probably in the tidal part of the river Liffey,

across which the Cianachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-mor-Einir*. — See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 236.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain - Dochre*. — "Cluain-Tochne," in the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765). The *Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies it with Clon-rane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Clondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. anl county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.<sup>1</sup> The massacre of Ath-clíath,<sup>2</sup> by the Cianachta, against the Ui-Teig. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen; and numbers of the Cianachta,<sup>3</sup> were drowned in the full tide<sup>4</sup> when returning. Gorman, daughter of Flann, son of Aedh, died. Crunnmael, a bishop, abbot of Cill-mor-Einir,<sup>5</sup> rested. Death of Conmach, son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain-dochre.<sup>6</sup> Maelduin, son of Dubhinnrecht, was slain. Death of Ua Becce, abbot of Fobhar.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 770. Death of Flann Ua Dachua, [770.] abbot of Inis-cain-Degha.<sup>8</sup> Aedgen of Fobhar<sup>7</sup> died. Becc, son of Conla, King of Tethba, died. Coirpri, son of Fogartach, King of Bregh, died. Forbasach Ua Cernaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [died]. Oengus, son of Fogartach,<sup>9</sup> King of the Cinel-Loeghaire, died suddenly. Cathal, son of Conall Menn, King of Coirpri-mor,<sup>10</sup> [and] Dungalach, son of Taichlech, chief of Luighne, died. Coblaith, daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain-Cuibhtin,<sup>11</sup> died. Ailcellach of Telach-Olaind,<sup>12</sup> and Aichlech Ua Cindfiaech, died. A hosting into the Fochla<sup>13</sup> by Donnchad.<sup>14</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 771. Death of Airlid of Cluain-Iraird. [771.] The killing of Conchobar Ua Maeleduin. A hosting by Donnchad to Cnoc-mBanè.<sup>15</sup> The "Fair of the clapping

<sup>1</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Fogartach*.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have mac Ṽerap̄aiḡ, "son of Feradhach."

<sup>10</sup> *King of Coirpri-mor*.—ṛí Coirpri mori, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has ṛí Coirpri mori (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" (or "mortuus est"). Clar. 49 has also "moritur." But the reading in

A. is probably correct. The territory (or tribe) of "Coirpri-mor" is mentioned in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the years 949, 974, 1029, and 1032.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-Cuibhtin*.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifthin."

<sup>12</sup> *Telach-Olaind*.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note <sup>5</sup>, p. 160) and 730.

<sup>13</sup> *Fochla*.—The north of Ireland.

<sup>14</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>15</sup> *Cnoc-mBanè*.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note *g*.



Oenac̃ ina lamcomarčae, in quo ignis 7 tonitru  
rimilitudine diei iudicii. Ino lamcomarč hi peil Mičel  
dianeppeo in tene di nim. Morp Suibne abbatir  
lae. Aenrit Ġoĩil da tpeoan immelle, 7 oen ħraino  
etarru, ar oĩun in teimĩ. Quier Maelaičthin abb  
cluana Eĩoniğ. Lex Comain 7 Aedain recuntha por teora  
Connacht. Aed̃ aičgin rex hile Mane, Art mac  
Flaičniao rex Aĩone, iugulati punt. Lepsur mac  
Duibcombair mortuus ert.

Ĥct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ii.º Moenac̃  
mac Colmain, abbat Slane 7 cille Poibrič, a fluxu  
ranguinis mortuus ert. Daniel nepos Poileni, scriba  
Letubai, quieuit. Donncočaiō rex Connačt mortuus  
ert. Inpolita piccitar 7 arbor solis, ut pene panis  
omnis deperuit. Deirmerr mor inna deat. Martan  
inre Eĩoneč, Aedain episcopus mağe h̃u, Ceĩernac̃  
huac Epumon oabbar cluana perta ħrenainn, mortui  
punt. Lepčan dominatrix Cille dapo obuit. Luna  
tenebrosa in .ii. nonas decimbrii. Aed̃ mac Coirppi,  
princeps Rečrainne, mortuus ert.

Ĥct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º iii.º Morp  
Albrain mic Poimio, abbatir Treoio moir, in pexta

<sup>1</sup> "Fair of the clapping of hands."  
—This evidently refers to a celebra-  
tion of national games somewhere,  
during which the people present  
thereat were so terrified by excessive  
thunder and lightning, that they  
clapped their hands in token of horror  
and despair. Dr. O'Connor, and the  
so-called 'translator' of Clar. 49,  
considered *lamcomairt* ("clapping of  
hands") as the name of the place in  
which the *oenach* (or "fair") was  
held. But they were clearly mistaken.  
A similar incident is noticed at the  
year 798, *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fasted*.—*āenrit* (for *anrit*), A.  
B. The so-called "translator" of  
these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of  
theire destruction, one meale among  
them in awe of the fyre." Dr.  
O'Connor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates  
*āenrit* "consensio spontanea,"  
which is as bad. But the translation  
given in the *Census of Ireland* for  
1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where  
*āenrit* is rendered by "all in one  
place" (as if the original was *āen  
rit*) is even worse.

<sup>3</sup> Two 'tredans'; i.e. two fasts of  
three days each. See *tredan*, i.e. *tre-  
denus*, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in *Fel. of  
Oengus*, at Nov. 16.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain - Eidhnech*. — Clonenagh,  
near Mountrath, in the Queen's  
County.

of hands,"<sup>1</sup> in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands'<sup>1</sup> on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted<sup>2</sup> two 'tredans'<sup>3</sup> together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech.<sup>4</sup> The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time,<sup>5</sup> over the three divisions of Connaught. Aedh Aithgin, King of the Ui-Maine, and Art son of Flaithniadh, King of Aidhne, were slain. Lergus, son of Dubhcomair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 772. Moenach, son of Colman, abbot [772.] of Slane and Cill-Foibrigh, died of the 'bloody flux.' Daniel Ua Foileni, scribe of Letuba,<sup>6</sup> rested. Donncothaidh, King of Connaught, died. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that almost all food failed. A great abundance of acorns after it. Martan of Inis-eidnech, Aedan bishop of Magh-Eo,<sup>7</sup> [and] Ceithernach Ua Erumono, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died. Lerthan, abbess<sup>8</sup> of Cill-dara, died. A dark moon on the second of the Nones of December. Aedh son of Coirpri, abbot<sup>9</sup> of Rechru, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, [773.] abbot of Treoid-mor,<sup>10</sup> on the sixth day between the two

<sup>1</sup> *A second time.*—πα (for πεcυντα) A. B. O'Connor prints *fa*. Clar. 49 ignores it. The beginning of the third "Law" (*Lex*, or tribute) of Coman and Aedan is noticed under the year 779 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Letuba.*—This place, which has not been identified, is again referred to at the year 778 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Eo.*—The "Plain of the Yew." Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

<sup>8</sup> *Abbess.*—δομινatrix. A. B.

<sup>9</sup> *Abbot.*—πριncepp. A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but πριncepp

seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery.

<sup>10</sup> *Treoid-mor*; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a *Treoid-beg*, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was *Dumadergluachra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.

Fol. 33ab.

peria inter duo parcha. ultan .h. berodeirss,  
 abbar Oēnae mópe, Eipennač mac Eičin abbar Leit-  
 glinne, Forinnain periba 7 epircopur Treoit, perierunt.  
 'Dunlaič ingen Pođerταιž obuit. Tomaltač mac Mur-  
 žaile, rex Cruačna Ai, boobčad mac Ectgura, rex  
 ceniul pili Ercae, mortui sunt. Suairleč .h. Con-  
 ciarain, abbar Lirr moir, Imraičēč glinne Cloitiže,  
 anchorita, mortui sunt. Plāčruae mac Piačpač, rex  
 Cruične, mortui. Comixtio agonir la 'Donnchađ.  
 Euzan mac Colmain a fluxu sanguinir mortuui est,  
 7 cetepi multi ex isto dolore mortui sunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc°. lxx°. iiii°. Mopp  
 Cinađon rexir Pictorum; 7 'Donngal mac Nuadac  
 abbar Lužmaiđ, 7 Pīanču abbar Lužmaiđ, 7 Conall  
 maiže Luinzi, 7 Suairleč abbar Linne, perierunt. Com-  
 burtio aipod Mačae. Comburtio Cille dapo. Com-  
 burtio Glinne da loča. Congreppio inter Mumanen-  
 rer 7 nepoter Neill, 7 pecit 'Donnchađ uarptationem  
 magnam in pinibur Muminenrium, 7 ceciderunt multi  
 ti Muimnečaič. Imairpecc i Cluain ipairpod itir  
 'Donnchađ 7 muintir Cluana ipairpod. Quier Ciarain  
 epairdbtiž .i. belaiž duin. bellum ačaiđ lias inter

<sup>1</sup> *Two Easters*; i.e. Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

<sup>2</sup> *Othan-mor*. — "Great Othan." Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Leithglenn*.—Now known as Old-Leighlin, the site of a Bishop's See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Of Cruachan-Ai*. — The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 769) have Maiže hČi, "of Magh-Ai," the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Cloitighe*. — O'Donovan

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Barry, in the county Wexford. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 769, note o.) But this is doubtful. O'Connor absurdly translates the name "vallis illustrium heroum."

<sup>7</sup> *Cruithni*, i.e., the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in Ireland; although Skene copies the entry as referring to the Scotch Picts (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358).

<sup>8</sup> *Fair*.—O'Connor thought that the Fair (or assembly) meant was the Fair of Tailltiu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.



Easters.<sup>1</sup> Ultan Ua Berodeirgg, abbot of Othan-mor<sup>2</sup>; Eirennach, son of Eichen, abbot of Leithglenn,<sup>3</sup> [and] Forinnan, scribe and bishop of Treoit,<sup>4</sup> died. Dunlaith, daughter of Fogartach, died. Tomaltach, son of Murgal, king of Cruachan-Ai,<sup>5</sup> [and] Bodbchad, son of Echtgus, king of Cinel-mic-Erca, died. Suairlech Ua Conciarain, abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Imraithech of Glenn-Cloitighe,<sup>6</sup> an anchorite, died. Flathree, son of Fiachra, king of the Cruithni,<sup>7</sup> dies. Disturbance of a fair<sup>8</sup> by Donnchad. Eugin, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Picts; [774.] and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>9</sup> and Fianchu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge,<sup>10</sup> and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,<sup>11</sup> died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad<sup>12</sup> committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad<sup>12</sup> and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.<sup>13</sup> The battle of Achadh-liag,<sup>14</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

<sup>9</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Magh-luinge*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, at the year 672, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Linn*. — This should evidently be Linn-Duachaill, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachaill, A.D. 774."

<sup>12</sup> *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

<sup>13</sup> *Belach-duin*.—The "Pass" of the "*dun*" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

<sup>14</sup> *Achadh-liag*.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Connor (in *Ann. Ult. ad. an.*) states that this place was Athleague [in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon]. But O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 770, note *x*) thought that the place referred to was "the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the river Suck," in the same barony.

nepoter ὀριμῖν 7 Maíne, ubi Maíne pporτρατυρ εἶτ.  
Strager nepotum filiopum ὀροcc in tempore Colzgen  
mic Cellaiǵ. Comburtio inrole ὀαιṭeni.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º u.º Quier  
Colmain fínn ancortae. Morp ḡoiril Cluana  
iraird. Morp Forburaiǵ abbatyr paṭo Aíḡo. Morp  
Collbraind abbatyr Cluana micc Uí Noir. Comotatio  
martirum panti Erce Slane, 7 comotatio martirum  
Uimian Cluana iraird. Morp Maelemanaǵ abbatyr  
Cinnḡaraḡ. Bellum inter dal n-Árpaide inuicem, i  
rleib Mírr, in quo cecidit Nía mac Conalta. Bellum  
Ḍruing iterum in eodem anno, itir dal n-Árpaide,  
in quo ceciderunt Cínaeḡ cairḡge mac Caṭaraiǵ, 7  
Ḍungal .h. Perḡura porcpaiḡ. Tomaltaǵ mac  
Inṑrechtaíǵ 7 Eḡaiḡ mac Píacṡnae uictorey epant.  
Cellaǵ mac Ḍunchada, rex Laiḡen, mortuuy eṑt.  
Fol. 33ba. Bellum Áṭa dumaí itir na hÁirṡepu 7 .h. Eḡoḡ Coḡo,  
in quo cecidit ḡormḡal mac Conaill epui, rex Coḡo.  
Eugan mac Roncinn abbar Lír ṡoir, 7 Maepruḡai  
.h. Moínaíǵ, perierunt. Caṭcor[c]paḡ itir Uí Neill  
7 Muíne, in quo familia Ḍepmaíḡi fuíṭ, 7 pílu  
Ṭobaiṡ, iḡ eṑt Duíneḡaiḡ 7 Caṑpannaǵ, 7 alí de píluir

<sup>1</sup> *Were overthrown.*—pporτρατυρ eṑt, A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Maíne (or Maíne), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in ro meáḡaiḡ porp Uíḡ Maíne ("in which the Uí-Maíne were defeated").

<sup>2</sup> *Colgu.*—King of the Uí-Cremthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Baithín.*—Now Ennisboyne, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Iraird.*—Clonard in the

barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Rath-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>6</sup> *Of Finian.*—Uimian, A. Fínnian, B. "Finiani," Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Cennḡaradh.*—Kingarth in Scotland.

<sup>8</sup> *Themselves.*—inuicem, A. B. For *invicem* the *Four Masters* generally use pṑpín ("themselves"), as in this case.

<sup>9</sup> *Sliabh-Mis.*—Slemish, a moun-

were overthrown.<sup>1</sup> A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Brocc, in the time of Colgu,<sup>2</sup> son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 775. The repose of Colman Finn, [775.] BIS. anchorite. Death of Goidel of Cluain-Iraird.<sup>4</sup> Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha.<sup>5</sup> Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 'Translation' of the relics of St. Erc of Slane, and 'translation' of the relics of Finian<sup>6</sup> of Cluain-Iraird. Death of Maelmanach, abbot of Cenngaradh.<sup>7</sup> A battle among the Dalaraide themselves,<sup>8</sup> at Sliabh-Mis,<sup>9</sup> in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung<sup>10</sup> again in the same year, among the Dalaraide, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcraidh.<sup>11</sup> Tomaltach,<sup>12</sup> son of Indrechtach, and Echaidh,<sup>13</sup> son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma<sup>14</sup> between the Airthera and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Cruí, King of Cobha. Eúgan, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen,<sup>15</sup> in which were the 'family' of Dermagh,<sup>16</sup> and the sons of Tobath, *i.e.* Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of

tain in the barony of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim.

<sup>10</sup> *Drung*.—See note<sup>1</sup>, p. 96, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded above under the year 702.

<sup>12</sup> *Tomaltach*.—This Tomaltach, son of Indrechtach, is mentioned among the kings of Ulad in the list in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), and also in the list of kings of Dalaraide (p. 41, col. 5). See under the year 789 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Echaidh*.—Called "Eocho" in the *Book of Leinster* list of the kings

of Ulad (p. 41, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

<sup>14</sup> *Ath-duma*.—A battle of Ath-duma between the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

<sup>15</sup> *Munstermen*.—Muirne, A. B. has the abbrev. for Muimneću (accus. pl. of Muimneć, a "Munsterman").

<sup>16</sup> 'Family' of Dermagh. — The community of Durrow, in the King's county. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.



Domnaill; 7 ceciderunt multi de Mume, 7 uictorep  
puepunt nepotep Neill. Conbað inna con.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º 1ugulatio  
mac Cumapcað oc oðraib, aliuṛ uiait aliuṛ moṛtuuṛ  
epc. Compoio cathimaircecc itip da ua Cernaiḡ, io epc  
Niall 7 Cumurcað, in quo ceciderunt Ecṫḡur mac  
ðaiṫ, 7 ceteri multi, hi paṫci Calatpomo. Slogao  
lagen la Donncharo pop ðrega. Ino ule ḡaim ipṛino  
rampað .i. fleðoð moṛ 7 ḡaeṫ moṛ. Flaṫpui pili  
Doṛnnaill pegip Connact. Cumurcec ino oenaiḡ la  
Donncharo pop Ciannaṫ. In coccað itip Donncharo 7  
Congalaṫ. Stpazer Calpaiḡi la hu Piacpaṫ. ðanboðð-  
ḡni rapienṛ obuit. Ino puṫ pola. ḡalpai imðai  
olchena, pene moṛtalitap. In bo ap máp.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º In coccað  
cetna itip Donncharo 7 Congalaṫ .i. mac Conaing, 7  
bellum popcalait inna popciunn, ubi ceciderunt Con-  
galaṫ mac Conaing, 7 Cuanu mac Eciṛo, 7 ðepmaic  
mac Cloṫḡni, 7 Duncharo mac Cléni, 7 Flaṫnia mac  
Maeleduin, 7 ceteri multi. Donncharo uictor puit.

<sup>1</sup> *Combat of the Cu's.*—Ḷbað (for conbað, or combað) inna con. This would also mean "battle of the dogs," *cu* (gen. pl. and sg. *con*.) a "dog," being frequently used in the formation of the names of remarkable Irishmen in ancient times. This entry may have some reference to the 1st and 2nd entries under the next year.

<sup>2</sup> *'Jugulatio.'*—This word as used in the Irish Annals always means a death inflicted by violence. The *Four Masters*, who have the entry of this event at the year 772, say that the one killed the other; in other words, that they fell by each other.

<sup>3</sup> *Odhra.*—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Cernach.*—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

<sup>5</sup> *Caladruim.*—Now Galtrim, in the par. of the same name, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *King.*—pegip, A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms pili and pegip are used in connection with "Flathrui" (the genit. form of Flathrue, or Flathru), it follows

Domnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 776. The 'jugulatio'<sup>2</sup> of Cumuscach's [776.] sons, at Odhra,<sup>3</sup>—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,<sup>4</sup> viz., Niall and Cumuscach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.<sup>5</sup> The hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind. Flathruí, son of Domnall, King<sup>6</sup> of Connaught. Disturbance of the fair,<sup>7</sup> by Donnchad, against the Cianachta. The war between Donnchad and Congalach.<sup>8</sup> Slaughter of the Calraighi by the Ui-Fiachrach. Ban-Bodhbhna,<sup>9</sup> a wise man, died. The 'bloody flux.' Many diseases besides; a mortality almost. The great mortality of cows.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 777. The same war between Donn- [777.] chad and Congalach (*i.e.*, son of Conaing<sup>10</sup>); and the battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Ecned, and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others. Donnchad was victor.

that some word like *morγ*, or *οβιτυρ*, has been omitted before *Flathruí*. But the death of Flaithruae, King of Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

<sup>7</sup> *The fair*. — The "Fair" (or "national games") celebrated annually in Tailltiu, or Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at the year 716. O'Connor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (ad. an.), "Levis pugna, seu

velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Dunnchado rege contra Ciannachtenses."

<sup>8</sup> *Congalach*.—The same personage mentioned under the next year.

<sup>9</sup> *Ban-Bodhbhna*.—"Ban of 'Bodhbhna.'" Bodhbhna is now known as Sliabh-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Son of Conaing*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in B. It is in the text in Clar. 49. Congalach, son of Conaing, was King of the Brega, in Meath.

Ὅο ἐατὴ φορκαλαίτ φοροίρετ  
 Ὅονnach dubač deparach;  
 Ὅα ιμοδα ματαίρ βοεδ βροναč  
 Ιν λυαν ιαρ να βαραch.

Comburtio cluana mīcc U Noir hī .ui. iour iuil. Ινω  
 ριυč ρολα. Ιν βο αρ μάρ. Lex Colum Cille Ια  
 Ὅonnchad 7 Ὅperal. Μορρ Ετιρρειλί mic Αεδο mic  
 Colsgene, ρεζιρ .h. Cennrelaiš. Ὅormuataio Αιρčel-  
 laiš, abbatir Connore 7 Ιainne ela. Νιall ρποραč  
 mac ρεργaile (ann Ι čolaim čille), 7 Νιall mac Conaill  
 ζραιντ ρex deirceirt Ὅpeš, 7 Τουαčal mac Cpeñtair  
 ρex Cualand, 7 Flannabpa ρex .h. Mail, 7 Αεδ ριinn  
 mac Εčdač ρex Ὅal Ριατι, omner μορτυι ρυντ.  
 Σιžmač abatiρα cluana Ὅairenn μορτυα ερτ. Ριnan  
 abbat Cluana αιρ, 7 Conrtair ρapier ιoča n-Εirne,  
 quieuerunt. Cedir nepotum Mani in campo Ὅairben,  
 ubi Αρτgal uictor ερατ. Ειžni ingen Cιnačon μορτυα  
 ερτ.

Fol. 33bb. Ιct. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º uiu.º Μορρ  
 Ριλαρταιš επιρcopi Cluana ιραιρo. Oengur mac Αleni

<sup>1</sup> *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was un-  
 certain whether this should be "For-  
 calad," or *for Calad* ("upon Calad");  
 which ("Calad") he regarded as  
 "probably the . . . Caladh of  
 Calraighe . . . in the present  
 parish of Ballyloughloe [co. West-  
 meath]. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 773,  
 note o. This stanza, which is not in  
 B., is added, in the original hand, in  
 the lower margin of fol. 33b in A.,  
 with a mark of reference to its place  
 in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnachad*.—Monarch of Ireland.  
 The enforcement, or promulgation, of  
 the 'Law' (or tribute) of St. Colum-  
 Cille by his father Domnall, also

monarch of Ireland, is recorded above  
 at the year 752.

<sup>3</sup> *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynally, in the  
 barony of Ballycowan, King's county.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall Frosach*.—Niall "of the  
 Showers." His accession to the  
 kingship of Ireland is recorded above  
 at the year 762 (=763). In the  
*Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2),  
 Niall is stated to have died in Hi  
 (Iona), να αιλιτηρι, "in his pil-  
 grimage;" and it is added that three  
 remarkable showers fell in his reign,  
 namely, a shower of "white silver,"  
 a shower of honey, and a shower of  
 wheat. See under the years 717 and  
 763, *supra*.



By the battle of Forcalad<sup>1</sup> was caused  
A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.  
Many a fond mother was sad  
On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonmacnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July. The 'bloody flux.' The great mortality of cows. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille by Donnchad<sup>2</sup> and Bresal. Death of Etirseal, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The 'falling asleep' of Ainfeclach, abbot of Connor, and of Lann-Ela<sup>3</sup>. Niall Frosach<sup>4</sup>, son of Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille<sup>5</sup>), and Niall son of Conall Grant<sup>6</sup>, King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of Cremthan<sup>7</sup>, King of Cualand, and Flannabra, King of Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dalriata<sup>8</sup>—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn<sup>9</sup>, died. Finan, abbot of Cluain-auis<sup>10</sup>, and Constans, a wise man, of Loch-Eirne<sup>11</sup>, rested. A slaughter of the Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben<sup>12</sup>, where Artgal<sup>13</sup> was the victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon<sup>14</sup>, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne; [778.]

<sup>5</sup> *I-Colum-Cille*. — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

<sup>6</sup> *Conall Grant*; i.e. Conall "the Gray." See under the year 717, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Cremthan*.—The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

<sup>8</sup> *Dalriata*; i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 318, *sq.*

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-auis*. — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

<sup>11</sup> *Loch-Eirne*.—Lough Erne, in

the co. Fermanagh. But this is probably a mistake. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Nov. 14, give the festival of "Constans, Priest and Anchorite, of Eo-inis, in Loch-Eirne in Uladh, A.D. 777;" evidently the same person. But according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1231, Eo-inis [Eanish, O'Donov. note *e ad an.*] was in Lough Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

<sup>12</sup> *Magh-Dairben*. — Somewhere in Connaught. Not identified.

<sup>13</sup> *Artgal*.—King of Connaught. See under the year 781 *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Cinadhon*.—King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.

rex Muḡdorne, Conall hua Orpeni abbat Letubai, Ainmepi abbat Raṯo nuae, Conna mac Conain, Moinan mac Cormaic abbat caṯraḥ Furry i Francia, Flaiṯruae rex Connacht, deperuncti sunt. Douum mortalitay non deperunt, 7 mortalitay hominum de pennuria. Comburtio Cille dapo hi .iii. idur luin. Comburtio cluana moep Maeḏocc. Comburtio Cille deilḡe. In bolḡgach pop Erin hui. Uentur maximur in fine autumnu. Muirpeḏaḥ mac Oengura, rex apṯa Cianachta, iugulatur epṯ. Sloḡaḏ la Donnchad ipin Foḫla, co tucc ḡiallu o Domnall mac Aeḏo muindeirḡ, rege aquilonir. bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecidit Pergal mac Eladaiḡ rex Derrmuman. Breipen Berri uictor fuit. Porboraḥ mac Maeletolai, abbat Roir chaimm, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ix.º Comburtio Alocluaḏe in Kalendur Ianuarii. Comburtio cluana Bairenn 7 comburtio Balni. Morp Murḫoḏa mic Duibḏaṯuaḥ. bellum do maḏmaim re Colḡgen mac Cellaiḡ popp na hAipṯeru, ubi ceciderunt multi ignobiles. Eilpin rex Saxonum moritur. Mac Leinne abbat innre Bairenn obiit. Fuga Ruadraḥ a Oḫtur ochae, 7 Corppu mic Laiḏḡnein, cum duobur genepibur

<sup>1</sup> *Letuba*.—This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa's City*. — Peronne, in France. St. Fursa is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Flathrua*.—See under the year 776.

<sup>4</sup> *Ceased not*.—non deperunt, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Fochla*.—A name for the North of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Des-Mumha*.—Desmond.

<sup>7</sup> *Breislen of Berre*.—Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in

the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 *infra*, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighde (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 800 (=805).

<sup>8</sup> *Ros-caimm*. — Plainly written roir chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Roischaim" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have popa Comám ("of Roscommon"). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

Conall Ua Osseni, abbot of Letuba;<sup>1</sup> Ainmeri, abbot of Rath-nua; Conna, son of Conan; Moenan, son of Cormac, abbot of Fursa's City<sup>2</sup> in France, [and] Flaithrúa,<sup>3</sup> King of Connaught, died. The mortality of cattle ceased not;<sup>4</sup> and a mortality of men from want. Burning of Cill-dara on the 3rd of the Ides of June. Burning of Cluain-mor-Maethog. Burning of Cill-deilgge. The small-pox throughout all Ireland. A very great wind in the end of Autumn. Muiredach, son of Oengus, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain. A hosting by Donnchad into the Fochla,<sup>5</sup> so that he brought hostages from Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North. A battle among the Munstermen themselves, in which fell Fergal, son of Eladach, King of Des-Mumha.<sup>6</sup> Breislen of Berre<sup>7</sup> was the victor. Forbasach, son of Maeltola, abbot of Ros-caimm,<sup>8</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 779. Burning of Al-Cluadhe,<sup>9</sup> on the [779.] Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,<sup>10</sup> and burning of Balne.<sup>11</sup> Death of Murchadh, son of Dubh-datuath. A battle was broken<sup>12</sup> by Colgu, son of Cellach upon the Airthera, where many ignoble persons were slain. Eilpin, King of the Saxons,<sup>13</sup> dies. Mac-Leinne, abbot of Inis-Bairenn, died. The flight of Ruaidhri from Ochtar-Ocha,<sup>14</sup> and of Coirpre, son of Ladhgnen, with the

been intended for Ros-Comain (Roscommon).

<sup>9</sup> *Al-Cluadhe*.—Also written *Al-Cluaithe*, or *Al-Cluathe*. Dumbarton, in Scotland. See note 12 at the year 657 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Cloonburren, co. Roscommon.

<sup>11</sup> *Balne*.—Or *Balna* (Latinized in the genit. form *Balni*). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

<sup>12</sup> *Was broken*.—‘Oo macòmam. Dr. O’Conor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an.*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates “Prælium Domadhmanense”!

<sup>13</sup> *King of the Saxons*.—This seems a mistake, as Elpin was a Pictish King. See Skene’s *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxvi. note.

<sup>14</sup> *Ochtar-Ocha*.—Or Uachtar-Ocha (“upper Ocha”). Some place in Leinster; but not identified. O’Donovan says (*Ann. F. M.* A.D. 765, note s) that Ocha was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath. See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 482 *supra*. Some lines of poetry referring to



laginentium. Donnchad perreccutur ert eor cum ruir  
 rocuir, uartauique 7 comburrit riner eorum 7 aecler-  
 iar. Nix magna in Appilio. Perſur Maiſi duma  
 mortuur ert. Porbſlaič ingin Connlai, dominatrix clu-  
 ana bponaiſ, mortua ert. Augurſin bennčair, 7 ſeopač  
 mac Sobarčain, 7 Nadarču rapienr, mortui ſunt.  
 Congreſſio ſenodorum nepotum Neill laginentiumque  
 in opido Tempio, ubi ſuerunt ancoritae 7 ſcribe mulri,  
 quibur dux erat Dublitter. Macno mac Ceallaiſ,  
 abbar Duin lečglairri, quieuit. Lex tertia Commain  
 7 Cečain incipit.

Fol. 34aa. **Kt.** Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º Tungalač  
 mac Conſaile mortuur ert. Magna comixtio in ardo  
 Machae, in quinquagſima die, in qua cecidit Con-  
 dalač mac Cillello. Senčan abbar Imlečo Ibaſr, 7  
 Opač abbar Lſr moep, abbar innre Daimele, 7 Saerſal  
 hue Eoairngnae abbar cluana ſepeta Moluae, 7  
 Duſinnreht mac Perſura abbar Pernann, 7 Cſlnſnač  
 epircopur ardo bpeccan, 7 Moenač .h. Monaiſ abbar  
 Lanne leipe, 7 ſectač abbar Počair, 7 Colſgu mac  
 Cellaiſ ſi .h. Cpehčain, 7 Cſlbran .h. Luſadon abbar  
 cluana Dolcain, Nuada .h. bolcain abbar Tommae  
 da olann, Tungal mac Flaičniač rex .h. Mail, Soepſal

Ochtar-Ocha are written in the top margin of fol. 34a in A. But they are not worth printing.

<sup>1</sup> *The two tribes of the Leinstermen, i.e., the North Leinstermen proper, and the South Leinstermen, or Ui-Cennselaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 *infra*), and Coirpri King of Ui-Cennslaigh. (Book of Leinster, p. 39, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)*

<sup>2</sup> *Donnchad.*—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *Of the synods.*—*ſenodorum*, A. and B., (though O'Conor prints

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum"). "Synodarum," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Dublitter.* — Probably Dublitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given *infra* at the year 795.

<sup>5</sup> *President.* — *dux.* Clar. 49 translates "Captain."

<sup>6</sup> *Third.*—The "Lex secunda," or second promulgation of the 'Law,' or tribute, of Coman and Aedan, is recorded above at the year 771.

<sup>7</sup> *Quinquagesima.* — "Shrovetide," Ann. Clonmacnoise, A.D. 778.

<sup>8</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair.* — Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

two tribes of the Leinstermen.<sup>1</sup> Donnchad<sup>2</sup> pursued them, with his confederates, and wasted and burned their territories and churches. Great snow in April. Fergus of Magh-duma dies. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Augustin of Bennchair, and Sedrach, son of Sobarthan, and Nadarchu, a wise man, died. A congress of the synods<sup>3</sup> of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter<sup>4</sup> was president.<sup>5</sup> Macnio, son of Cellach, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, rested. The third<sup>6</sup> 'Law' of Coman and Aedan begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. [780.] Great confusion in Ard-Machá on Quinquagesima<sup>7</sup> day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchan, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;<sup>8</sup> Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle;<sup>9</sup> Saerghal Ua Edairngnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua<sup>10</sup>; Dubhinnrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Brecain; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire;<sup>11</sup> Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar;<sup>12</sup> Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain;<sup>13</sup> Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann;<sup>14</sup> Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail;<sup>15</sup> Saergal Ua Cathail, a

<sup>9</sup> *Inis-Daimle*.—In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Ui-Cennselaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as "Little Island," in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., xxxvii., note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Molua*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 85, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Lann-leire*,--Or *Lann-levi*, as

written above at the year 720, where see note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>13</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*. -- Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Tuaim-da-olann*.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualann; Tuam, co. Galway.

<sup>15</sup> *Ui-Mail*. -- This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaile, in the present county of

.h. Caſail րարիւնր, 7 Բըշըր մաճ Եճաճ րի Դալ Իւաւի,  
omney defuncti րւնտ. bellum րիճե րե քերաւճ Ծըք  
քօր Լաւնու, յիւ րամնաւ, in quo cedidit Cucongalտ րի  
Քաճօ inbիր. Դարմաւտ մաճ Conainց 7 Conainց մաճ  
Դունգաւլե, յա յա Conainց, 7 Մաւժում մաճ Բըշըրա  
7 Բօշըրաճ մաճ Ըմարբաւճ, duo nepoter Ըքրնաւճ,  
uictorey քրանտ bellի Իւնցի.

Լօտար Լաւնիւն ար րաման  
Դօ լաւճ յաճիրն յաճ քարատ;  
Ուրրօգաճ Լըճա յիճի,  
Բօր քրու Իւնցի րօ անրատ.

Եւնեճ մաճ Եւրտնաւճ equonimur Դօմնիաճ, 7 Ըւոնաւր  
.h. Ըարրաւցե, մօրւնտըր.

Խէ. 1 աւար. Anno domini ԾԸԸ.º Լxxx.º 1.º Խարքիճ  
.h. Մաւլեւոյլե, 7 Ըօրմաճ մաճ Ծըքրաւճ abbar քիւրտ  
Ծըքքաւն 7 աւարւմ քիւրտաւմ, 7 Դոսթօլարցք քա  
քիւրտօրւմ քիւրա Մոնօճ, 7 Մաւրքաճ մաճ Խարքաւլե  
equonimur 1աւ, 7 Ծեքքան Լիքքաւր, 7 Տքանալ նքօր  
Խաւճցք abbar Աճաւտ Բօ in քերա Ըոմճաւլլ, յօմնաւըր  
աւ.º 111 աննօ, 7 Ծան[Բան] abb Ըլօնտօ, 7 Աճօն abbar  
քօւրր Ըոմման, 7 Աւտան equonimur Ծեննաւր, 7  
Բըքոմնաճ Խօմաւ յա ճաւալան, omney քերքըրնտ.

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Murrek and Burishoole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

<sup>1</sup> *Righe*.—O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 776, note *g*) says that this is the River Rye, which unites with the Liffey at Leixlip, after forming the boundary for several miles between the counties of Kildare and Meath. But Shearman would identify it with the King's river, in the centre of Wicklow. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Rath-inbhir*.—The "Rath (or 'fort') of the Estuary." According

to the Irish life of St. Patrick in the *Leabar Breac* (p. 28, col. *a*) Rath-inbhir was in the country of the Ui-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenealy, and other places in the present barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. It was probably the old name of the present town of Wicklow, which is situated at the mouth (or estuary) of Inbher-Dea, the ancient name of the Vartry river.

<sup>3</sup> *Samhain*.—Allhallowtide.

<sup>4</sup> *Desire of drink* [i.e., *thirst*] seized them not.—O'Donovan translates this line "They left not the



wise man, and Fergus, son of Echa, king of Dalriata—all died. The battle of Righe<sup>1</sup> [gained] by the men of Bregh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows, in which were slain Cucongalt, king of Rath-inbhir.<sup>2</sup> Diarmait son of Conaing, and Conaing son of Dungal—two descendants of Conaing—and Maelduin, son of Fergus, and Fogartach, son of Cumascach—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righe.<sup>1</sup>

The Leinstermen went on Samhain<sup>3</sup>  
To the house of a good man they loved not;  
Desire of drink seized them not;<sup>4</sup>  
They remained on the brink of Righe.<sup>1</sup>

Eicnech, son of Eistenach, steward<sup>5</sup> of Daimliacc, and Cudinaise Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcriðhe Ua Mailetoile; Cormac [781.] son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth;<sup>6</sup> Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward<sup>7</sup> of Ia; Beccan Liffechaire; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadh-bo (on the festival of Comghall, in the 43rd year of his government); Ban[ban],<sup>8</sup> abbot of Cloenad;<sup>9</sup> Aedhan, abbot of Ros-Comain; Ultan, steward of Bennchair, and Ferdornach of Tuaim-da-ghualann<sup>10</sup>—all died. The

least of drink" (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 776). But this is clearly wrong. The poet meant to convey that the army which remained on the brink of the river *Righe* could not have suffered from thirst.

<sup>5</sup> *Steward*. — Or House-steward. *equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A., B., and *Clar.* 49.

<sup>6</sup> *Monoth*. — One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

<sup>7</sup> *Steward*. — *equonimur*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *ppuoir*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>8</sup> *Ban[ban]*. — *Ban*, A., B. "Ban-ab," *Clar.* 49; which adds the title "Airchinn," for *Airchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banbhan* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

<sup>9</sup> *Cloenad*. — Clane, co. Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, co. Galway.

βακαλλ Αρτζαλε mic Καταλ pegir Connacht, perig-  
 rinatio eiur in frequenti anno ad inrolam lae. Bel-  
 lum Cuirriē in confinio Cille tapo in ui. Kalendar  
 reptimbriy, tertια περια, ιτιρ Руаθραιē mac Paelain  
 7 Ъpan mac Muireδαιḡ, ubi ceciderunt Mugron mac  
 Plainn rex .h. Pailḡi, 7 Dubdaeriuē mac Laiḡsnein, hi  
 ppecur. Руаiḡri uictor fuit. Ъpan captiuur ductur ерт.

fol 34ab. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ii.° Occurio  
 Domnall fili Paireniaḡ, piḡ .h. Pailḡi, i cluain Conaire  
 Maelduib 1 n-geirlinniu. Oengur mac Cpuinniail  
 abbar Doimliacc, 7 Alilil .h. Tippiati, 7 Suairleā  
 ancorita celibriy Lirr moer, 7 Baḡallaā rapieny  
 Senḡuae, 7 Domnall mac Ceiternaiḡ rex nepotum  
 Carrcon in clepicatu, 7 Rectlaiten Poḡair rapieny,  
 7 Apon rapieny, 7 Paelgur mac Tnuḡaile rapieny  
 Cluana irairḡo, 7 Pergus epircopur Doimliacc, 7  
 Becc mac Cumurcaḡ, omnes mortui sunt. Comburtio  
 airḡ Maḡae 7 maiḡi hḡu raxonum. Ignir horribilir  
 tota nocte rabbat, 7 tonitruum, hi .iiii. nonas augurty,  
 7 uentur magnur 7 ualidirrimur dirtruxit monar-  
 terium cluana Ъronaiḡ. Bellum Dumai aḡaḡ inter  
 Dal nAraiḡe inuicem, in quo cecidit Pocarta nepor

<sup>1</sup> 'Bachall' of Artgal.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Artgal assumed the pilgrim's staff (*bachal*=baculum). See a similar expression used in reference to Becc Bairche, King of Ulad, at the year 706 *supra*. The obit of Artgal (whose victory in the battle of Magh-Dairben, over the Ui-Maine, is recorded above at the year 777) is given under 790 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> Ia.—Iona, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Cuirrech.—The Curragh of Kildare.

<sup>4</sup> In mutual combat.—hi ppecur, A., B. Literally meaning "in response" (or "in opposition"). The blundering author of the version in

Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of hi ppecur, and writes "Dyvdaerich Mc Laignen O'Frecar."

<sup>5</sup> Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh.—The "Cluain-Conaire" ("Conary's meadow") of Maelduibh, a saint whose festival is mentioned in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, under Dec. 18. Now Cloncurry, in the parish of the same name, barony of East Offaly, co. Kildare; and not Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the same county, which was anciently known as Cluain-Conaire-Tomain. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 43a.

<sup>6</sup> In geislinne. — 1 ngeirlinniu,

'bachall' of Artgal,<sup>1</sup> son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and his pilgrimage to the Island of Ia<sup>2</sup> in the following year. The battle of Cuirrech<sup>3</sup> in the vicinity of Kildare, on the 6th of the Kalends of September, the third day of the week, between Ruaidhri son of Faelan, and Bran son of Muiredach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failghi, and Dubhdacrich son of Ladgnen, were slain in mutual combat.<sup>4</sup> Ruaidhri was the victor. Bran was led away captive.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 782. The slaying of Domnall son of Flaithniadh, King of Ui-Failghi, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,<sup>5</sup> in 'geislinne.'<sup>6</sup> Oengus, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Daimliacc; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ui-Carrcon, in religion; Rechtlaiten of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelgus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliacc,<sup>7</sup> and Becc, son of Cumascach—all died. Burning of Armagh, and of Magh-eo<sup>8</sup> of the Saxons. Terrible lightning during the entire night of Saturday,<sup>9</sup> and thunder, on the 4th of the Nones of August; and a great and mighty wind destroyed the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh. The battle of Duma-achadh<sup>10</sup> among the Dalaraidhe them-

[782.]

A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (*ad an.*), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

<sup>7</sup> *Daimliacc.*—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-eo.*—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 731, pp. 184–5 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Saturday.* — nocte ṛabbatī. Translated "night of Sunday," in the extract from these Annals published in the *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c., Census of Ireland for the year

1851 (Part V., Vol. I., p. 57). The year 782 of this chronicle corresponds to the year 783 of the common reckoning, the Dominical Letter of which being E., the 3rd of August was Sunday, and the fourth of the Nones (or 2nd) of August was therefore a Saturday.

<sup>10</sup> *Duma-achadh.*—The "mound of the field." O'Donovan, observing that this name is written "Dunai-achaidh" [the gen. case], in the Annals of Ulster, identifies the place with a fort in the parish of Dunaghy, co. Antrim. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 778,



Conalta. bellum hī fepnae moep inter abbatem 7 equonimum, id est, Cačal 7 fīannachtač. Moīnach nepor Moīnaiž rex nepotum filiū Cuiar, mac flaitniač abbat Cluana pēpta, mortui sunt. Scamač. Popur čano patrici hī Cpuacnič, la Dubdaleiči 7 la Tipraiti filium Taičg.

- .b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iii.° Rečtnia abbat cluana macc U Noir obiit. Maelduin mac Oengura, pī cenel loīčaire, 7 innrechtač mac Dunchada, 7 Ciapan abb Račō maiže oenaiž 7 tiže Morinnu, 7 Aečgal pī hūmaill, 7 Cernač mac Suibne equonimur airtō Mačae, 7 Coīrenmeč nepor ppedeni rex nepotum Ečōač Ulaič, 7 Maelcaeč mac Cūrcraič minn, 7 Conall mac Cpuinnmaill abbat Lurcan, 7 Cugaīnnae mac Noennenaiž rex generiū čoirppi, omnes defuncti sunt. Comburtio Ačō truiū. bellum pē n-Domnall mac Aečō muindeiž por cenel mboğaine. Bačall Dunačō mic Duibdaiač, pēgi rex nepotum Maine. Flann episcopur rapier, abbat innre cain Değō, ueneno mortificatur est. bellum cairn Conaill in Aīoniū, ubi Tipraiti uictor, 7 nepoter fiačpač uicti. Riğdal itir Donnchač mac n-Domnall

note t. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

<sup>1</sup> *Ferna-mor*.—Ferns, co. Wexford. This battle is not noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the compilers of which generally omitted entries of this kind, apparently from a disinclination to notice events calculated to bring discredit on the church of which they were such devout members.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Flaithniadh*.—The corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at A.D. 776, has Flaithniadh, son of Congal, and not *mac Flaithniadh*, or "son of Flaithniadh."

<sup>3</sup> *Scamach*.—Under the year 785, in the MS. Clar. 49, *scamach* is explained by "*scabes*." But *scamach* seems connected with *scaman*, which in the "*Lorica of Gildas*" (Stokes's *Old Irish Glossaries*, p. 141,) appears to signify "lungs," *cum pulmone* being glossed *cusin scaman* ("with the lungs."). See the same work, p. 150, No. 221.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdaleithi* — *Tipraiti*.—The former was Archbishop of Armagh at the time, and the latter King of Connaught. This entry seems to have been quite misunderstood by O'Conor and by the so-called 'translator' of

selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor,<sup>1</sup> between the abbot and the steward, viz:—Cathal and Fiannachtach. Moinach Ua Moinaigh, King of Ui-Mac-Uais, [and] the son of Flaithniadh,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The ‘Scamach.’<sup>3</sup> The promulgation of Patrick’s ‘Law’ in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,<sup>4</sup> and by Tipraiti<sup>4</sup> son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechnia, abbot of Clonmac- [783.] BIS. noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maighe-oenagh and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedhgal, King of Umhall; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisenmech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuscrad Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noenenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh Muinderg, over the Cinel-Boghaine. The ‘bachall’ of Dunchad,<sup>6</sup> son of Dubhdatuath, King of Ui-Maine. Flann, a wise bishop, abbot of Inis-cain-Dego, was put to death by poison.<sup>7</sup> The battle of Carn-Conaill<sup>8</sup> in Aidhne,<sup>9</sup> where Tipraiti<sup>10</sup> was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall*.—Originally written *Donnchar* in A., but properly corrected to *Domnall*.

<sup>6</sup> *The ‘bachall’ of Dunchad*.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Dunchad assumed the ‘baculum’ or pilgrim’s staff; in other words went on a pilgrimage. See above, under the year 706, where a similar entry regarding Becc Bairche, King of Ulidia, is recorded; and under the year 781, in connection with the

name of Artgal, King of Connaught.

<sup>7</sup> *By poison*.—uenino, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-Conaill*.—See under the year 648 *supra*, and O’Donovan’s ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note x.

<sup>9</sup> *Aidhne*.—This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

<sup>10</sup> *Tipraiti*.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 Φιαχναε mac nAeðo poen, occ 1nnyr naryrīg 1  
n-ayrteru ðreğ.

Orry bryğ

1n ðál occ 1nnyr na rīg;

Donnchað nı ðichet for muir,

Fiachna nı tuirdecht hi tır.

Aduentur reliquiarum filii Eire ad ciuitatem  
Tailten.

Fol. 34 *la* | Ct. 1anayr. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Donnchað  
nepor Daimeni rex nepotum Manı, Maeloçtarayğ  
mac Conaill abbar cille Cuilinn 7 cille Manaç  
repıba, 7 Maelouin mac Ferğura rex loça ġabor, 7  
Foelğur nepor Roiclıç rapıenr, 7 Muğtızernno mac  
Cellayğ rapıenr abbar 1nnyre celtpae, 7 ıoreğ .h.  
Foilenı rapıenr abbar ðıpor, 7 Ruayrı mac Paelan  
rex cunctorum Laginencium, 7 Concobar mac Colgen,  
omnes perierunt. Commotatio reliquiarum Ultonı.  
Bellum Muayde, ubi Tıppayrı uictor fuit. Eçayð  
mac Pocartayğ, abbar Poçlato 7 ınnrı Cpoçrann,  
mortuur ert. Ellbryğ abayırra cluana ðronayğ  
mortua ert.

Ct. 1anayr. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º u.º Maelouin  
mac Aeða bennayn rex ıploçre, Scannlan mac Flaynn

<sup>1</sup> *Donnchað*. — Monarch of Ire-  
land.

<sup>2</sup> *Fiachna*. — King of Ulidia. His  
obit is recorded under the year 788  
*infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-na-rıgh*. — The "Island of  
the Kings." Some island off the  
N.E. coast of the county of Dublin;  
probably one of the group near  
Skerries.

<sup>4</sup> *Of what*. — Orrı, A. The *Four  
Mast*. write Cırrı, which is un-  
doubtedly more correct. This stanza,  
which is not in B., is added in the  
lower margin of fol. 34*a* in A., with

a sign of reference to the proper place  
in the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Would not come*. — nı tuirdecht  
is seemingly a mistake for nı tuirchet,  
the proper form.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the son*. — rıı, for rııı, A.  
and B. Dean Reeves, however,  
prints "filiorum Eire" ("of the sons  
of Erc"). *Adamnan*, p. 387, note t.

<sup>7</sup> *Tailtiu* (gen. *Tailten*). — Teltown,  
in the parish of the same name,  
barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.  
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 194,  
note d.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-manach*. — The *Four Mast*.



Donnchad,<sup>1</sup> son of Domnall, and Fiachna<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ,<sup>3</sup> in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what<sup>4</sup> effect

Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?

Donnchad would not go upon the sea?

Fiachna would not come<sup>5</sup> ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son<sup>6</sup> of Ere at the city of Tailltiu.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn and Cill-manach,<sup>8</sup> a scribe; Maelduin son of Fergus, King of Loch-gabhor; Faelgus Ua Roichlich, a wise man; Mughthigernd son of Cellach, a wise man, abbot of Inis-Celtra; Joseph Ua Foileni, a wise man, abbot of Biror; Ruaidri<sup>9</sup> son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. 'Translation' of the relics of Ultan.<sup>10</sup> The battle of Muaidh,<sup>11</sup> where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann,<sup>12</sup> died. Ellbrigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died.

[784.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, king of Ir-Luachair,<sup>13</sup> Scannlan, son of Flann, king of

[785.]

(at A.D. 780=785) write "Cill-namanach," the "Church of the monks;" now Kilnarnagh, in the barony of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny. For a weird story, regarding the transformation of human beings into wolves, through the curse of St. Natalis, patron of Kilnarnagh, see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p, and Girald. Cambr. *Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

<sup>9</sup> *Ruadri*. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Ruadri is set down as next in suc-

cession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

<sup>10</sup> *Ultan*. — St. Ultan, patron of Ardbraccan, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

<sup>11</sup> *Muaidh*. — The River Moy, in Connaught.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis-Clothrann*. — Inishelaghan, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written *innri Cnothrann* in A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *Ir-Luachair*. — See note<sup>1</sup>, p. 188 *supra*.

ṛí .h. ṛíðgenti, 7 Típpraiti mac Ṽeṛḅair abbar cluana  
ṛeṛta ḅrenainn, 7 Cellaḅ mac Moínaiḡ, 7 Típpraiti  
mac Tairḅḡḡ ṛí Connacht, Sneirṛiaḡail abbar cluana  
mac Noir, Cellaḅ mac Corṛmaic ṛí arṛḅae Ciannachta,  
moriuntur. Uentur maximur in Ianuairio. Inundatio  
in Dairinir. Uirio terribilir hi cluain mac Noir, 7  
poenitentia magna ṛeṛ totam Hiberniam. Bellum  
inter Orraige inuicem, in quo cecidit Faelan mac  
ṛorḅaraiḡ. Feḅorḅaiḅ abbar Tuilian iugulatur eṛt,  
7 ultionem eiur (.i. Tuilean, Donnchaḅ uictor ṛuit).  
Bellum Liacṛinḅ inter Donnchaḅ 7 genur Aeḅa ṛlane,  
in quo ceciderunt Fiaḅṛai mac Caḅail, 7 ṛogaṛtaḅ mac  
Cumarcaḡḡ ṛex Loḅa ḡaḅor, 7 duo nepoteṛ Conainḡ, id  
eṛt, Conainḡ 7 Diarṛmaic. Bellum Cenonḅ itir .h.  
Eḅaḅ [7] Conaille, in quo ceciderunt Caḅṛue ṛex  
Muḡḅorṛnae, 7 Rimiḅ mac Cepnaḡḡ. Morṛ ṛorḅaraiḡ  
mic Seḅnuraḡḡ, ṛeḡir gentir ḅóḡaine. ṛeṛtir que  
ḅicirur ṛeamaḅ.

Ḳt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º ui.º Colḡḡu  
mac Cṛuinṁḡail abbar Iurcan, Clemenṛ mac Corḅbeni,  
Leṛḡur nepor ṛíḅcain rapienṛ cille Maiḡnenn,  
Robaṛtaḅ mac Moínaiḡ equonimur Slane 7 abbar  
cille ṛoibṛiḡ, Muirṛeḅaḅ mac Caḅail abbar Cille ḅapo,

<sup>1</sup> *Died.*—moriuntur, A., B., (though O'Conor prints morṛui ṛunt). "moriuntur," Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Dairinis.*—"Oak-island." This seems to be the Dairinis, otherwise called Dairinis-Maelanfaidh, from St. Maelanfaidh, its patron; now known as Molana, an island in the southern River Blackwater, a couple of miles to the north of Youghal.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuilan.*—Dulane, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath. The original of the parenthetic clause is added in the margin in A.

<sup>4</sup> *Killed.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781=786) represent Faebordaith as having died naturally. See next note.

<sup>5</sup> *And the avenging of him.*—7 ultionem eiur. This entry is very loosely given in the MSS.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnchad.*—Called "Donnchad, son of Murchad," by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781=786). But according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42 col. 1), the Donnchad here referred to was Donnchad (son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh), King of Ireland at the time.

Ui-Fidhgenti; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluainferta-Brenainn; Cellach, son of Moenach; Tipraiti, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught; Sneidriaghail, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died.<sup>1</sup> A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis.<sup>2</sup> A terrible vision in Clonmacnoise, and great repentance throughout all Ireland. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, in which Faelan, son of Forbasach, was slain. Faebordaith, abbot of Tuilan,<sup>3</sup> was killed;<sup>4</sup> and the avenging of him<sup>5</sup> (*i.e.*, at Tuilan;<sup>3</sup> Donnchad<sup>6</sup> was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad<sup>6</sup> and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>7</sup> and two descendants of Conaing, viz.:—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond,<sup>8</sup> between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Cernach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaine. The plague which is called ‘scamach.’<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 786. Colgu, son of Crunnmael, abbot [786.] of Lusca; Clemens, son of Corbben; Lerghus Ua Fidhcain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn;<sup>10</sup> Robhartach son of Moenach, steward<sup>11</sup> of Slane, and abbot of Cill-Foibrigh;<sup>12</sup> Muiredach, son of Cathal, abbot of Cill-dara;

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Gabhor*.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784).

<sup>9</sup> ‘*Scamach*.’—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghegan’s Translation of the Ann. Clonmacnoise (at A.D. 783). See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 258 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-Maighnenn*; *i.e.*, the Church

of St. Maighnenn; now Kilmainham near the City of Dublin. St. Maighnenn’s day in the Calendar is December 18.

<sup>11</sup> *Steward*. — equonimur (for oeconomur), MSS.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Written “Kill-favar,” in Clar. 49; but incorrectly. O’Donovan thought to identify it with the place now known as Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. *Four Mast*, A.D. 768, note k.



Fol. 34 *ba.* Lomtuilí episcopur Cille dapo, Sneiderian episcopur  
 Cille dapo, Alldhu ancorita Ražo oinbo, Conall mac  
 Ríogailé rex nepotum Mani, mortui sunt. Bellum  
 inter genur Conall 7 Eogain, in quo uictor fuit  
 Maeluinn mac Ceđa alldain, 7 Domnall mac Ceđa  
 muinbeirg in pugnam uerfur erc. Bellum Goli in  
 quo nepoter Briuin uicti sunt. Cačmuš mac  
 Duinncočaiš, 7 Dubdibeirg mac Cačail, inuicem  
 ceciderunt. Dubdačairenn abbat Cluana irairto  
 aduiritauit paručiam cričae Muman. Ar nepotum  
 Briuin hūmil apud nepoter Riarač Muirce, ubi  
 omnes optimi circa regem Plačgalum filium Plan-  
 nabrat ceciderunt. Rechtabra mac Duibčombair  
 abbat Ečdroma obiit.

b. ꝥt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iii.º Morp  
 Maeleduin mic Ceđa alldain rexir ino řočlai.  
 Morp Cernaiš mic Cačail. Morp Ecčgailé fili daič,  
 abbatir Muccirt. Luna rubra similitudine ranguinir  
 in .xii. Kalenday Martii. Macoac abbat Saigre  
 mortuur erc. Colum mac Paelgura episcopur Ločri  
 mortuur erc. Morp Suaire mic Dungalaiš rexir  
 nepotum Briuin Cualand. Dubdačuac episcopur

<sup>1</sup> *Aldchu.* — Alldhu, A. "Allchu,"  
 Clar. 49. The name is Alldhū (Aladhchu) in the *Four Mast.* (782).

<sup>2</sup> *Rath-oenbo.* — The "Fort (or  
 Rath) of one cow." Not identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Died.* — moř 2, for mortuur  
 erc, A. and B. "mortui sunt,"  
 Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Briuin.* — There were several  
 septs the tribe-name of which was  
 Ui-Briuin ("descendants of Brian").  
 But the site of the battle (Goli) not  
 having been identified, it is impossible  
 to specify the sept here referred to.

<sup>5</sup> '*Parochia.*' — 'Parochia' (now  
 understood as simply meaning 'par-  
 ish'), was used in old Irish records to

signify 'diocese;' the corresponding  
 (loan) form in Irish being řaipče.  
 But as regards its use in the above  
 context, Dean Reeves observes "in  
 monastic language a *parochia* was  
 the jurisdiction of a Superior over  
 the detached monasteries of the  
 order." *Adamnan*, p. 336, note g.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Briuin of Umal.* — The de-  
 scendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh  
 Muidhmedhoin (King of Ireland in  
 the 4th cent.), who were seated in  
 the 'Owles,' in the co. Mayo. The  
 prevailing surname in later times was  
 (and is) O'Malley.

<sup>7</sup> *Where all.* — ube omnes, A.  
 ubi homines, B. Clar. 49, trans-

Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu,<sup>1</sup> anchorite of Rath-oenbo,<sup>2</sup> and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died.<sup>3</sup> A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eoghain, in which Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, was put to flight. The battle of Goli, in which the Ui-Briuin<sup>4</sup> were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donncothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the 'parochia'<sup>5</sup> of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirsee, where all<sup>7</sup> the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Echdruim,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh [787.] BIS. Aldan, King of the Fochla.<sup>9</sup> Death of Cernach, son of Cathal. Death of Echtgal, son of Baeth, abbot of Muccert. The moon was red, like blood, on the 12th of the Kalends of March. Macoac, abbot of Saigir,<sup>10</sup> died. Colum, son of Faelgus, abbot of Lothra,<sup>11</sup> died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.<sup>12</sup> Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

lates "where all the chiefest;" thus agreeing with A.

<sup>8</sup> *Echdruim*.—Aughrim, in the county of Galway.

<sup>9</sup> *Fochla*.—This was a term for the northern part of Ireland, or province of Ulster.

<sup>10</sup> *Saigir*; or Saigir-Chiarain.—Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Lothra*.—Now Lorrha, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Cualand*.—In his ed. of part of these Annals, O'Connor (note (2) ad. an.) states that "the

O'Byrne's of the co. of Wicklow were meant. But he was wrong. Ui-Briuin-Cualand was the tribe-name of a powerful sept descended from Brian Lethderg (descended in the fourth generation from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster), whose territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and a portion of the northern part of the co. Wicklow. The churches of Killiney, co. Dublin, and Delgany in the co. Wicklow, were included in this territory. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156.

abbay paxo Aitho, paupar. Lex Ciarraini por Connachta. Comburtio Daire calgaidh.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Moir Murgaile abbatir cluana macc U Noir. Fiacnae mac Aeðo roen, rex Ulad, mortuus est. Feðac mac Cormaic, abbat Luğmaið 7 Slane 7 Doimliacc, 7 Sloiðeðac rex Conailli, mortui sunt. Gormgal mac Elaðaið, rex Cnoðbai, in clericatu obiit. Perpuðail episcopus cluano Dolcain [obiit]. Comburtio Cluana irairto in nocte parca. Nix magna .iii. Kalendar Maii. Contentio in arto Maðae, in qua iugulatur est uir in hortio oratorii lapidei. Bellum inter Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Tomaltac mac Caðail. Eðuið uictor fuit. Occisio cluano perptae Monðain la Oengur mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Aeð mac Tomaltaið, 7 oratorium comburtum. Bellum inter Pictor ubi Conall mac Taiðs uictus est 7 euarit, 7 Constantin uictor fuit. Bellum Cloitigi inter genur Eugain 7 Conaill, in quo genur Conaill proptatum

Fol. 35aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh (or Rath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

<sup>2</sup> *The 'Law' of Ciaran*.—See above under the year 743; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."

<sup>3</sup> *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry.

<sup>4</sup> *Cnodhba*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Easter night*.—In nocte parca A. "At Easter eve," Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Oratory*.—In Clar. 49 this entry is translated "A contention in Ard-macha, wherein a man was killed with a stone in the oratorie doore."

<sup>8</sup> *Son of Cathal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 787=792), Tomaltach is stated to have been the "son of Innrechtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), where the length of Tomaltach's reign is given as 10 years. This notice seems out of place, if the entry in the *Book of Leinster* is correct, which represents Tomaltach as reigning 10 years after Fiacna son of Aedh Roen, whose obit is the second entry above given under this year.



Aedha,<sup>1</sup> rests. The 'Law' of Ciaran<sup>2</sup> over the Con-naughtmen. Burning of Daire-Calgaidh.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 788. Death of Murgal, abbot of Clonmacnoise. [788.] Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, King of Ulad, died. Fedhach, son of Cormac, abbot of Lughmadh, Slane, and Daimliace, and Sloighedhach, King of Conailli, died. Gormgal, son of Eladhach, King of Cnodbha,<sup>4</sup> died in religion. Ferfughail, bishop of Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>5</sup> [died]. Burning of Cluain-Iraird, on Easter night.<sup>6</sup> Great snow on the 3rd of the Kalends of May. A quarrel in Ard-Macha, in which a man was killed in the doorway of the stone oratory.<sup>7</sup> A battle among the Ulidians themselves, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal<sup>8</sup> was slain. Echaidh<sup>9</sup> was victor. The destruction<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-ferta-Mongain,<sup>11</sup> by Oengus,<sup>12</sup> son of Mugron, in which Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was slain; and the oratory was burned. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadhg was vanquished, and escaped,<sup>13</sup> and Constantine was victor. The battle of Cloitech<sup>14</sup> between the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill, in which the Cinel-

<sup>9</sup> *Echaidh*.—The son of the Fiachna referred to in the last note. According to the *Book of Leinster* list, he succeeded Tomaltach, and reigned 10 years. His obit is given at the year 809 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Destruction*. — *Occirrio*, A. Translated "burning," *Clar*. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Mongain*.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, now Kilelonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's County, part of the territory of Ui-Failghe.

<sup>12</sup> *Oengus*.—The name of Oengus son of Mugron appears in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failghe at this period, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

<sup>13</sup> *Escaped*. — *εσαγγισ*, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

<sup>14</sup> *Cloitech*.—The *Four Must.* (at A.D. 784=789) have *ιωμαρειεε κλαριγε* ("battle of Claidech," which place O'Donovan, note d, *ad an.*, identifies with "Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford." A marginal note in MS. B. has *K. Cleitig βα ηΟεο οιρνιγε* (the "battle of Cletech by Aedh Oirdnidhe"). But Cletech was the name of a place on the Boyne, in Meath, whereas the battle in question must have been fought in the north of Ireland.

εργ, 7 Domnall euarir. Comburtio innre cáin Deo. Fergil abbar Acaíð boó moptuup erg. Bellum inter Lagenenrer dergabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Murchada. Bellum inter Connachta, id erg Opoma goire, quo Rogarταᾶ mac Cačail uictur euarir. Strager Luigne la .h. Ailello in Ačāð ablae. Saruzað bačlu 1pu 7 minn Patraic, la Donnchað mac n-Domnall, oc paíč airčir ar oenač.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º ix.º Mopu Noe abbatir Cinnzapað. Cormac mac Fergaile, Tungal mac Loegaire abbar Duin lečglairi, Maelcombair abbar Glinne da ločā, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siadaíl abbar Duiblinne, Cinaeč mac Annchada pi .h. Liačan, Tomaltač mac Innpechtaig pi dal n-Araide, moptui punt omner. Bellum Ačō poir pe n-Oaib Ailello pop Luigniu, in quo cecidit Duðdaτuač mac Flaičgura, dua na tri ploinnre. Comburtio EčOpoma mac n-Aeðo. Comotatio peliquiarum Coimgin 7 Mochuae mic u Lugedon. Caeder

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-cáin-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *Fergil*.—The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784) style him an γεωμετερ ("the geometer"). Regarding this remarkable man, see Ware's *Writers of Ireland* (Harris's ed.), p. 49, and O'Connor's *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, tom. iv., p. 173. The so-called 'translator' of these Annals in Clar. 49 writes the name "Ferall," thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of "Fergil the geometer" with the "Virgilius Solivagus" of history.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connaught), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

<sup>5</sup> *Luighni*.—Otherwise called "Luighni-Connacht;" a sept that gave name to the district now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; known in later times as the country of O'Hara.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Ailella*.—A tribe descended from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the second century. The territory occupied by this tribe is now represented by the barony of Tirerril, co. Sligo.

<sup>7</sup> *Achadh-abla*.—The "Field of the apple-tree." According to the Life of St. Finnian of Clonard, contained in the *Book of Lismore* (fol. 26, page 1,

Conaill was overthrown, and Domnall<sup>1</sup> escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega.<sup>2</sup> Fergil,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Achadh-bo, died. A battle between the South Leinstermen, in which Oengus, son of Murchad, was slain. A battle between the Connaughtmen, *i.e.*, [the battle] of Druim-Goise, from which Fogartach son of Cathal<sup>4</sup> escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni,<sup>5</sup> by the Ui-Ailella,<sup>6</sup> in Achadh-abla.<sup>7</sup> Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu<sup>8</sup> and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad,<sup>9</sup> son of Domnall, at Rath-airthir,<sup>10</sup> at a fair.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 789. Death of Noe, abbot of Cenn-garadh.<sup>11</sup> Cormac, son of Fergal; Dungal, son of Loegaire, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Maelcombair, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Maeltuile, son of Oengus; Siadail, abbot of Dubhlinn;<sup>12</sup> Cinaeth, son of Anmchad, King of Ui-Liathain, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, King of Dalaraide—all died. The battle of Ath-rois [gained] by the Ui-Ailella<sup>7</sup> over the Luighni,<sup>5</sup> in which fell Dubhdatuath, son of Flaithgus, chief of the Three Tribes.<sup>13</sup> Burning of Echdruim-mac-nAedha.<sup>14</sup> 'Translation of the relics of Coemgin and of MochuaMac-U-Lugedon.<sup>15</sup>

[789.]

col. b.), there was a place called "Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

<sup>8</sup> *Bachall-Isu*.—"Baculus Iesu," the name of St. Patrick's crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see *Annals of Loch Ce*, at A.D. 1588, and Todd's *Obits, &c., of Christ Church*, Introd., p. viii., sq.

<sup>9</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>10</sup> *Rath-airthir*.—The "Eastern Rath (or Fort)." Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath], according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A.D. 784, note f.

<sup>11</sup> *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

<sup>12</sup> *Dubhlinn*.—Dublin. The name signifies "black-pool."

<sup>13</sup> *Three Tribes*.— $\alpha\tau\tau\iota\ \gamma\lambda\omicron\iota\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$ ; lit. the "three denominations." Probably a variation of the term "*Teora Connacht*" ("Tripartite Connaught," or "Three Connaughts"), applied to the three aboriginal septs of Connaught, called the "Gamanraide of Irras [Erris]," the "Fir-craibhi," and the "Tuatha-Taidhen." See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 175. Clar. 49 renders  $\alpha\tau\tau\iota\ \gamma\lambda\omicron\iota\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$  by "The Three Surnames."

<sup>14</sup> *Echdruim-mac-nAedha*.—Aughrim, in the par. of the same name, bar. and co. of Roscommon.

<sup>15</sup> *Mac-U-Lugedon*.—"Son of the descendant of Lugedo." The names of other members of this family are mentioned at the years 780 and 800.



magna ὕλαθ λα θαλ n-Ἀφαιθε. bellum Conaill 7 Cyprianin hic scriptum est in alior libris.

[ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º Cernach mac Muireadaiḡ, ppeccmarc eprcop Lurcan, Cudinaire mac Conaraiḡ abbar apd Maḡae, Donnḡal mac Doḡallo rex na n-Ἀιρτερ, Ἀρτḡal mac Caḡail rex Connaḡt in h1, Soerberḡḡ abbar cluana macc U Noir, Caincompacc eprcop Finnḡlairri, Sírne abbar Dennḡair, Muireḡaḡ mac Oengura ab Lurcan, omner depuncti sunt. Baḡaill mac Tuḡaḡail moritur est. Amalḡaiḡ rex .h. Mani moritur est. bellum apd ablae, ubi ceciderit Diarmait mac Deice rex Teḡbae, 7 Ferḡur mac Ἀilḡaile uictor fuit. Caḡḡorpaḡ pe n-Donnchad a Tailti du cairn mic Cairḡin, for Aeḡ ningsor, in quo ceciderunt Caḡal mac Eḡḡaḡ rex nepotum Cpeḡḡain, Maelpoḡartaḡ mac Ἀρτραḡ, 7 Domnall mac Colḡḡen. Dinerpac mac Moḡadaiḡ, ancorita, paupauit.

b. [ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º i.º Maelpuain Tamlaḡtai, Ἀḡḡain Raḡain, Aeḡan .h. Concumbu, eprcopi 7 militer Chpirt, in pace dormierunt; 7 Soerihḡḡ Eḡaiḡ duib moritur. bellum rruirḡs Cluana arḡai ubi ceciderit Cinaeḡ mac Ἀρτḡaile, 7 Muirḡir mac Tomalḡaiḡ uictor fuit, 7 initium regni eius.

<sup>1</sup> Slaughter.—Caerir, A. Ceder, B.

<sup>2</sup> Conall and Constantine.—Conall son of Tadhg, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Piets of Fortrenn. The "Jugulatio" of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or "Custantin," as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> In other books.—in alior libror, B. recuntum alior libror, B.

<sup>4</sup> Conasach.—Called "Concas, descendant of Cathbath son of Echaid," in the list of the "Comarbs" (or

successors) of Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Artgal.—The assumption of the pilgrim's staff by Artgal is recorded above at the year 781, as well as his pilgrimage to the island of Ia, or Hi-Coluim-Cille.

<sup>6</sup> Ard-abla.—The "height (or hill) of the apple tree." O'Donovan identifies this place with "Lis-ard-abhla," now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 786, note q.

<sup>7</sup> By Donnchad.—pe n-Donnchad. The so-called 'translator' of these

A great slaughter<sup>1</sup> of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall<sup>2</sup> and Constantine<sup>3</sup> is written in this place in other<sup>3</sup> books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; [790.] Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinaise, son of Conasach,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochall, King of the Airthera; Artgal,<sup>5</sup> son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Caencomrace, bishop of Finnglais; Sirne, abbot of Bennchair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachaill, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla,<sup>6</sup> where Diarmait son of Bece, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle [gained] by Donnchad,<sup>7</sup> from Taitiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,<sup>8</sup> over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothart-aigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht,<sup>9</sup> Aedhan [791.] BIS. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders of Christ, slept in peace; and Saermhugh of Enachdubh<sup>10</sup> died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai,<sup>11</sup> where Cinaedh, son of Artgal,<sup>12</sup> was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor; and the beginning of his [Muir-

Annals in Clar. 49, mistaking the preposition *pe-n* for a proper name, calls this battle "the battle of *Ren*."

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-mic-Cairthin*; i.e., the "Cairn (or monumental heap) of Cairthin's son." This entry was greatly misunderstood by O'Connor, who took *Carn* for a man's name!

<sup>9</sup> *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, co. Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Enagh-dubh*; i.e., the "Black Marsh." Now Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

<sup>11</sup> *Sruth-Cluana-argai*.—The "river of Cluain-argai" (or "Cluain-argaid," the nomin. form of the name as given by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 787). The name Cluain-argaid is now probably represented by that of Cloonargid, in the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

<sup>12</sup> *Artgal*.—The Artgal whose obit is given at the year 790. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 270.

bellum Aipō maicepime, ubi nepotē Ailello ppor-  
τρατι pūnt, 7 Concobar 7 Aipechtač nepotē Cačail  
ceciderunt, 7 Cačmuš mac Flaitbertaiš, rex Coirpri,  
7 Cormac mac Duibodacrič, pī bpeipri, ceciderunt.  
Bperal mac Flaitēri rex dal Aipade, Maelbperail mac  
Aeđo fili Cricain pī .h. Fiachrach, Donncoiri rex dal  
Riatai, Cačmuš rex Calraiš, Teroe princep Corcaš  
more, obierunt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ii.º Dubda-  
leiti mac Sinaič abbar aipō Mačae, Cunnmail  
Opoma in arclann abbar Cluana ipairto, Coirpri mac  
Laiðgnein pī Laižen dergabair, Doimteč princep  
Treoit moer, Cinaeđ mac Cumurcaiš abbar Deriñaiš,  
Flaitgel mac Taičlič abbar Opoma pačae, perierunt.  
Lex Comain la Ailobur 7 Muiršiuir, por teora  
Connačt. Lex Ailbi por Mumain, 7 ordinaio  
Artpoiš mic Cačail in pegnum Mumen. Sarugao  
Paindelaiš la Šormgal mac n-Dindanaiš, 7 eccur 7  
innpēo aipō Mačae, 7 guin duine ann la hU Cpeñtain.  
Receptio Poindelaiš iterum i n-Aipō Mačae. Como-  
tatio peliquarum Toli.

<sup>1</sup> *Reign.*—i.e. as King of Connaught. The death of Muirghis is recorded at the year 814 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal.*—Probably Cathal, father of the Artgal mentioned at the years 781 and 790.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach.*—O'Donovan states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 9, note q.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach-mor.*—Cork, in Munster.

<sup>5</sup> *Dubhdaleithi.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, Dubhdaleithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn.*—Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Ladhgnen.*—The words pī Laiðgnein, "King of Ladhgnen," are added in A. and B., through an oversight.

<sup>8</sup> *South-Leinster.*—Coirpri son of "Ladnen" is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.

<sup>9</sup> *Treoit-mor.*—"Great Trevet." Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *The 'Law' of Coman.*—See above, under the year 779, for a record of the third imposition of this 'Law,' 'lex,' or tribute.



ghis's] reign.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,<sup>2</sup> were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrich, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dálaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;<sup>3</sup> Donnecorci, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor,<sup>4</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,<sup>5</sup> son of Sinach, [792.] abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,<sup>7</sup> King of South Leinster;<sup>8</sup> Doimtech, superior of Treoit-mor;<sup>9</sup> Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, [and] Flaithgel, son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman,<sup>10</sup> by Aildobur<sup>11</sup> and Muirghis, over the three divisions<sup>12</sup> of Connaught. The 'Law' of Ailbhe over Munster; and the ordaining of Artri, son of Cathal, to the kingship of Munster. The profanation of Faendelach, by Gormghal<sup>13</sup> son of Dinnanach; and the preying and spoiling of Ard-Macha, and the killing of a man there, by the Ui-Cremthainn. Reception of Faendelach again in Ard-Macha. 'Translation' of the relics of Tole.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> *Aildobur*. — He was abbot of Ros-Comain (Roscommon). His obit is entered at the year 799.

<sup>12</sup> *Three Divisions*. — See note <sup>13</sup> under the year 789 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Gormghal*. — In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, Gormghal is mentioned as one of the three *Air-chinnechs* (or "Herenachs") who took the office of abbot by force, and who are not commemorated in the *Mass*. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 181. The name of Gormghal is not included

in Ware's list of the Bishops of Armagh. But under the year 798, *infra*, he is stated to have imposed the 'Law' of Patrick over Connaught; and in the entry of his obit at the year 805, he is described as abbot of Armagh and Clones.

<sup>14</sup> *Tole*. — See note <sup>8</sup> under A.D. 737 *supra*. In the MS. Clar. 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.

Fol 35 *ba*. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Airiectač .h. Faelain abbar aipō Mačae, 7 Airiač episcopur aipō Mačae, in pace dormierunt in una nocte. Tomar abbar Bennčair, 1oreč nepor Cernaē abbar cluana macc U Noir, obierunt. Cačnia nepor Ğuairē, abbar Tomae ġreine, 7 Lerben banaircinnēč cluana Bairenn, paupauerunt. Iugulatio Airtrač fili Faelain. Commotatio reliquiarum Treno. Sloġač la Donnchač ad auxilium Laginentium contra Mumenenrēp. Uartatio omnium inrolarum Ġritanniae a ġentilibur. Inoret Mugdornne maġen la Aeč mac Neill.

**I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Ġrann ardocenn rex Laginentium occipur ert, 7 reġina eip, Eične ingin Donnail Mičē. Finġnechta cetardec, mac Ceallaiġ, occidit eor hi Cill čule duma in rexta nocte porē Kalenday Maui, 10 ert .iiii. reġia. Occipio Cuinn mic Donnchača hi cpič Oa n-Olcān la Plann mac Congalaiġ. Lorcač Rečrainne o ġeinnčič, 7 Sci dorēpač 7 do lompač.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelan. A later hand writes *alair O fleadhāig* ("alias Ua Fleadhaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49 has O Fleai. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), in which Airectach Ua Faeláin is stated to have been of the Ui-Bresail (a sept which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh), and his rule is limited to one year. The name of Airectach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Abbess*. — banaircinnēč. The *Four Masters* seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lerben banaircinnēč they make *leairbanban aircinnēč* ("Learbanbhan, airchinneach,"

as O'Donovan renders it, *F. M.* 789). But the office of *airchinnech*, as O'Don. himself has explained (*Suppl. to O'Reilly* in voce) was an office filled by one of the male sex, whereas *banairchinnech* is Latinized "antestita" (for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS. (p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the abbates of Cluan Bairenn." Besides, Cluain-Bairenn (now Cloonburren, in the barony of Moyearn, co. Roscommon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at this time. O'Connor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.

<sup>3</sup> *By Gentiles*. — a ġentibur, B. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 791, say "by the Danes."

<sup>4</sup> *Mughdorna Maghen*. — Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 793. Airectach Ua Faelain,<sup>1</sup> abbot [793.] of Ard-Macha, and Affiath, bishop of Ard-Macha, slept in peace on the same night. Thomas, abbot of Benn-chair, [and] Joseph Ua Cerna, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Cathua Ua Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine, and Lerben, abbess<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-Bairenn, rested. The killing of Artri, son of Faelan. 'Translation' of the relics of Trian. A hosting by Donnchad, in aid of the Leinstermen against the Munstermen. Devastation of all the islands of Britain by Gentiles.<sup>3</sup> Devastation of Mughdorna-Maghen<sup>4</sup> by Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardcenn,<sup>6</sup> King of the [794.] Leinstermen was slain, and his queen, Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath. Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,'<sup>7</sup> son of Cellach, slew them in Cill-chuile-duma,<sup>8</sup> on the sixth night after the Kalends of May, i.e., the fourth day of the week. The killing of Conn, son of Donnchad, in Crich-Ua-n Olcan,<sup>9</sup> by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Sci<sup>10</sup> was pillaged and wasted.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is noticed under the year 796 *infra*. He was the son of Niall Frosach, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded under the year 777 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Brann Ardcenn*.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead)". The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note <sup>8</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Cethar-derc*.—"Of the four eyes." See next note.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-chuile-duma*.—The "Church of Cuil-duma." O'Donovan rashly suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 790, note l), that this was probably the place now called Kilcool, in the bar. of New-castle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcenn, son of Muiredach, and his wife, are stated to have been "burned" in

Cill-cule-dumai, in *Laighis-chuile*, which was a district in the present Queen's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Crich-Ua-n Olcan*.—The "territory of the Ui-Olcan." O'Donovan states (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 790, note m), that this was the name of "a small district in Meath." But he does not give any authority for the statement.

<sup>10</sup> *Sci*.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has ϣϣϣ (with a "punctum delens" under the letter ϣ) ϣοϣϣαο [evidently for ϣο ϣοϣϣαο] 7 ϣο 2ομ ϣαο, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For ϣϣ (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have α ϣϣϣϣ ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.



Poindelech (mac Meanach) abbar aird Macae rubita morthe perit. Murcað mac Feraðach, Típraiti mac Fercáir o cloin ferda brenaim, Suairé h. Típraiti ab Cluana rota, obierunt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º u.º Dublittir Finnglairri, 7 Colgzu nepor Duinecho, Olcobur mac Flainn fili Eirc, rex Muíhan, peribae 7 episcopi 7 ancoritae, dormierunt. Offa rex bonus Anglorum mortuus est. Equonimus aird Macae, Ecu mac Cernach, mortuus est immatura morthe. Senchan abbar Cille achaidh droma rota 7 bitor, 7 Suibne abbar Achta trum, 7 Moenach mac Oengura rechar Lurcan, omnes obierunt. Mac Fergus[u]ra ri .h. mbrum, Duinechaidh hoar Daire dux Ciarraidhe, mortui sunt. Cath Achta ren, ubi Muirgír euar. Clochu episcopus 7 ancorita Cluana ipaird in pace quierunt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ui.º Morr Donnchada (mic Domnaill) regis Temro 7 Innechtach mic Domnaill pratar eir.

O thur domain cialla cam,  
U. mile bliadan borrfadais,  
I for ir ret seisig rin,  
Co clor ec deis mic Domnaill.

Cumrcað mac Fogartach, rex derceirt bres, in clepichatu; Rotechtach Croibe, 7 Muireadach mac Flainn garad, rex gentir mic Eirae, 7 Crunmael mac Firadacaidh, 7 Curoi mac Oengura rex genepir Loigairé,

<sup>1</sup> *Maenach*.—The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is *Meanach*, (nomin. *Meanach*). But in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42, col. 3), it is *Moenach*, in the genit. form; nomin. *Moenach*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dublittir*.—See above at the year 779.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Munster*. — *Mumen*, A.; *Muinan*, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Offa*.—King of the Mercians. His death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 794, and again at 796, which latter is the correct date.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

<sup>6</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciarraidhe*.—The *Four Masters*

Foendelach (son of Maenach<sup>1</sup>), abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. Murchadh, son of Feradhach; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, from Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Guaire Ua Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 795. Dubhlittir<sup>2</sup> of Finn-glais, and [795.] Colgu Ua Duinechda, Olcobhur, son of Flann, son of Erc, King of Munster, [and] scribes, and bishops, and anchorites, 'fell asleep.' Offa,<sup>4</sup> a good king of the English, died. Echu, son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died an untimely death. Senchan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota,<sup>5</sup> and of Biror, and Suibhne, abbot of Ath-truim,<sup>6</sup> and Moenach, son of Oengus, vice-abbot of Lusca—all died. Mac Fergg[u]sa, King of Ui-Briuin, [and] Duinechaidh Ua Daire, chief of Ciarraidhe,<sup>7</sup> died. The battle of Ath-fen,<sup>8</sup> where Muirgis got off. Clothcu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 796. Death of Donnchad (son of [796.] Domnall), King of Tara, and of Innrechtach, son of Domnall, his brother.

From the world's beginning, meanings fair,  
Five thousand momentous years,  
Here in happy way it was,  
'Till the death of Domnall's good son was heard.

Cumuscach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregb, in religion; Rothechtach of Croebh, and Muiredach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erea, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

---

(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciarraighe-Aí," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherny.

<sup>8</sup> *Ath-fen*,—Probably the "Ath-féne" in Ciarraigi-Ai (see last note);

mentioned in *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 21 b.

<sup>9</sup> *From*.—The original of these lines (which is not in B.) is in the top margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it should be included in the text.

7 Αilmeðair equonimur cluana mic Noir, omney mortui punt. Bellum Opoma ruz, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Domnall, id est, Finnechta 7 Diarmait hodur pater eius, 7 Finnechta mac Pollamain, 7 alii multi qui non numerati punt. Aed mac Neill filii Persaile uictor fuit.

Για τοποείαρ Αεδ λα Domnall, corcar cicar;

Ρηι Αεδ ρinn ρir i cat Opoma ruz po hicað.

Connal filia Murcoða, abatiyya tiye ppuite Cille dapo, dormiuut. Uartatio Midoi la Aed mac Neill pparais, 7 initium regni eius.

Κε. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º un.º Eudur nepos Diçolla, abas Cille dapo, mortuus est. Combustio inre Patraice o gennitib, 7 borime na crið do breit, 7 ρepin Doçonna do bpucað doaið, 7 innpeta mapa doaið cene, eitir Epinn 7 Albain. Popinnan Imleço ρia, 7 Conomað mac Muirneðo nepos Suairpe Oidni, ρepiba Cluana mic Noir, pepierunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Ailmedhair*. — O'Connor misprints this name "*Ailne-Daire* [Derrensis]," taking *Ailine* (rectè *Ailme*) as the full name, and *daire* (rectè *dhair*) as representing Derrensis ("Derry"). Clar. 49 gives the name, as it would be pronounced, "*Ailmear*."

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-righ*. — "Dorsum regis," or the "King's ridge. O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 793, note w) identifies this place with Drumree, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Odur*. — Translated "yellowe," in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *That are not numbered*. — So in Clar. 49. The original of this clause is not in B., which goes to prove that the so-called translator of Clar. 49 did not follow the text of MS. B.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, son

of Niall Frasach, King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Allan (or Aedh Aldan), as a gloss over the name indicates. He was King of Ireland, and was slain (see above under the year 742) by Domnall, son of Murchad, who succeeded him in the sovereignty.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall*. — A gloss over the name in A. has mac Murchada ("son of Murchad"). See last note. These lines (which are not in B.) are written in the lower margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

<sup>8</sup> *Tech-sruithe*. — The 'translator' in Clar. 49 renders this term by "house of the wise." But over the word



Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, and Ailmedhair,<sup>1</sup> steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,<sup>2</sup> in which were slain two sons of Domnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,<sup>3</sup> his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.<sup>4</sup> Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh<sup>6</sup> was slain by Domnall,<sup>7</sup> a fierce triumph;  
By the true, fair Aedh,<sup>5</sup> in the battle of Druim-righ,<sup>2</sup> it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe<sup>8</sup> in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall Frasach,<sup>9</sup> and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of [797.] Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraicc<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles; and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations<sup>11</sup> [were committed] by them both in Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,<sup>12</sup> and Condmach, son of Muirmidh,<sup>13</sup> descendant of Guaire Aidhne,<sup>14</sup> scribe of Clonmacnoise, died.

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? *Tech-sruithe* means "house of seniors."

<sup>9</sup> *Frasach*. — *ῥῥαῖαḡ* (the gen. form of *ῥῥαῖα*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 169, note <sup>2</sup>, p. 230, and note <sup>4</sup>, p. 248, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Inis-Patraicc*. — "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called *Insula Patricii*), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaed*

*hel re Gallaibh*, Introd., xxxv. note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *Great devastations*. — *ἰννο-περα μαρα*. Wrongly translated "the spoyles of the sea," in Clar. 49, and also by Todd, *Cog. Gaedhel*, &c. Introd. p. xxxv.

<sup>12</sup> *Imlech-Fia*.—See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 194 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Of Muirmidh*.—*Μυρμινεοο*, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form *Μυρμιοθα*; the nomin. of which would be *Μυρμιοθα*.

<sup>14</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*. — *Οἰονι*, in A. and B. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

Fol 36 aa. **Κ**τ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° iiii.° bellum  
 Tuin ganiba inter Connaecta inuicem, ubi Corcpač  
 mac Tuinn, 7 Gaiceđač, 7 alii multi ceciderunt, 7  
 Muirgair mac Tomaltaiš uictor fuit. bellum  
 Finnubrač hi Tečba, ubi peger multi occipri sunt,  
 peger genepir Coirpri .i. Dubinnrecht mac Artgaile  
 7 Murchad mac Conntaiš. Murchad mac Domnall  
 uictor fuit. iugulatio blačmic mic Guaire, abbatir  
 Cluana fota Baetain, o Maelpuanaiš 7 o Pollamain  
 pilur Donnchara. Nix magna in qua multi homines  
 7 pecora perierunt. Domnall mac Donnchara dolore  
 a patribus suis iugulatur est. Perađač mac Segeni,  
 abbat Rečrainne, obiit. Anaili abbat cluana mic  
 Noir, Cečepnač abbat Glinne da loča, 7 Siađal .h.  
 Comain abbat Cille ačaiđ, 7 Fiannačtač Fernann, 7  
 Suibne Cille deilge, 7 Breipen Beirre uitam finierunt.  
 Ino lañcomart hi feil Mičeil, dia n-eppeo in tene  
 ri nim. Lex patriciu por Connaecta, la Gormgal  
 mac Dindataiš. Cilill mac Indrechtaiš, rex .h.  
 Maine Connacht, mortuus est, Dunplait filia  
 Flaitbertaiš mic Loi[n]grič dormiuit.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ix.° Airmeađach  
 abbat Bennčair, Connlae mac Artgaile, Ciltobur  
 abbat poir Comain, Mimitenača abbat Glinne da loča,

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Ganiba*.—"Dun-Gainbhe," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 794.

<sup>2</sup> *Themselves*.—inuicem, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *pepin*, "themselves."

<sup>3</sup> *Muirghis*.—King of Connaught at the time.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnabhair*.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchad*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 794) write the name "Muiredach." The death of a "Muiredach son of Domnall, King of Meath," is entered at the year 801 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-fota-Baetain*; i.e., "Baetan's long meadow." Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Rechra*.—Genit. form "Rech-rann," or "Rechrainne." This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 798. The battle of Dun-Ganiba<sup>1</sup> [798.] between the Connaughtmen themselves,<sup>2</sup> in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaiscedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,<sup>3</sup> son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair<sup>4</sup> in Tethba, where many kings were slain, *i.e.*, Fergus son of Algal, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, [and] the Kings of Cinel-Coirpri, viz., Dubhinnrecht son of Artgal, and Murchad son of Condmach. Murchad,<sup>5</sup> son of Domnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain-fota-Baetain,<sup>6</sup> by Maelruanaigh and Follaman, sons of Donnchad. Great snow, in which great numbers of men and cattle perished. Domnall, son of Donnchad, was treacherously slain by his brothers. Feradhach, son of Segeni, abbot of Rechra,<sup>7</sup> died. Anaili, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Siadhal Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh;<sup>8</sup> Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-delge, and Breislen of Berre,<sup>9</sup> ended their lives. The ‘lamchomairt’<sup>10</sup> on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the “fire from Heaven.” The ‘Law’ of Patrick<sup>11</sup> over Connaught, by Gormgal,<sup>12</sup> son of Dindatach. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithbertach,<sup>13</sup> son of Loingsech, ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. Airmedhach, abbot of Bennchair;<sup>14</sup> [799.] Connla, son of Artgal; Aildobur,<sup>15</sup> abbot of Ros-Comain,

Lambay Island, off the coast of the co. Dublin; and it is uncertain which of these islands, in each of which there was an ecclesiastical establishment of Columbian foundation, is here meant.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King’s county.

<sup>9</sup> *Breislen of Berre*.—See under the year 778 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> ‘*Lamchomairt*.’—See above under the year 771; p. 240, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *The Law of Patrick*.—See under the years 733, 736, 766, and 782 *supra*; and Reeves’ *Colton’s Visitation*, Introd., p. iv., *sq.*

<sup>12</sup> *Gormgal*.—See above, under the year 792.

<sup>13</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland. His death, “in clericatu,” is recorded under the year 764 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>15</sup> *Aildobur*.—See under the year 792.



peperunt. Loingreč mac Fiačnæ, abbar 'Duin leč-  
glairri, Conōmač mac 'Donit abbar Corcaige móre,  
peperunt. Feirgil nepor Tairēg, pēribā Lurcan,  
mormiuit. Ailill mac Fergura, rex deirceirt breš,  
traiectur ert de equo suo in circio pērie pili Cuilinn  
Lurcan, 7 continuo mortuū ert. Belliolum inter  
genū Loigaire 7 genū Arōngail, in quo cecidit  
Fiangalac mac 'Dunlainge. Conall mac Neill 7 Con-  
galac mac Aenğura uictorep erant, caura inter-  
fectioni ppatrui sui, iō ert Paelbi. Poritio reli-  
quiarum Conlaid hi pērin oir aršait. Cačorepač  
itir na hAirtēru inuicem imMaig Lिंगren, ubi  
cecidēpunt Maelōctaraič abbar 'Daire eičniš, 7 Conmal  
mac Cernaiš

Fol. 36 ab. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> Poritio reliqui-  
arum Ronæn pili bērič in arca auri 7 argenti.  
Pērolemiō .h. Lugaton, abbar čluana 'Dolcan,  
mortuū ert. Bellum inter Ultu 7 nepotep Ečdač  
Cošo, in quo cecidit Eču mac Ailella rex Cošo, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-lethglaise*.—Downpatrick, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Corcach-mor*; i.e., the "Great marsh." Cork, in Munster.

<sup>3</sup> *On the festival of Mac Cuilinn*.—The obit of Mac Cuilinn (whose real name was Cuinnidh), patron of Lusk, co. Dublin, is recorded under the year 497, *supra*. His day in the Calendar is September 6.

<sup>4</sup> *A battle*.—Belliolum, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 795, is *iomaircecc*, a "conflict," or "encounter."

<sup>5</sup> *His brother*, i.e., *Failbhe*.—Failbhe was apparently the brother of Fiangalach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgail, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Conlaid*.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham's *Florilegium*, p. 199, and Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 194–201.

<sup>7</sup> *Airthera*.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized "Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium." The territory of this tribe is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the "east" of the county Armagh.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Lingsen*.—The "Plain of Lingsen." Obviously some plain in the district now forming the baronies of Orior, in the co. of Armagh. Not identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Dairs Eithuigh*. — O'Donovan.

[and] Mimtenacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loingsech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise;<sup>1</sup> Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>2</sup> died. Fergil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Breg, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn<sup>3</sup> of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle<sup>4</sup> between the Cinel-Loeghaire and Cinel-Ardgail, in which Fiangelach, son of Dunlaing, was slain. Conall son of Niall, and Conghalach son of Aengus, were victors. On account of the killing of his brother, *i.e.*, Failbhe<sup>5</sup> [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed<sup>6</sup> in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera<sup>7</sup> themselves, in Magh-Lingsen,<sup>8</sup> where Maelochtaraigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,<sup>9</sup> and Conmal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of Ronan,<sup>10</sup> son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. Feidlimid Ua Lugadon,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>12</sup> died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobho,<sup>13</sup> in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And [800.]

following the *Martyr. Donegal* at November 3, and a note in the *Fel'rè of Oengus* at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-fflann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavlan, in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary. (*Four Mast*, A.D. 795, note h.) But the accuracy of this identification seems questionable.

<sup>10</sup> *Ronan*.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the '*buidhe-conaill*,'

otherwise called '*cron-conaill*' (see note <sup>5</sup>, p. 54, *supra*) is entered at the year 664 in the *Ann. Four Mast.*; and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at A.D. 661–664.

<sup>11</sup> *Feidlimid Ua Lugadon*.—"Feidlimid, descendant of Lugadu." See under the years 780 and 789, for mention of other members of the family of Ua Lugadon, abbots of Cluain-Dolcain (Clondalkin, near Dublin).

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*.—See last note.

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Echach-Cobho*.—The descendants of Eochaid Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 350.

ceciderit Cairpeall mac Caṡail ex parte aduersa belli,  
7 exercitur eius uictor fuit. Bperral mac Segein,  
abbas 1ae, anno principatur sui .xxxv.º dormiuit.  
Ruamnur abbas domnaig Sechnaill mortuus est.  
Befáil filia Caṡail, regina Donnchada, mortua est.  
Bperral mac Gormgaile, de genere Loegaire, a patribus  
suis dolore occisus est. Caṡrannaṡ mac Caṡail  
Moenmaigi, 7 Ninioṡ ancorita, pauperant. Certar  
pluuiat.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º 1.º Muirvedaṡ mac  
Domnaill pi Miṡe mortuus est. Sloḡaṡ la h Aṡeṡ  
for Miṡe, co po rann Miṡe itir da mac Donnchada,  
io est, Concoṡar 7 Ailell. Ailell mac Cormaic abbas  
Slane, sapiens 7 iudex optimus, obiit. Perraḡal  
mac Anmcaṡa rex Orraiḡi mortuus est. Macoiḡi  
Apuirṡporan abbas Bennṡair, Muirvedaṡ mac Olcobair  
abbas cluana perraṡa Brenaṡin, Corcraṡ nepos Froidṡ  
abbas Luḡmaioṡ, Clemenṡ Típe da ḡlar, omnes feliciter  
uitam in pace finiunt. Aṡtri mac Ailella, rex  
Muḡṡorne maḡan, mortuus est. Euginṡ filia Donn-  
chada, regina regis Temoriae, mortua est. Toḡal

<sup>1</sup> *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnach - Sechnaill* ; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Rathoath, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Befáil*.—This name means "Woman of Fál," (Fál being a bardic name for Ireland). In the Tract on celebrated women in the *Book of Lecan* (p. 391a), where the name is written "Bebail," this lady is stated to have been the daughter of a "Cathal King of Ulad," and the mother of Aengus (the Oengus whose obit is given at the year 829 *infra*),

and of Maelruanaidh (ob. 842 *infra*). But the ancient lists of the Kings of Ulad have no king named Cathal.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—See last note.

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchad*. — King of Ireland. His obit is given above at the year 796.

<sup>6</sup> *Summer*.—Eṡtar, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh*. — King of Ireland.

<sup>8</sup> *Aporcrosan*. — Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aporcrosan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identification of Aporcrosan, and the etymology



Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal,<sup>1</sup> son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the 31st year of his government. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>2</sup> died. Befáil,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Cathal,<sup>4</sup> queen of Donnchad,<sup>5</sup> died. Bresal, son of Gormgal, of the Cinel-Loeghaire, was deceitfully slain by his brothers. Cathrannach, son of Cathal of Maenmagh, and Nindidh, an anchorite, rest. A rainy summer.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Domnall, [801.] King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh<sup>7</sup> upon Midhe, when he divided Midhe between two sons of Donnchad, viz., Concobhar and Ailill. Ailill, son of Cormac, abbot of Slane, a wise man, and most excellent judge, died. Fergal, son of Anmchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcrosan,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Bennchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain;<sup>9</sup> Coscrach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>10</sup> and Clemens of Tir-da-glas<sup>11</sup>—all ended<sup>12</sup> their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan,<sup>13</sup> died. Euginis,<sup>14</sup> daughter of Donnchad,<sup>15</sup> Queen of the King of

of the name, see the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Brendain*.—Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>10</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *All ended*, &c.—B. has merely omneŕ Ƨeŕuncti. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A.

<sup>13</sup> *Mugdhorna-Magan*.—Otherwise written Mughdorna-Maighen, and

Mughdorne. Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

<sup>14</sup> *Euginis*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written EUGINIA for "Eugenia." But A., B., and Clar. 49 have "Euginis," although O'Donovan, in his ed. of the *Four Masters* (A.D. 797, note s), quoting from the version of this Chronicle in the MS., Clar. 49, prints *Euginia*.

<sup>15</sup> *Donnchad*; i.e. Donnchad, son of Domnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, *supra*.

loċa Riach la Muirġiur. 1 Columbae cille a gentibur comburta ert.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º ii.º Quier Flainn mic Napġaile, qui in temptatione dolopir xii.º anno incubuit. Airġinnan abbat Tañilaċtai Maelruain paupavit in pace. Dunchad mac Conġaile, rex loċa Cal, a pratribur ruir iugulatur ert. Arġal mac Caġuraisġ, rex inrolae Culenrigi, de genere Eugain, iugulatur ert. Bellum ruġai Conaill inter duor filior Donnchada, ubi Cilill cecidit et Concobar uictor fuit. Oengur mac Muġroin, rex nepotum Pailġi, iugulatur ert dolore a pocur Pinnecġte fili Ceallaiċ, consilio pegir rui. Belliolum inter Sogen et aicme Moenmaiġi, in quo multi intercepti sunt.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Doñnall mac Aeġa muindeirġ, rex aquilonir, mortuur ert. Piaċra mac Tuatail, rex nepotum Teirġ, mortuur ert. Quier Capatbrain abbatir ġipor. Cormac mac Conaill, equonimur ġurcan, mortuur ert. Uartatio ġagmen-tium apud filium Neill duabus uicibus in uno menre. Paelan mac Ceallaiġ princep Cille dapo, et Cernac mac Dunchada rex Muġdorpe, perierunt. Congreppio renatorum nepotum Neill, cui dua erat ConDMAċ

<sup>1</sup> King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 'Tara'). See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, and O'Donovan's note regarding this entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch-Riach*.—The structure here referred to as having been demolished must have been some fortress in Loch-Riach, the lake from which the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

<sup>3</sup> *Muirghis*.—Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, *supra*. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'prædonibus maritimis.'

<sup>4</sup> *Of Narghal*.—Napġaile, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Naepġaile. MS. B. has Napġaile ("of Narghal.")

<sup>5</sup> *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tal-laght, in the co. of Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Cal*.—Loughgall, co. Ar-magh.

<sup>7</sup> *Culen-rigi*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p 187, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rath-connell, in the parish of the same

'Temoria,'<sup>1</sup> died. The demolition of Loch-Riach<sup>2</sup> by Muirghis.<sup>3</sup> I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of Narghal,<sup>4</sup> who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain,<sup>5</sup> rested in peace. Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Cal,<sup>6</sup> was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigi,<sup>7</sup> of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill,<sup>8</sup> between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron,<sup>9</sup> King of the Ui-Failghi, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta,<sup>10</sup> son of Cellach, by their King's advice. A little battle between the Sogen<sup>11</sup> and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg,<sup>12</sup> King of the North,<sup>13</sup> died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig,<sup>13</sup> died. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror. Cormac, son of Conall, steward of Lusca, died. Pillaging of the Leinstermen, by the son of Niall,<sup>14</sup> twice in one month. Faelan, son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cernach, son of Dunchad, King of Mughdorna, died. An assembly of the senators<sup>15</sup> of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half to the east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Of Mughron.* -- ʒ ʒomnaill ("or of Domnall"), as in the List of Kings of Ui-Falge, *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3. *The Four Mast.*, at A.D. 798, write Ua Mughroin, "grandson of Mughron."

<sup>10</sup> *Finsnechta.* -- King of Leinster, (ob. A.D. 807, *infra*).

<sup>11</sup> *Sogen.* -- *Maenmagh.* Septs of the powerful tribe of Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many). See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and map prefixed.

<sup>12</sup> *King of the North.* -- περ αὐρινόν, A., B. The words πρὶν τὸ αὐρινόν, the Irish equivalent, are added by way of gloss in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Teig.* -- This was the tribe-name of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann (or "descendants of Cellach Cualann," King of Leinster; ob. A.D. 714 *supra*), who were seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.

<sup>14</sup> *The son of Niall, i.e.,* Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland. See above at the years 762, 777.

<sup>15</sup> *Senators.* -- γεναιοποῦν, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more



abbay Arbroth macāe, i n-dun cūaep. bellum inter nepotem Cremtain inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Ecu mac Caṡail et Domnall mac Eḡdač, et Dubroir et alii multi, et Donnclōčair mac Artrač uictor fuit. Sloḡaḡ n-Āedo oirṡonṡḡ docum laigen co ru ḡiall fínfnechta ru laigen do Āeḡ. Tomitruum ualidum cumuen to 7 igni in nocte p̄cedenti periam Patricii diripante plurimor hominum, id est mille et decem uiros i tiri Corco barcinn, et mare diuisit inrolam fītae in t̄per parter, et illuḡ mare cum harēna terram fītae ab̄condit, id est in eo da boō deac di ēir. Irin bliadainri dāna ro raepaḡ cleirich h̄epend ar fecht 7 ar fluaiged la hĀed oirniḡi, do b̄reith f̄athaiḡ na Canoine. Taḡairt c̄eanannra cen c̄ač do c̄olum c̄ille c̄eolach, hoc anno.

[kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Muirēḡach mac Āimiriḡin abbay leiḡḡlinne, Dubdun mac hīrḡura, mortui sunt. Cuana, abbay mainirpēc̄ buit̄ti, [obit]. Moenač mac Colgen, abbay lurgan,

fully given by the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 799) than in these Annals.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Cuair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Rath-Cuair, now Rathcore, in the barony of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note d.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Artri*.—mac Artrač. Not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Oirdnidhe*.—cop̄uḡi, A.; the words uel Oirṡonṡḡ being written over it. Oirniḡi, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh*.—Here follows, in the text in B., the entry which is the last but one for this year in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Dispersing*.—diripante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is 50 ro mar-

b̄aḡ ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co ro marb ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Transl.) have "put assunder." This great disturbance of the elements forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a curious list of which is given in Todd's *Irish Nennius*, pp. 192-219.

<sup>6</sup> *Corco-Bascinn*.—The S.W. part of the co. Clare.

<sup>7</sup> *Island of Fila*.—O'Donovan says that, "according to the tradition in the country, this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton-Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare." *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note g.

Cuair,<sup>1</sup> of which Condmach, abbot of Ard-Macha, was leader. A battle among the Ui-Cremthain themselves, wherein were slain Echu son of Cathal, and Domnall son of Echaidh, and Dubhrois, and many others; and Donnclochair, son of Artri,<sup>2</sup> was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe<sup>3</sup> to Leinster, when Finsnechta, King of Leinster, submitted to Aedh.<sup>4</sup> Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night before the festival of Patrick, dispersing<sup>5</sup> a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn<sup>6</sup>; and the sea divided the Island of Fita<sup>7</sup> into three parts. And the same sea covered the land of Fita with sand, to the extent of the land of 12 cows. In this year, moreover, the clergy of Ireland were exempted from expeditions and hostings, by Aedh Oir[d]nidhe, according to the judgment of Fathad-na-Canoine<sup>8</sup>. The giving of Cenannas<sup>9</sup> in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 804. Muiredhach, son of Aimirgin, [804.] abbot of Leithglenn, [and] Dubhduin, son of Irgus, died. Cuana, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,<sup>10</sup> [died]. Moenach, son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, unhappily,<sup>11</sup> and

<sup>8</sup> *Fathadh-na-Canoine*.—"Fathadh of the Canon" (or "the Canonist"). This entry, which is written in the marg. of A., in a later hand, forms part of the text in B. The exemption of Irish ecclesiastics from military service, through the alleged decision of Fathadh (or Fothadh) the Canonist, has been the subject of discussion by several writers on Irish History. See O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 799, note e, and the authorities there quoted; O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 364, sq.; and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 244. It is worthy of observation that the

compilers of these Annals seem to have attached but slight importance to an event regarded with such interest by many other Irish Historical writers, ancient and modern.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. This entry, which is part of the text in B., and is added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*, seems to be a quotation from some poem; only that the final words (*hoc anno*) in A. (not in B.) would spoil the metre.

<sup>10</sup> *Manistir-Buiti*. — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Unhappily*. — *impeliciten*. Not in B.

lector bonur, infelicitur et lacrimabiliter uitam  
piniuit. Fine abatiſſa Cille dapo obiit. Duba-  
bairenn .h. Dubain, princeps Cluana ipaiſo, patri-  
bur ſuir adoitur ert. Cernač mac ſergurro, rex  
Loča gabor, mortuur ert. Slogač n-Oeča co Dun  
Cuair, co po pann Laiſniu itir da Muirečā, io ert,  
Muirečā mac Ruāčrač, 7 Muirečā mac ħrain.  
lugulatio Cormaic mic Muirgiurra abbatir ħarlice,  
et uarſatio porſea Ciapairde la Muirſir. Muirce-  
tač mac Donnſaile, rex ħreibne, mortuur ert. Cell  
achaird cum opatorio nouo ardeſcit.

Fol. 366b.

kt. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> In quibur  
perſilencia magna in ħibernia inſola opta ert.  
Gormgal mac Dindagaio, abbat aipso Mačae 7 Cluana  
aiſir, obiit. Conſgal mac Moenaiſ, abbat Slane,  
rapienſ, in uirginitate dormiuit. Finſnechta mac  
Ceallaiſ pegnum ſuum accepit. Lex Patrici la ħleč  
mac Neill. Merr moer. Loičē doctur ħennčair  
quieuit. Familia lae occira ert a gentilibur, io ert  
.lxiiii. Connmač, iudex nepotum ħriuin, mortuur ert.

<sup>1</sup> Was added.—adroitur ert, A.

<sup>2</sup> Loch-Gabor.—New Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath. See under the year 803.

<sup>4</sup> Muiredach.—His obit is given at the year 828 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> Muiredach.—Ob. 817 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> Baslec.—Baslick, in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

<sup>7</sup> Ciarraidhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai, afterwards called, and still known by the name of, Clann-Keherny; a district in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pt. III., c. 46.

<sup>8</sup> Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught.

<sup>9</sup> Died. -- mortui sunt (for mortuur ert), A. B.

<sup>10</sup> Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> In which.—in quibur, A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.

<sup>12</sup> Broke out.—The words inſola opta ert are not in B.

<sup>13</sup> Gormgal. -- See above at the years 792, and 798.

<sup>14</sup> Dindagad.—Written Dindanaigh in the genit. form (nomin. Dindanaich), at 792 *supra*, and [D]indnataig (nom. [D]indnatach) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42. col. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Cluain-uis.—A variation of the name usually written "Cluain-eois"; now Clones, co. Monaghan.



lamentably, ended his life. Finè, abbess of Cill-dara, died. Dubhdabairenn Ua Dubhain, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, was added<sup>1</sup> to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor,<sup>3</sup> died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair,<sup>3</sup> when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz :—Muiredach<sup>4</sup> son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach<sup>5</sup> son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec;<sup>6</sup> and the devastation of Ciarraidhe<sup>7</sup> afterwards by Muirgis.<sup>8</sup> Muirchertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died.<sup>9</sup> Cill-achaidh,<sup>10</sup> with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which<sup>11</sup> a great plague [805.] broke out<sup>12</sup> in the island of Ireland. Gormgal<sup>13</sup> son of Dindagad,<sup>14</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-auis,<sup>15</sup> died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom.<sup>16</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick by Aedh, son of Niall. Great abundance of acorns. Loithech, doctor, of Bennchair, died. The 'family' of Ia slain by Gentiles, that is, [to the number of] sixty-eight. Connmach, judge of Ui-Briuin, died. Flaithnia, son of Cinaedh, King of

<sup>16</sup> *Obtained his kingdom.* — *pegnum puum accepit.* Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muiredach, whom he put to death by burning in the year 794, as above recorded under that year. He seems to have afterwards incurred the hostility of the King of Ireland, for under the year 803, *supra*, the latter is stated to have made an expedition into Leinster, and received the submission of Finsnechta. But he seems to have resigned his kingship, or been deposed in the next year (804 of these Annals), when King Aedh is stated to have divided Leinster between "two Muiredachs." The

*Four Masters*, at A.D. 800 (= 804 of these Annals, and 805 of the common reckoning), represent Finsnechta as having entered into religion. In the List of Kings of Leinster, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Finsnechta is said to have again assumed his kingdom, after twice defeating the two sons of Ruaidhri (one of whom was probably the Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, who was made King of the half of Leinster by King Aedh, as stated at the year 804); which accounts for the use of the word "accepit" in the text. The death of this turbulent prince, in Kildare, is noticed under the year 807 *infra*.

Flaitēnia mac Cinaēða, rex nepotum Foilgi, iugulatur  
ert ipraitē Imgain. Tír da glar ardet.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Conomač  
mac Duibdaletē, ab aipō Mačae, rubita morte perit.  
Occipio Arťgaile mic Cačaraiť, regir nepotum Cruinn  
na n-Āirťer. Iugulatio Conaill mic Taiťg o Chonall  
mac Āeđaein i Ciunn tīpe. Conťructio nouae ciuita-  
tir Columbae cille hī Ceninnur. Elapiur, ancorita  
et rcriba Loča creae, dormiuit. Luna in sanguinem  
uerpa ert. Murchad mac Flainn, pī .h. řiđgente,  
[obit]. Gentiles comburepunt inrolam Muiređaiť,  
et inuaderunt porr Comain. Bellum inter familiam  
Corcaide et familiam cluana řerta ħrendain, inter  
quar ceder innumepabilī hominum aedlerartīcorum  
et publīmum de familiā Corcaĩgi.

.b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Obitur Tor-  
baiť (aliar Ĥalđaič, o Cluain epacha) rcribae,  
abbatīr Āipōd Mačae. Tomar epīrcopur, rcriba,  
abbar Linne Duāčal, quieuit. Paelgur pīncepř Cille  
achaid dormiuit. Slogad Muirgiurpa mic Tomaltaiť  
co Connachtaiđ, la Cončobar mac n-Donnchada, copici

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Imgain*. — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Was burned*.—ардет. do loř-ccarđ, "was burned," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 800=805).

<sup>3</sup> *Airthera*.—A territory now partly represented by the baronies of Orior, in the co. Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenn-tire*.—"Head of the land." Latinized "Caput Regionis" by Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See Reeves' ed. p. 57, note e. Cantyre, or Kintyre, in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Cenannus*.—hī Ceninnur, A. B. Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 278. The corresponding entry in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 802) represents the church as having been razed, or demolished.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Crea*. — Otherwise called Inis-Locha-Crea; now known as Monahincha, a couple of miles to the s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-Muiredaigh*. — Inishmurray, off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo.

<sup>8</sup> *Ros-Comain*. — Roscommon, co. Roscommon. It is not easy to understand how the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners), who generally committed their depredations from the sea, or from navigable rivers, could have made their way inland as far as the town of Roscommon. Instead of 'Ross-Comain,' the *Chron. Scot.*, (A.D. 807), has Roiss-caim (in the genit. form; nomin. Ross-cam).

<sup>9</sup> *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain.<sup>1</sup> Tir-da-glas was burned.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdaleithe, [806.] abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera.<sup>3</sup> The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire.<sup>4</sup> Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cenannus.<sup>5</sup> Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea,<sup>6</sup> slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Ui-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muiredaigh,<sup>7</sup> and invaded Ros-Comain.<sup>8</sup> A battle between the 'family' of Corcach,<sup>9</sup> and the 'family' of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter<sup>10</sup> of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the 'family' of Corcach.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise [807] BIS Calbhach<sup>11</sup> from Cluain-cracha), scribe, abbot of Ard-Macha. Thomas, a bishop [and] scribe, abbot of Linn-Duachail, rested. Faelgus, abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep.' An expedition by Muirgis<sup>13</sup> son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen, accompanied by Concobhar<sup>14</sup> son of Donnchad, as far as Tir-in-oenagh.<sup>15</sup> And after three

<sup>10</sup> *Slaughter*.—*ꝥceoeꝥ*, for *ceoeꝥ* (*caoeꝥ*), A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Calbhach*.—The *alias* is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has *obitꝥꝥ Caluac̃*. The name of Torbach (or Calbhach) does not appear in the list of abbots or bishops of Armagh in the *Book of Leinster*, although it occurs in the other lists published by Dr. Todd from other old Irish MSS. (*St. Patrick*, 174–179). The *Ann. Four Mast.* have his obit at A.D. 807, where he is called "Torbach son of Gorman." The death of "Torbach, abbot of Ard-Macha," is also recorded in the *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 808.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>13</sup> *Muirgis*.—King of Connaught.

<sup>14</sup> *Concobhar*.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His death is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Tir-in-oenagh*, i.e. the "land of the Fair." The place here referred to was probably Tailltiu (Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath), where a great national Fair, or assembly, was annually held on the first of August; and where, as O'Donovan alleges, "there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lug-an-aenagh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 803, note y.



Fol. 37<sup>aa</sup>. *ſir in oenaiḡ, et ruḡerunt repente poḡt tpeḡ nocteḡ; et miḡrauit Aeo mac Neill in ob[u]iam eorum, et comburrit terminoḡ Mitoi, eorumque ruḡa caput et hinulir pumulata eḡt. Iuḡulatio Cinaeḡa pili Conco- bair in campo Cobo, o Cruithniḡ. Finḡneḡta mac Ceallaiḡ, rex laḡen, hi Cill ḡara de piau moḡtuur eḡt.*

*[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º uiii.º Dormi- tatio Toicteḡ (aliaḡ Taiḡliḡ, a Tir imḡlair), abbaḡir apo Maḡae. Bellum itir U Ceinnreḡlaḡ inuicem, ubi cecidit Ceallaḡ ḡoraḡ mac Donnḡaile, pī paḡa Etain. Occiḡio Dunḡon pḡncipiḡ Telḡa leiḡr, hi fail pḡine paḡraice i tiḡ abaiḡ Telḡa liḡr. Baetan Cluana tuaiḡiḡt, Cuu quiaḡaen pḡcnabb Cluana, doḡmieḡunt. Iḡniḡ celeritḡ pḡcuḡit uirum in opatoḡio Noḡan. Finbil abatiḡa cluano ḡronaiḡ moḡtua eḡt. Inḡpeḡ n-ḡlaḡ la hAeo mac Neill, o paḡuḡaḡ pḡine paḡraice poḡ Dunḡoin.*

Soiḡrit paeḡ paeḡ laeḡḡḡaiḡ,  
ḡlaḡ la hAeo poḡḡubḡaiḡ,  
Iḡ ano aḡiḡt po meḡai  
. . conḡail ḡḡeni bḡuḡmaiḡ.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in the now county of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.* 334-348.

<sup>3</sup> *Finsnechta*.—See the note regarding Finsnechta, at the year 805 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Toichtech*.—The name of Toichtech does not appear in any of the old lists of abbots (or bishops) of Armagh published by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, 174-182) But it occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, p 25, col. 2, among the names of the abbots of Armagh who 'rested during the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland from 796 to 818, according to the chronology of these Annals. In recording his obit, the *Four Masters* and *Chron.*

*Scotorum*, at A.D. 808, give him the title of "abbot of Armagh." But in the *Ann. Inisfall*, at A.D. 795 (=808), he is merely called *pḡlḡgin*, or "Lector." His name is not in Ware's list of Archbishops of Armagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Taichlech*.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form "Toichtech." The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cellach*. — The epithet *Tosach* means "the first." The name of "Cellach, son of Dungal," appears in the list of the Kings of *Ui-Cennse-laigh* (or South Leinster) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, as successor to Coirpre, son of Laidcnen, whose obit is given above under the year 792.

nights they fled suddenly. And Aedh,<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, marched against them, and burned the borders of Meath; and their flight was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids. The killing of Cinaedh son of Coneobhar, in Magh-Cobho, by Cruithni.<sup>2</sup> Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 808. The 'falling asleep' of Toich-tech<sup>4</sup> (alias Taichlech,<sup>5</sup> from Tir-Imchclair), abbot of Ard-Macha. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh themselves, where Cellach<sup>6</sup> Tosach, son of Donngal, King of Rath-Etain,<sup>7</sup> was slain. The killing of Dunchu, abbot of Telach-liss,<sup>8</sup> beside the shrine of Patrick, in the abbot's house of Telach-liss.<sup>8</sup> Baetan of Cluain-tuaiscert,<sup>9</sup> [and] Cuchiarain, vice-abbot of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> 'fell asleep.' Lightning killed a man in the Oratory of Nodan.<sup>11</sup> Finbil, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. The plundering of Ulad by Aedh, son of Niall, [in revenge] for the profanation of the shrine of Patrick against Dunchu.

Heroic<sup>12</sup> nobles return sadly,  
Ulidians, injured by Aedh.  
Where they stayed, under disgrace,  
Was [at]<sup>13</sup> . . . of the active Brenè.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Rath-Etain*. — The *rath*, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.

<sup>8</sup> *Telach-liss*. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Kilmore], co. Cork (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note c).

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscert*. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Oratory of Nodan*. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory

was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nua-du), now absurdly anglicised "Eastersnow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

<sup>12</sup> *Heroic*. — The original of these stanzas, not in B., is in the top margin of fol. 37a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>13</sup> [*At*] . . . — The original seems like *ec congail* (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or *ec congail* ("at Congal," *ec* for *ic*, *ac*, *oc*, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

<sup>14</sup> *Brenè*. — "Fretum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

Τῆρεανρατ ἰμτεacht chalaḡ,  
 In raite uallach ὑlach ;  
 Ατceppa guib co n-ḡpennaiḡ  
 Oc teēt do ḡeallaib ὑlaḡ.

Maelroḡartaig mac Flainḡ, abbar Finḡubraḡ abae 7  
 ḡille Moinni, obiit. Bellum la hUlḡtu etiḡ da mac  
 Piacḡnae. Cairill uictor fuiḡ. Eḡaiḡ euariḡ.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º ix.º Caḡina  
 abbar Doimliacc, et Tigernaḡ fundator daire Meilli,  
 abbar Cille aḡiḡ, et Maelroḡartaig mac Aeḡḡaile  
 ppinncepp inḡ aipecuil Doḡiaroc pcpiba, Caḡal mac  
 Piacḡnaḡ rex Raḡo aipḡir et uirorum Cul, et Eḡaiḡ  
 mac Piacḡnae rex Ulḡth, et Maeluinn mac Donn-  
 ḡaile equonimur aipḡ Maḡae, et Anlon mac Concobair  
 rex Aḡḡne, Macoirbb filiu Neutiḡ, et Cellaḡ .h.  
 Concoḡaig, moriuntur. Guape abbar ḡlinne da loḡa  
 doḡmiuit. Taḡḡ et Flaḡna, duo filii Muirḡiurpo,  
 iugulati sunt o Luiḡniḡ. Uarḡatio Luiḡne la Muirḡiur.  
 Laeḡ de Luiḡniḡ Conacht ceciniḡ :—

Ro maḡb Muirḡiḡ mo macra,  
 Da romor rodomḡtheiri ;  
 Iḡ meiri imḡubart caig  
 For braḡait Taḡḡ tar a eiri.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note <sup>8</sup>, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 406, n. <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Beaks*; i.e. the beaks of birds of prey were seen with fragments of the slain.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnabhar-abha*.—Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-Moinni*.—Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Caithina*.—The name is “Caithnia in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 805 = 810).

<sup>5</sup> *Doimliacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Daire-Meilli*.—Colgan states, (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796), that this establishment was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, Mella, on the border of Lough-Melge (now Lough Melvin, in the north of the co. Leitrim). The place is not now known by this name.

<sup>7</sup> *Airecul-Dochiaroc*.—“Dochiaroc's Chamber.” Now known as Errigal, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, co. Tyrone. This entry is very inaccurately given in O'Connor's edition of this Chronicle.

<sup>8</sup> *Rath-airthir*.—See above at A.D. 788.



They tried to go by the shore,  
The proud Ulidian host.  
Beaks<sup>1</sup> were seen, with fragments,  
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabhar-abha<sup>2</sup> and Cill-Moinni,<sup>3</sup> died. A battle among the Ulaid, between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaid fled.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 809. Cathina,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Doimliacc;<sup>5</sup> [809.]  
and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meilli,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecul-Dochiaroc,<sup>7</sup> a scribe; Cathal, son of Fiachra, King of Rath-airthir,<sup>8</sup> and Fera-Cul;<sup>9</sup> and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, King of the Ulaid; and Maelduin, son of Donngal, house-steward<sup>10</sup> of Ard-Macha; and Anlon, son of Conchobar, King of Aidhne; Macoirb son of Neuter, and Cellach Ua Conchodaigh, died. Guaire, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, 'fell asleep.' Tadhg<sup>11</sup> and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,<sup>12</sup> were slain by the Luighni.<sup>13</sup> Devastation of the Luighni<sup>13</sup> by Muirgis.<sup>12</sup> A hero of the Luighni of Connaught sang:—

Muirgis slew my son,  
Which grieved me very much.  
It was I that placed a sword  
On Tadhg's neck therefor.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Fera-Cul*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *House-steward*. — equonimur (for oeconomur), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) περτισιγ, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>11</sup> *Tadhg*.—ταεθςς, B.

<sup>12</sup> *Muirgis*; i.e., Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose death is recorded under the year 814 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Luighni*; i.e. the Luighni of Connaught, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>14</sup> *Therefor*.—ταρ α ειγρι. The *Four Mast.* write ταρ ειγρι. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37a, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 37ab. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º x.º Nuadh̃a abbar  
 αιρo Μαδ̃ae μιγραιιτ cu Connaδ̃ta cum lege πατριου  
 et cum αρμαριο ειυρ. Θερβαιo αιγε οια ραδ̃αιρην  
 οινιξ̃ Ταιλτεν, cona ρεδ̃τ εδ̃ na cappat, la Αεδ̃ mac  
 Neill, ιo ερτ, μιunnτερ Tamlaδ̃ta oδορορbai ιαρ  
 ραρυγαo τερμαιinn Tamlaδ̃tai Maeleruain ouu Neill,  
 et portea familie Tamlaδ̃tae multa munera  
 ρεδοιτα ρυντ. Αομοερ ινγιn Αιδα lagen in penectute  
 bona μορτυα ερτ. Oimman Αραo, Muminenp̃ir anco-  
 ριτα, ιιταμ ρελιciteρ ρινιιιτ. Τυαδ̃gal abbar ρρuiτε  
 Cluana μορτυυρ ερτ. Sraγερ gentiliu apud Ulta.  
 υλαδ̃mac nepoρ Μιιρoιδ̃ιιρ, abbar Θερμαιξ̃i, [obiit].

b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ι.º Plann mac  
 Cellaiδ̃ abbar Pinñglair̃e, ρc̃riβα et ancorιτα et  
 ep̃iρcopuρ, ρubiτα μορτε ρepιιτ. Item Eδ̃aiδ̃ ep̃iρco-  
 puρ et ancorιτα ρρινncep̃r Tamlaδ̃ta, quieuiτ. Corepaδ̃  
 mac Niall̃gura rex Garbroiρ, et Cernaδ̃ mac P̃laδ̃nia,  
 rex Muξδ̃opnae mδ̃p̃ez, μορτυι ρυντ. Nuadh̃a loδ̃a  
 h̃lamae ep̃iρcopuρ et ancorιτα, abbar αιρo Μαδ̃ae,  
 oρpmiιιτ. Plann mac Congal̃aiξ̃ rex Ciannaδ̃tai  
 μοριτυρ. Oengur mac Dunl̃ainge rex generiρ Αρτ-  
 gal, P̃laiδ̃berταδ̃ mac Coiρpp̃i, ρrinceρ Cille moρe

<sup>1</sup> Nuadha . . . . went.—μιγ-  
 ραιιτ, A. μοι (for μορτυυρ  
 ερτ), B. The name of Nuadha does  
 not occur in the *Book of Leinster*  
 list (p. 42) of successors of St.  
 Patrick in the abbacy of Armagh.  
 But at p. 25 b of the same MS.,  
 "Nuado" is mentioned among the  
 abbots of Armagh who died during  
 the reign of "Aed Ordnaide," who  
 began to reign in A.D. 796, and died  
 in 818, according to these Annals.  
 The *Chron. Scot.* has Nuadha's obit  
 at the year 812. It is entered under  
 the next year in this chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> To Connaught.—The MSS. A.  
 and B. have cu connaδ̃ta, the first

c in connaδ̃ta being wrongly mar-  
 ked with the sign of 'infection.'

<sup>3</sup> Tailtiu.—Teltown, in the barony  
 of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> Tamlacht; or Tamlacht-Mael-  
 ruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

<sup>5</sup> 'Termon'; i.e., the right of  
 sanctuary, asylum, or protection.  
 The term was also applied to a certain  
 portion of the lands of a monastery.  
 In Clar. 49 Termann' is translated  
 by "privilege."

<sup>6</sup> Aedh Lagen, i.e., "Aedh of Lein-  
 ster." The death of Aedh Laigen,  
 son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine,  
 is entered above at the year 721. In  
 the corresponding entries in *Ann. F.M.*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 810. Nuadha, abbot of Ard-Macha, [810.] went<sup>1</sup> to Connaught,<sup>2</sup> with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtiu,<sup>3</sup> on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht<sup>4</sup> that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon'<sup>5</sup> of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Ui-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht.<sup>4</sup> Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen,<sup>6</sup> died at a good old age. Dimman of Aradh,<sup>7</sup> a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain,<sup>8</sup> died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the Ulidians. Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh<sup>9</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 811. Flann, son of Cellach, abbot of [811] BIS. Finnglais,<sup>10</sup> a scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died suddenly. Echaidh, also a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Tamlacht, rested. Coscrach, son of Niallghus, King of Garbhros,<sup>11</sup> and Cernach, son of Flathnia, King of Mughdhorna-Bregh, died. Nuadha of Loch-Uamha,<sup>12</sup> bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha 'fell asleep.' Flann, son of Congalach, King of Cianachta, died. Oengus, son of Dunlaing, King of Cinel-Artgail, and Flaithbertach, son of Coirpre, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir,<sup>13</sup> died. Aedh Roen, King of Corco-

and *Chron. Scot.* (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Ui-Neill slain in the battle of Almuin, or Hill of Allen, in the present county of Kildare. The lady Admoer would therefore seem to have survived her father about 90 years.

<sup>7</sup> *Aradh*.—The old name of the district now forming the northern part of the barony of Owney [*Uaithne*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

<sup>10</sup> *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Garbhros*.—The situation of this place, the name of which signifies the rough "*Ross*" (or "*wooded district*") has not been identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Nuadha of Loch-Uamha*.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under previous year. According to Colgan (*Acta SS.* p. 373), *Loch-Uamha* (the "*lake of the cave*") was in the district now forming the county of Leitrim.

<sup>13</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*.—See note<sup>8</sup>, p. 236 *supra*.



enir, moriuntur. Aed roen, ri corco baircinn, mor-  
tuur ert. Ar gennte la riru hūmāil. Ar Conmaicne  
la gennti. Ar Calraiḡi Luirḡḡ la hū briuin. Ar Corco-  
roiḡe Miḡe la hūa Macuair. Ar gennte la Mumain,  
io ert, la Cobḡaḡ mac Maeleuin, ri loḡa Léin.  
Inropeo in deirceirḡ la Muirḡiur mac Tomaltaiḡ  
.i. ri Connacht. Lex Daru por Connaḡtu.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Conall  
mac Daimtiḡ princepḡ Treoit moritur. Peraḡaḡ mac  
Scannail rcriba et racepḡor, abbar Aḡaḡ boḡ, feli-  
citep uitam riniuit. Ceallaḡ mac Eḡaḡ, princepḡ  
Cille tóme, mortuur ert. Ar nūmill la gennti, ubi  
ceciderunt Corpaḡ mac Flainḡabrat, et Dunadaḡ  
rex hūmill. Loḡaire mac Congamna, rex generipḡ  
Coirppu, moritur. Congaltaḡ mac Eirḡuine, pecnab  
Cluana perta, moritur. Karalur rex Francopum,  
immo totiuḡ Europae imperator, in pace dormiuit.  
Lex Daru la hū Neill.

Fol. 37ba.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Perid-  
miḡ abbar Cille Moinni et moep bḡeḡ o ḡatḡaic,  
ancorita pḡecipuur rcribaque optimur, felicitep  
uitam riniuit. Tuḡaḡal riliur Duḡubḡae, pḡecipuur

<sup>1</sup> *Umhall*.—A district known as the "Owles," and "O'Malley's country;" and comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the co. Mayo.

<sup>2</sup> *Conmaicni*.—Otherwise called "Conmaicni-Mara," a name now represented by "Connemara," in the W. of the co. Galway.

<sup>3</sup> *Corca-Roidhe*.—A tribe which gave name to the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—"Descendants of the sons of [Colla] Uais." A sept of the old Oirgiallian stock, from which the name of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, is derived.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Léin*.—The Irish name of the Lakes of Killarney. King of Loch-Léin was a bardic term for "King of West Munster."

<sup>6</sup> *South*.—Apparently the South of Connaught, Muirgis being King of Connaught at the time. Under the year 813 *infra*, a hosting by Muirgis against the Ui-Maine "of the South" is recorded.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Daimtech*.—O'Conor inaccurately prints *mac Dainlig*, "son of Dainlech."

<sup>8</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.<sup>1</sup> A slaughter of the Conmaicni<sup>2</sup> by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe<sup>3</sup> of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.<sup>4</sup> A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, *i.e.*, by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.<sup>5</sup> Devastation of the South<sup>6</sup> by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, *i.e.*, King of Connaught. The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,<sup>7</sup> abbot [812.] of Treoit,<sup>8</sup> died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cellach son of Echaid, abbot of Cill-Toma,<sup>9</sup> died. A slaughter of [the men of] Umhall<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles, in which were slain Coscrach son of Flandabrat, and Dunadach, King of Umhall. Loegaire, son of Cugamna, King of the Cinel-Coirpri, died. Congaltach, son of Etguine, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta,<sup>11</sup> dies. Charles,<sup>12</sup> King of the Franks, or rather Emperor of all Europe, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Dari<sup>13</sup> by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne,<sup>14</sup> and steward<sup>15</sup> of Bregb on the part of Patrick, [813.] an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,<sup>16</sup> a famous

<sup>9</sup> *Cill-Toma*. — Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *Umhall*. — See under the preceding year; note <sup>1</sup>, last page.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-ferta*; *i.e.* Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>12</sup> *Charles*. — Charlemagne. The correct date of Charlemagne's death is 28th Jan., 814.

<sup>13</sup> '*Law*' of *Dari*. — The imposition of this 'Law' over Connaught is the last entry under the preceding year.

<sup>14</sup> *Cill-Moinne*. — Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>15</sup> *Steward*. — moep; translated "Serjeant" in Clar. 49. The office of "steward" or "serjeant" (moep) here referred to, consisted in collecting Patrick's dues, or tribute, in Bregia, by the authority of the archbishop of Armagh.

<sup>16</sup> *Dudubhta*. — The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 809) have the name "Dubhta" which seems the more correct form.

reuba et doctor cluana mac U Noir, dormiunt. Eitirrcel mac Ceallaiḡ, episcopur ḡlinne da loča et Cinaeð mac Ceallaiḡ episcopur et abbar Trelie moer, obierunt. Maelduin episcopur, aircinneč Ečðroma, iugulatur ert. Suibne mac Moenaiḡ equonimur Slane, et ḡormḡal mac Neill fili Peḡaile, mortui sunt. Slogað la Muirḡiur et Forceallač pop Uu mMaine deirpoice, ubi plurimi interfecti sunt innocennter. Forceallač Pobair, abbar cluana mic Noir, et Orčanač abbar Cille pobric, Ronan nepor Ločðeirc episcopur, omnes dormierunt. Bellum inter Lagenenŕer inuicem, ubi nepotes Cennrelaiḡ ppor- trati sunt, et fili DRAIN uictoriam acceperunt. Ceallach abbar Iae, finita conŕtructione templi Ceninðra, reliquit principatum, et Diarmitiur alum- nur Daiḡri pro eo ordinatur ert. DROEN mac Ruadpač ratrapa Lagenarum moritur. Lex Quiaŕani pop Cruačna eleuata ert la Muirḡiur. Saet mor 7 tromḡallpa. Niall mac Aeða, rex nepotum Copmaice, repentina morte moritur. Blaeḡmac mac Cilḡura, abbar tpe da ḡlaur, et Blaeḡmac dalta Colḡsen, abbar inŕolae uaccae albae, obierunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Trelie-mor*; i.e. "great Trelie." The place referred to is now called Trillick, and is in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Connor turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking Trelie as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

<sup>2</sup> *Steward*. — equonimur, for oeconomur. Muiredhach, son of Uargal, called equonimur of Ia, at the year 781 *supra*, is described as pporior ("prior") in *Ann. Four M.*, at the corresponding date (A.D. 777). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>3</sup> *Muirgis*; i.e. Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

<sup>4</sup> *Forchellach*. — Abbot of Clonmacnoise. See next entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Fobric*. — Or Cill-Fobrich. Probably Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. The genit. form Ceninðra (nom. Ceninðar) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cenannar (genit. Cenannra).

<sup>7</sup> *Diarmait*. — Diarmitiur, A. Diarmiciur, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Foster-son*. — alumnur, A. alumpnur, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Ruadhri*. — Apparently the Ruai-



scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirscel, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-dalocha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelic-mor,<sup>1</sup> died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenagh' of Echdruim, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward<sup>2</sup> of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis<sup>3</sup> and Forchellach<sup>4</sup> upon the Ui-Maine of the South, when many innocent people were slain. Forchellach of Fobhar, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Orthanach abbot of Cill-Fobric,<sup>5</sup> [and] Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, a bishop—all 'fell asleep.' A battle among the Leinstermen themselves, wherein the Ui-Cennselaigh were overthrown, and the sons of Bran obtained the victory. Cellach, abbot of Ia, the building of the church of Cenannas<sup>6</sup> being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait,<sup>7</sup> foster-son<sup>8</sup> of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri,<sup>9</sup> a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. The 'Law' of Ciaran<sup>10</sup> was proclaimed over Cruachan<sup>11</sup> by Muirgis. Great suffering and heavy diseases.<sup>12</sup> Niall, son of Aedh, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died suddenly. Blathmac, son of Ailgus, abbot of Tir-da-glas,<sup>13</sup> and Blathmac, foster-son of Colgu, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,<sup>14</sup> died.

dhri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, whose obit is entered above at the year 784.

<sup>10</sup> *Of Ciaran*; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. *quispani*, A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *rath*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connaught. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed *h1 Cpuac̃m̃b̃*.

<sup>12</sup> *Heavy diseases*.—*τρομαλαρ*, "heavy disease," B.

<sup>13</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>14</sup> *Inis-bo-finne*.—"Island of the white cow." There are two islands thus named, seats of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, viz., Inishbofin, an island off the coast of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Lough-Ree (an expansion of the river Shannon), which is regarded as part of the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and is the island here referred to.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mccc.º x.º iiii.º Μορρ  
Μυργυρα ριζ Connact.

Ri derz daiǵtheð cen ðimbariǵ,  
Μυργυρ de Cruachain clannaiǵ,  
Ro fariǵ mac Cellaiǵ cuirpuiǵ  
Anðer ðin ðerba bannaiǵ.

Cele iheru abbar cille Moinne [obit]. Iugulatio  
Copepaið mic finrnecti. Conall mac Neill, rex ðeir-  
ceipð ðreǵ, moritur. Colman mac Neill iugulatur  
ert a ǵenepe Conaill. Slogað la Aðð iarum for cenel  
Conaill, iorpcar Rogailneð mac Flaiǵyra. Mael-  
canaiǵ ancorita luǵmaið, Cellað mac Congaile abbar  
lae, dormierunt. Opǵain Cluana cpeñña, 7 ǵuin ðuine  
inði, ðo peraið ðreibne 7 ðo řil Caðail. Pocarta  
mac Cernaið, leð ři ðeirceipð ðreǵ, mortuur ert.

Fol. 376b.  
b.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mccc.º x.º u.º Ðungal  
mac Cuanað rex Roip, Tuaðal mac Ðomnaill rex  
airter Lipi, Irgalað mac Maelehuñai rex copco  
Sogain, Conan mac Ruaðpað rex Ðuistonum, Caðal  
mac Aðtpað rex Muǵðopnae, omner ðepuncti řunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Cruachan*.—See the entry regard-  
ing Cruachan under last year, and the  
note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Cellach*.—Probably Fin-  
snechta son of Cellach, King of Lein-  
ster, whose obit is given at the year  
807 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kil-  
dare. The Kings of Leinster are  
sometimes styled "Kings of Cuirrech,"  
in bardic compositions.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Moinne*.—Kilmoone, in the  
barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King  
of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county  
of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-cremha*.—See note 2, p.,  
216, *supra*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.  
of these Annals, makes a most extra-  
ordinary blunder regarding this entry,  
which is plainly written in A. And  
O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 810,  
note u) is scarcely more happy. It is  
a pity that the latter did not consult  
the MS. A. before constructing the  
note in question.

<sup>8</sup> *Men of Breifni*, i.e. the men of the  
Western Breifne, or Breifni-Ui-Ruairc  
(Brefny-O'Rourke).

<sup>9</sup> *Sil-Cathail*, i.e. the "Seed (or  
descendants) of Cathal." Otherwise  
designated by the name of Clann-  
Cathail. This was the tribe-name of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 814. Death of Muirgis, King of [814.]  
Connaught.

A fierce plundering king, without grief;  
Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;<sup>1</sup>  
Who helped the son of Cellach<sup>2</sup> of Cuirrech,<sup>3</sup>  
From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne<sup>4</sup>, [died]. The killing of Coscrach, son of Finsnechta. Conall, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A hosting by Aedh<sup>5</sup> afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogailleach son of Flaithgus was slain. Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmadh,<sup>6</sup> and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Cluain-cremha,<sup>7</sup> and the killing of a man therein, by the men of Breifni<sup>8</sup> and the Sil-Cathail.<sup>9</sup> Focarta son of Cernach, half-king of the South of Bregh, died.

Kal. Jan, A.D. 815. Dungal, son of Cuanu, King of [815.] BIS.  
Ros;<sup>10</sup> Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airthir-Liphè;<sup>11</sup>  
Irgalach, son of Maelumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;<sup>12</sup>  
Conan,<sup>13</sup> son of Ruadhri, King of the Britons, and Cathal,  
son of Artri, King of Mughdorna—all died. Dubh-

a respectable branch of the great Sil-Muiredhaigh stock of Connaught, whose chief took the name of O'Flanagan, when the adoption of surnames became general. The Clann-Cathail were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Ros*. — A district in the co. Monaghan, the name of which seems to be preserved in that of the parish of Magheross ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

<sup>11</sup> *Airthir-Liphè*. — "East of Liphè

(or Liffey)." That part of the plain of Kildare lying to the east of the River Liffey.

<sup>12</sup> *Corco-Soghain*, i.e. the race of Soghan *sal-bhuidhe* ("yellow heel"), son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septs of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

<sup>13</sup> *Conan*. — "Cinan rex moritur." (Ann. Cambriæ, A.D. 816). The obit of "Kynon," King, is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, under 817.



Dubdaleiṣi mac Tomaltaiḡ dux namne, omney pēriepunt. Morp Iorēḡ pēribae roir Commain. Comburtio Cluana mic Noir de media ex maiore parte. Morp Suibne mic Cuanaḡ, abbatir Cluana mic Noir. Ceallaḡ mac Muirḡirra, abbat Opomma capro, iugulatur ert o Seruidiu mac Tuatail. Uentur magnur in Calentoir Nouembriur. Bellum do maḡmair for hū Riāḡraḡ Muirpce pē n-Diarmaid mac Tomaltaiḡ, 7 Iorcaḡ 7 orḡḡain Roibrein i criḡ Graicraiḡi, ubi plurimi occurrunt ignobiles. Morp Caṡail mic Ailello pēgri nepotum Riāraḡ. Oratorium Robair comburtum ert.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ui.º Morp Daṡail epircopi, pēribae et ancoritae, hui Duibleni. Morp Concruiṡne pēribae p̄ncipir Iainne Ela. Tippiatir abbat cluana pēpta Drenṡain, Cumurcaḡ mac Cernaiḡ equonimur airtō Maḡae, obierunt. Belliolum itir p̄iru dēirceirt D̄rēḡ et Ciannachtu, i torcraṡar ilī dī Ciannachtairb. Bellum ante Caṡal mac Dunlainḡe, et pē muinntir tiḡi Munṡu, for muinntir Fernand, ubi .cccc. interfecti sunt. Maeltuile abbat Dēnnair exulat. Maelṡuin mac

<sup>1</sup> *Namne*.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. *Namne* may have been written in mistake for *U mane* (Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught).

<sup>2</sup> *All died*.—omney pēriepunt. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

<sup>3</sup> *Death*.—morp. Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-Comain*.—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words morptu sunt are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the half*.—de media. Not in B. The expression "*de media ex maiore parte*" occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 833 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de media*.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called "*Druim-cara of Ard-Cianachta*" (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of *Ferrard*), under the year 869 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Foibren*.—*Graicraighe*. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 222, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ailill*.—This Ailill was son of Innrechtach, son of the Dunchad Mursce whose death is entered at the year 681. See note <sup>16</sup>, p. 133, *supra*.

daleithi, son of Tomaltach, chief of Namne,<sup>1</sup>—all died.<sup>2</sup> Death<sup>3</sup> of Joseph, scribe of Ros-Comain.<sup>4</sup> Burning of the greater part of the half<sup>5</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois. Death of Suibhne, son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Cellach, son of Muirghis, abbot of Druim-cara,<sup>6</sup> was slain by Gertide son of Tuathal. Great wind on the Kalends of November. A battle was gained over the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach; and the burning and plundering of Foibren<sup>7</sup> in the district of Graicraighe,<sup>7</sup> where a great number of the common people were slain. Death of Cathal, son of Ailill,<sup>8</sup> King of the Ui-Fiachrach. The oratory of Fobhar<sup>9</sup> was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 816. Death of Dathal Ua Duibhleni, [8.6.] a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Lann-Ela.<sup>10</sup> Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle between the men of the south of Bregh and the Cianachta, wherein a great number of the Cianachta were slain. A battle by<sup>11</sup> Cathal,<sup>12</sup> son of Dunlaing, and by<sup>11</sup> the 'family' of Tech-Munnu,<sup>13</sup> against the 'family' of Ferna,<sup>13</sup> wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.<sup>14</sup> Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of

<sup>9</sup> *Oratory of Fobhar.* — Ορατορι-  
um Fobair. For ορατορι-  
um the *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 812), have  
Θερτεαδ. Fobhar is now known as  
Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-Ela.*—Lynally, in the par-  
ish of the same name, barony of  
Ballycowan, King's co.

<sup>11</sup> *By.*—ante. This is the ordin-  
ary Latin equivalent of Irish *ria*, or  
*ré*; but the Irish preposition *re*,  
with its variations *ria* and *ra*, has  
also the meaning of "by," and  
"with."

<sup>12</sup> *Cathal.* — King of Ui Cennse-

laigh, or South Leinster. His obit  
is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*  
under the year 817.

<sup>13</sup> *Tech-Munnu.*—*Ferna.* Taghmon  
and Ferns, in the present county of  
Wexford. The *Four Masters* have  
no notice of this battle.

<sup>14</sup> *Lived in exile.* — exulτατ (for  
exulατ, or exyulατ), A. B. The  
"quievit" of Maeltuile is entered at  
the year 819 *infra*. The *Four*  
*Masters* (at 812=816 of these *An-*  
*nals*) record the obit of Maeltuile,  
and repeat it at the year 818.



Cinnpaelaḡ princep̃ Raḡo boḡ, de familia Columbae cille, iugulatur ep̃. Muinntip̃ Colum cille do dul i Temhair do ep̃cuine Aeda. Maeluin rex Roip moritur. Dongall mac Tuatail, pi Ardae, moritur. Cillen abbap̃ Fernann [obit]. Fergur raḡa Lurag̃, abbap̃ Finnglais̃, obit. Siadal, abbap̃ et ep̃iscopur roip̃ Commain, dormiuit.

Fol. 38 aa. 7 Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º x.º uii.º Muireḡaḡ mac ḡrain, leiḡpi Laiḡen, moritur. Aig̃ anaiḡcenta 7 rneachta map̃ robataḡ o notlaic̃ r̃tellae co h-iniḡ. Imtech[ḡ] ḡoinḡe coraib̃ t̃ipmaib̃ 7 alanaile n-abano. Foñ oiñ cumaĩ inḡ loḡae. Eḡe 7 rianlaiḡi iap̃ loḡ Eḡoḡ. Oip̃r̃ allḡi do ḡorunñ. Solaiḡ ḡaurḡḡe iap̃mae o ḡete iap̃ loḡaib̃ Eip̃ne a t̃ipib̃ Connaḡḡ hi t̃ip̃ h̃ila Craum̃tain; aliaque incognita per gelu et granḡiner in hoc anno pacta. Ceallach mac Scannlain abbap̃ cille Foib̃riḡ, Cernaḡ mac Congalaḡiḡ rex Cnoḡbai, moriuntur. Cuaũ abbap̃ Lugmaib̃, co r̃ep̃in Moḡḡ-tai, do dula a t̃ipe Mumañ for̃ longaiḡ. Ar̃ḡpi aip̃chinnech̃ aip̃o Maḡae, co r̃ep̃iñ Paḡraice, do dul a Connaḡḡta. Aḡo mac Neill̃ co r̃luagaib̃ co Dun

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-both*.—Now Raphoe, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal. Regarding the foundation of the monastery of Raphoe, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> *Temhair*.—Tara, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *To curse Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland. do ep̃cuine (for do ep̃cuine, "to curse") A., B. The cause of this 'cursing,' or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cinel-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maelduin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note x.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros*.—Otherwise written "Fera

(or Fir) Rois"; i.e., "Men of Ros." See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 305.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard*.—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

<sup>6</sup> *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>7</sup> *Epiphany*.—notlaic̃ r̃tellae, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 815) have ó notḡlaic̃, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Roofing*.—Solaiḡ. This word does not occur in any of the ordinary Irish Glossaries. It is rendered by "timber" in Clar. 49, in which the translation of the full entry is loosely



Rath-both,<sup>1</sup> of the 'family' of Colum-Cille, was slain. The 'family' of Colum-Cille went to Temhair,<sup>2</sup> to curse Aedh.<sup>3</sup> Maelduin, King of Ros,<sup>4</sup> died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,<sup>5</sup> died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luraigh, abbot of Finniglais,<sup>6</sup> died. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros-Comain, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 817. Muiredhach son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died. Unprecedented frost and great snow from Epiphany<sup>7</sup> to Shrovetide. The Boyne and other rivers were traversed with dry feet, and the lakes in like manner. Herds and multitudes [went] upon Loch-Echach,<sup>8</sup> and wild deer were hunted. The roofing<sup>9</sup> of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way<sup>10</sup> across the lakes of Erne, from the lands of Connaught to the land of Ui-Cremthainn; and other unprecedented things were done in this year through frost and hail. Cellach son of Scannlan, abbot of Cill-Foibrigh,<sup>11</sup> [and] Cernach son of Congalach, King of Cnodbha,<sup>12</sup> died. Cuanu, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>14</sup> went in exile to the land of Munster, with the shrine of Mochta.<sup>15</sup> Artri, superior<sup>16</sup> of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,<sup>17</sup> son of Niall, [went] with

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made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

<sup>10</sup> *Carriage-way*.—o cete. cete is explained by conair, yet, a "road," "way," in the *Féilire of Oengus* (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. clxxix.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-Foibrigh*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 263 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Cnodbha*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 266 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Cuanu*.—His obit is entered at the year 824 *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

<sup>15</sup> *Mochta*.—The St. Mochta, abbot

or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 534 *supra*.

<sup>16</sup> *Superior*.—aīr (for aīrchinnech), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (abbay) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title aīrchinnech, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 364, note m, and O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1179, note o. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 818), Artri is called princepp ("abbot" or "superior").

<sup>17</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, monarch of Ireland.

Cuaep eo po panto Laigniu itip da huae ðrain. Aſchinnlech Cille moipe Enir do ſarugað, 7 Dubinnreht a peccnap do ſuin ap a incail, la Laigniu. Opſſam coccæ du Cellach mac Foſſertaið por Concobar mac Muirpeðaið .i. mac rið Laignen. Bellum actum eſt in regione Delbnae Nodot, .i. cað Forað, ubi nepoter Mani cum pege eorum id eſt Caðal mac Murcaðo, et alii plurimi nobiles, pportrati ſunt. Regeſ nepotum Ðriuin, id eſt Ðiarmaid mac Tomaltaið 7 Maelcoðaið filius Foſſertaið, uictoreſ erant. Rectaðra nepor Amdola, abbaſ Ðaminnri, moritur. Cluen mac Noir iterum .xii. Kalendar Nouembriſ apſit tertia ex parte ſui.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iiii.º Uarſatio Laignen la hAeo mac Neill .i. tip Cualann urque Glenn duorum ptaghorum. Morſ Aeoð mic Neill iuxta uadum duarum uirtutum in campo Conaille. Bellolum inter genur Eugain 7 genur Conaill, in quo cecidit Maelbſerail mac Murcaðo rex generis Conaill. Murcað mac Maeloduin fuit uictor. Bellolum itip Ulta inuicem, in quo cecidit Cairſell filius Fiaðnae, et Muirpeðaið mac Eðaið uictor fuit. Catal mac Ðunlainge rex nepotum Cennſelaig et peccnap Þernann moritur. Crunnmael mac Ailello pſunncepſ

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Cuair*. — See above, at the year 804.

<sup>2</sup> *Superior*. — aſchinnlech. See note 16, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*. — See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 212. *ſupra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Fought*. — actum eſt, A. geſtum eſt, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Delbna-Nodot*. — Delbnae Nodot, A. B. But the proper form is Delbna Nodot (= O. Nuadot), the ancient name of a diſtrict between the rivers Shannon and Suck, in the ſouthern part of the co. Roſcommon.

See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 105, note n.

<sup>6</sup> *Many*. — plurimi, A. multi, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Diarmait*. — The Diarmait ſon of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, whoſe obit is entered at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Daiminis*. — Devenish, in Lough Erne, in Fermanagh county.

<sup>9</sup> *Of the Kalends*. — Ct. tip, A. Ct., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh* — Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>11</sup> *Ath-da-ferta*. — iuxta uadum duarum uirtutum (Mirabilium,



armies to Dun-Cuair,<sup>1</sup> when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior<sup>2</sup> of Cill-mor-Enir<sup>3</sup> was profaned, and its vice-abbot, Dubhinnrecht, was wounded whilst under his protection, by the Leinstermen. A battle—slaughter by Cellach, son of Fogartach, over Conchobar son of Muiredhach, *i.e.*, son of the King of Leinster. A battle was fought<sup>4</sup> in the country of Delbhna-Nodot,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.* the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, *i.e.* Cathal son of Murchadh, and many<sup>6</sup> other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait<sup>7</sup> son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rechtabhra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis,<sup>8</sup> dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends<sup>9</sup> of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by Aedh<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, *i.e.* the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, near Ath-da-ferta<sup>11</sup> in Magh-Conaill. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maelbresail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill,<sup>12</sup> was slain. Murchadh,<sup>13</sup> son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairell<sup>14</sup> son of Fiachna was slain, and Muiredhach son of Echaidh was victor. Cathal son of Dunlaing, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and vice-abbot of Ferna,<sup>15</sup> died. Crunnmael son of

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O'Conor); over which an old hand has written ας ατ ὁα ρερτα (a literal translation), in A.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinel-Conaill*.—ζενιριρ Conaill, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Murchadh*.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ui-Neill of the North.

<sup>14</sup> *Cairell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), Cairell (or Cairill, as the name is there written) reigned nine years, and was slain in a battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, fought at a place called Lapast, in Carn-Cantain. But the situation of Lapast, or of Carn-Cantain, is not now known.

<sup>15</sup> *Ferna*.—Ferns, in the county of Wexford.



Fol. 38 *ab.* Doimliacc, et Muireadaċ filiur Crunnmail abbar  
 uthirt Teornoc, de puncti punt. Congalaċ mac Fergura  
 rex Cul moritur. Cengciger airtod Maċae cen aigi cen  
 tucbaċ rċpne, 7 cumurc ann i torċair mac Eċdaċ  
 mic Fiaċnae. Poċud poċnae mortuur ert.

b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ix.º Dalac  
 mac Congura, ppinncepr Doimliacc, mortuur ert.  
 Slogad la Murchad do druim ino eiċ co n-Oib Neill  
 in tuaircirt. Concobar co n-Oib Neill in deircirt  
 ander, 7 co laignib, donec deur eor reparauit per ruam  
 magnam potentiam. Cirtantin mac Fergura, rex  
 Fortrenn, moritur. Maeltuile abbar Dennaċair  
 quieuit. Feidlimiċ mac Creġtain accepit regnum  
 Cairril.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º Crunnmael  
 mac Oċrain, abbar Cluana irairto, obuit. Comulr  
 rex Saxonum moritur. Orġgan Etir o genntib; ppaet  
 mor to mnaiċ do brio app. Ceannraelaċ mac  
 Ruman, rċpiba et epircopur et ancorita, abb Aċto  
 truim, dopmiuit. Slogad la Conċobur mac n-Donn-

<sup>1</sup> *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Disert-Ternóc*.—The "desert," or hermitage, of Ternóc. In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Feb 8, there is mention of Ternóc, an anchorite, whose place was on the west of the river Barrow. But the exact situation is not indicated.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Fergus*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 817) have mac Fergaile ("son of Fergal.")

<sup>4</sup> *Cul*; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 202 *supra*, and O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 693, note p.

<sup>5</sup> *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—Cengciger airtod Maċae (literally

"Whitsuntide of Armagh"). This entry is not found in the other Annals; not certainly in the *Ann. of the Four Masters*, the compilers of which studiously suppress notices of events calculated to reflect, in their opinion, on the character of churchmen.

<sup>6</sup> *Elevation of a shrine*.—tucbaċ rċpne. Some Whitsuntide ceremony, or procession, at Armagh, of which no notice occurs elsewhere, as far as the Editor is aware.

<sup>7</sup> *Fothud of Fothan*.—Fothud (or Fothad) of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 289, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.

Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,<sup>1</sup> and Muiredhach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Disert-Ternóc,<sup>2</sup> died. Congalach, son of Fergus,<sup>3</sup> King of Cul,<sup>4</sup> died. Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha<sup>5</sup> without celebration, and without the elevation of a shrine;<sup>6</sup> and a disturbance there, in which the son of Echaid, son of Fiachna, was killed. Fothud of Fothan<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 819. Dalach, son of Congus, abbot of [819.] <sup>BIS</sup> Damliag,<sup>8</sup> died. A hosting by Murchadh<sup>9</sup> to Druim-ind-eich,<sup>10</sup> with the Ui-Neill of the North. Conchobar<sup>11</sup> [came] from the South, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and the Leinstermen, until God separated them by His great power. Custantin, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,<sup>12</sup> died. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Fedhlimidh, son of Cremthan, obtained the kingdom of Cashel.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 820. Crunnmael son of Odhran, abbot [820.] of Cluain-Iraird, died. Comulf,<sup>13</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Plundering of Etar,<sup>14</sup> by Gentiles; a great prey of women being taken therefrom. Cennfaeladh son of Ruman, scribe, bishop, and anchorite of Ath-truim,<sup>15</sup> 'fell asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar<sup>16</sup> son of Donnchad to

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-ind-eich*. — The "ridge (or back) of the horse." O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 818, note x), [that this is probably the place called Drimnagh, near Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortrenn*. — Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Comulf*. — This name may be also read comuġp, as Dr. O'Connor prints it from MS., B. The person whose 'moritur' is here recorded was evidently Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 819, and who was succeeded by his brother

Ceolwulf. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, Vol. I., p. 291.

<sup>14</sup> *Etar*. — This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, to the N.E. of Dublin. The Hill of Howth is still called *Benn-Etair*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Connor represents *opssan Etir* by *Orggan e tir*, which he most inaccurately translates "Devastatio Regni."

<sup>15</sup> *Ath-truim*. — The "Ford of the Elder-tree." Trim, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath.

<sup>16</sup> *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland. O'Flaherty refers the commencement



chada co h-ard acað sleibe ruait. Uartatio na n-Áirtear corice Emain Maðae.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º 1.º Macriaghoil nepor Magleni, rcriba et epircopur, abbar ðipor, peruit. Áið anaicenta, 7 puperet inna muire 7 inna locha 7 inna aibni, co pucta graige 7 eti 7 ped-man iarmaið. Sloiget la Murchað mac Maileuin co pcpaib ino poeli corici aipò m-ðrecan. Eluð iarum do pcpaib ðpex cuice .i. Ðiapmaiz mac Neill co ril Aeda plane, co pugiallpat ic druim Fergurro do Murchað. Inopeco per m-ðpex la Conchobar mac n-Donncaða, condeppio ecc Gualait. Inopeco ðeipceipò ðpex leir aiteppað in Kalendir Nouembur, co topcair pluag ðimor leirp ðe pcpaib ðeipceipò ðpex, 7 co pu giallpat hu Cernaigh ap eicin. Mopx forburaið abbatir Acaio bó Cainnið. Cumurcað mac Tuatail, rex aipde Ciannachta, iugulatur ert la Murchað. bellum Tarbgi inter Conaecta inuicem. Nepoter ðpuim ppoitpatu punt, plurimi nobiley interpecti punt epga ducer, io ert, Ðunchað mac Móinaigh et Ðormgal mac Ðuncado. Nepoter Mani uictorep epant, et Ðiapmaiz mac Tomaltaigh. Strager uirorum

Fol. 38 ba.

of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 433. His death is recorded under the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid*.—The name *Ard-achadh* would be Anglicised 'High-field.' *Sliabh-Fuaid*, the 'Hill of Fuaí,' was the ancient name of a hill near the town of Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 819, note b.

<sup>2</sup> *Airthera*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 282, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Macriaghoil*.—Supposed to be the scribe of the beautiful copy of the Gospels known as the Gospels of

MacRegol, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. See O'Connor's *Proleg. ad Annales*, Part II., p. cxlii.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchadh*.—Chief of Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard Breccain*.—Ardraccan, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-Ferguso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

<sup>7</sup> *At Gualat*.—ecc gualait. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Cernaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the



Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.<sup>1</sup> Devastation of the Air-thera<sup>2</sup> as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil<sup>3</sup> Ua Magleni, a scribe [821.] and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh<sup>4</sup> son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Brecain.<sup>5</sup> The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slanè, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso.<sup>6</sup> The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat.<sup>7</sup> The plundering of the South of Bregh by him again, on the Kalends of November, when a great multitude of the men of South Bregh were slain by him, and the Ui-Cernaigh<sup>8</sup> submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh.<sup>9</sup> Cumuscach son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>10</sup> was slain by Murchadh.<sup>11</sup> The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite<sup>12</sup> their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait<sup>13</sup> son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite<sup>12</sup> their King,

powerful sept of Sil-Aedha Slanè or "Race of Aedh Slanè" (see under A.D. 603 *supra*), who derived their tribe-name from Cernach (ob. A.D. 663 *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (King of Ireland).

<sup>9</sup> *Achadh-bó-Cainnigh*.—The "Field of (St.) Cainnech's cows." Now Aghaboe, in the parish of the same name, Queen's county.

<sup>10</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 137 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Murchadh*.—Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain; referred to in the 3rd entry for this year.

<sup>12</sup> *Opposite*.—εργα, B. εργο, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Diarmait son of Tomaltach*.—His obit is given at the year 832 *infra*, where he is described as King of Connaught. But in the list of Kings of that province, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 1) where the name of Diarmait occurs next after that of Muirghis son of Tomaltach

ἄρῃβνῃ ἐργὰ πῆγῃ ρυῖμ, ἰὸ ἐρτ, Μᾶλδουῖν μᾶς  
 Ἐττᾶιλε, λα cenel φεῖδῖλμῶ. Ροῖνιυῶ ρορ ρῖρῦ αἰρῶ  
 Ἰᾶννᾶχτᾶ πῇ Cumurcāc mac Congalāiḡ, ubi cecī-  
 derunt Θυδῦρ mac Τῖγερνᾶῖḡ et αἱ μῦλτῖ. Θυῖν  
 nepor Τυᾶτᾶἰλ, ἀncopῖτᾶ et epῖrcopῦρ, ἄbbᾶρ λῦσμᾶῖο,  
 δορμῖυῖτ. Ροῖνιυῶ πῇ n-οᾶἰb ḡᾶρβαῖν 7 Cuῖrcenῖ 7  
 Fella ρορ Delbnaἰ.

Κτ. Ιᾶνᾶῖρ. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º 11.º Dermaἰτ  
 mac Donnchada, ἄbbᾶρ Ροῖρρ ἔḡ, obῖτ. Dubdacrῖc  
 mac Mæletolἰ, ἄbbᾶρ Cille achᾶῖο, δορμῖυῖτ. φῇ-  
 nῦρᾶḡ Loḡᾶ cenḡῖν, epῖrcopῦρ et ἀncopῖτᾶ, παῦρᾶῖτ.  
 Conaἰḡ mac Congalἰ, pex Tēḡbae, μορῖτῦρ. Lex  
 πατρῖcῖ ρορ Mumᾶἰν λα φεῖδῖλμῶ mac Crēmῖτᾶἰν,  
 et λα hḲpῖρῖḡ mac Concobaἰρ (.i. epῖrcop ἀρῶ Μαḡᾶ)-  
 Ronan ἄbbᾶρ cluana mic Noἰρ pelἰquἰτ pῖncipatum  
 ρυῖμ. Ἀḡῖρ το ḡenum το Μῦρḡᾶḡ mac Mæledouἰν,  
 λα Nἰall mac Ἀḡḡḡ 7 λα cenel n-ḡῦḡᾶἰν. ḡennῖlῇρ  
 muᾶrepunt ḡennḡῦρ μορ. ḡalἰnne na m ḡpῇtan

(ob. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgis. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgis, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*. — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 137 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Euchu*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

<sup>3</sup> *Anchorite*.—ἀncopῖτᾶ, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Lugmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Cuircni*.—A tribe descended from Corc, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuircene, now represented by the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and was for some centuries known as "Dillon's Country."

<sup>6</sup> *Fella*.—A tribe inhabiting a territory bordering on the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ree, probably on the western side of the lake. O'Donovan identifies the territory of the Fella with Tuath-n-Ella. *Four Masters*, A.D. 927, note e.

<sup>7</sup> *Delbhna*.—The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhna (descended from Lugaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhnamor, now the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Cendin*.—This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.

<sup>9</sup> *Tethba*.—A territory comprising the most of the eastern part of the



*i.e.* Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cinel-Feidhilmtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cianacht<sup>1</sup>, by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tigernach, and a great many others. Euchu<sup>2</sup> Ua Tuathail, an anchorite<sup>3</sup> and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep.' A victory by the Ui-Garbhain, and the Cuireni,<sup>5</sup> and the Fella,<sup>6</sup> over the Delbhna.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad, abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrich, son of Maeltoli, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Sechnasach of Loch-Cendin,<sup>8</sup> a bishop and anchorite, rested. Conaing son of Congal, King of Tethba,<sup>9</sup> died. The 'Law' of Patrick<sup>10</sup> [established] over Munster by Feidhlimidh<sup>11</sup> son of Crimthan, and by Artri son of Conchobar (*i.e.*, bishop<sup>12</sup> of Ard-Macha). Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, resigned his government. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was deposed<sup>13</sup> by Niall<sup>14</sup>, son of Aedh, and the Cinel-Eoghain. The Gentiles invaded Bennchair the Great<sup>15</sup>. Gailinne<sup>16</sup>

[822.]

county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Tefia). According to the *Táin bo Cualnge* story in *Lebor na hUidre* (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in Tethba *tuascirt*, or Northern Tefia. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, note 35.

<sup>10</sup> 'Law' of Patrick.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 234 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> Feidlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> Bishop.—See under the year 817 *supra*, where Artri is described as *airchinnech* of Armagh. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the entry recording his death at the year 832 *infra*, Artri is described as "abbot" of Armagh.

<sup>13</sup> Murchadh . . . was deposed. —The original is ατρί το θένουμ δο Μυρράο; lit. "an ex-king was made of Murchadh."

<sup>14</sup> Niall.—Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> Bennchair the Great.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

<sup>16</sup> Gailinne. — Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called "Gailinne na mBretan" ("Gailinne of the Britons") from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochonóg, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See *Mart. Donegal*, at Dec. 19, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156. Dr. O'Connor blunders greatly (note <sup>1</sup>, *Rer. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking



exurpum ert o Feiðlimtið, cum tota habitatione sua, et cum oratorio. Tene di nim porpra poruē n-abbað i n-arto Mačae, conuololoirce.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Niall mac Ferghura duax nepotum Forindain moritur. Orghain Benncair ac airtiu o gentið, 7 corprað a ðerçaiçi, 7 peilçi Comgail do cpoçao ar a perin.

bið rir rir,  
Do ðeoin airtuiz ina ruz;  
ðerçair mo çnama cen çron  
O Benncon baça o'Oentrob.

Fol. 38 bb. bellum inter uiror Tečbae inuicem, id ert bellum Finoubraç, in quo ceciderunt Aeð mac Fogertaiç et alii multi. Rorr Commain exurpum ert magna ex parte. bellum inter Connaçta inuicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. belliolum inter Dunchao et Cumurcað duor peger Ciannachtæ, in quo multi interfecti sunt. Dunchao uictor fuit; Cumurcað euairt. Eochair mac ðperrail, pi ðal Açraide in tuairceit, iugulatur ert a rociur ruir. Spelan mac Sloçaðaiç, rex Conaille Muirçemni, moritur. Eitgal Sceiliz a gentibus paritur ert, et cito mortuus ert fame et riti.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Cuanu Lugmaið, rapient et episcopus, dormiuit. Diapmaiz huæ Aeða poin, ançorita et religionis doctor totius

"Gailinne" the same as "Gallogigia" (or Galloway).

<sup>1</sup> Burned.—exurpum, apparently corrected to exurpum, A.; exhaup-tum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has exurpum.

<sup>2</sup> Fedhlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> Bennchair. — Bangor, in the co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> True.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 38b in A., with a mark to signify the place where it should be introduced into the text. It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast*, at A.D. 822, that the composer was Saint Comghall himself.

<sup>5</sup> Oentrobh.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

of the Britons was burned<sup>1</sup> by Fedhlimidh,<sup>2</sup> with all its dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from heaven fell on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, and burned it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of [823.] the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Bennchair<sup>3</sup> in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine.

'Twill be true, true,<sup>4</sup>

By the will of the supreme King of Kings,

My stainless bones shall be taken

From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobh.<sup>5</sup>

A battle among the men of Tethba<sup>6</sup> themselves, *i.e.* the battle of Finnabhair,<sup>7</sup> in which Aedh son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Ros-Comain was in great part burned. A battle among the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein a great many were slain. A battle between Dunchad and Cumuscach, two Kings of Cianachta, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.<sup>8</sup> Eochaid<sup>9</sup> son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed by his confederates.<sup>10</sup> Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemnè, died. Etgal of Scelig<sup>11</sup> was carried off by Gentiles, and died soon after of hunger and thirst.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise [824.] man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite<sup>12</sup> and doctor of religion of all

<sup>6</sup> *Tethba*. — See note <sup>9</sup> under the year 822.

<sup>7</sup> *Finnabhair*. — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Escaped*. — εσαγγιτ, A. εσαγγιτ, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Eochaid*. — See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>10</sup> *By his confederates*. — α πογιτ ριιτ, A.

<sup>11</sup> *Scelig*; or *Scelig-Michil* ("St. Michael's Scelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note <sup>1</sup>, and p. 223, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Anchorite*. — ἀνκοπιτα, B.

híberniae, obiit; et Cuimneā abbat Pinnzlaipri, Aedān abbat Tamlaētae, Flannabpa princeps Maige bile moriuntur. Colman filius Ailello, abbat Slane et aliarum ciuitatum in Francia et in Hibernia, perit. Pergal mac Caṡrannaiḡ, rex Loča Riāc, moritur. Maelbrepail mac Ailello Cobo, rex dal Aṡraide, moritur. Magna peritencia in Hibernia incola senioribus et pueris et infirmis; magna fames et defectio panis. Oenḡur mac Maeleuin rex Loča gabor moritur. Slat Duin leṡḡlari du gennitib. Lorcuā Maiḡi bile cona deṡṡigib o ḡentib. Roimiuā imMaiḡ inir pe.n-ulṡaiḡ for gennitib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Roimiuā for Orraiḡi pe n-gennitib. Flano mac Forceallaiḡ, abbat Lir moir, in pace dormiuit. Lex Patrici for teora Connaēta la Aṡtriḡ mac Concobair (.i. episcopus apud Maēa). Orḡain iniri Daime o gennitib. Pallomon mac Fogertaic iugulatur ex a patre suo qui nominatur Ceallaic. Martre blainicc mic Flainn o gennitib in hī Colum Cille.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º u.º Diarmait mac Neill, rex deirceṡt bṡeḡ, moritur. Niall mac Diarmata, rex Miḡe [obiit]. Mac Loingriḡ, abbat

<sup>1</sup> *Of all Ireland.* — totius Hibernie, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Bilē.* — See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 80 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Pestilence.* — peritencia, B. This entry is more briefly given in B., thus:—Magnā peritencia in híbernia, 7 magna fames panis.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Gabhor.* — See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 263 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-lethglaise.* — Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

<sup>6</sup> *Over Gentiles.* — for gennitib, A. for gennitib, B.

<sup>7</sup> *The 'Law' of Patrick.* — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 281 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Three divisions of Connaught.* — See note <sup>13</sup>, p. 269 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Artri.* — See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as airchinnech ("herenagh") of Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Bishop.* — The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A., over the name Artri.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Daimhle.* — The situation of this island has not been satisfactorily identified. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, states that it was *between* Ui-Cennselaigh [the co. Wexford] and the Deisi [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]



Ireland,<sup>1</sup> died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finniglais, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bilè,<sup>2</sup> died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathrannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maelbresail, son of Ailill of Cobha, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence<sup>3</sup> in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infirm; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>4</sup> died. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise<sup>5</sup> by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bilè, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles,<sup>6</sup> in which a great many were slain. A victory over the Osraighi by Gentiles. Fland son of Forcellach, abbot of Lis-mor, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Patrick<sup>7</sup> [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught,<sup>8</sup> by Artri<sup>9</sup> son of Conchobar (*i.e.* bishop<sup>10</sup> of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle<sup>11</sup> by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc,<sup>12</sup> son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Colum-Cille.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 825. Diarmait, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Niall,<sup>13</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Midhe, [died]. MacLoingsigh,<sup>14</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, died

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Dr. Todd (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gal-laibh*, Introd., p. xxxvii., note 2), would identify it with *Little Island* in the river Suir, near Waterford. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, Index Locorum, *sub voce*; and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 130, note 4.

<sup>12</sup> *Blamacc*.—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note y.

<sup>13</sup> *Niall*.—In the list of the Kings of Uisnech [*i.e.* of Meath] contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach, and

to have been slain by his successor, Muridach son of Domnall, after a reign of seven years.

<sup>14</sup> *MacLoingsigh*; "son of Loingsech".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flanngus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 823) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the *Comarbs* (or successors) of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, though it is in other ancient lists. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 177-182

apud Mačae, in pace obiit. Arz mac Diarmata, rex Tečbae, per dolum iugulatur est. Clemenr episcopur, abbat Cluana ipairto, feliciter uitam finiuit. Adomnae mor for hEpinio n-uile .i. robuð plaiſe o mac Iellaen oi Mumae. Maelduin mac ſormſaile, rex nepotum Meič, in clericatu obiit.

Fol. 39a. Lorcað beičpe la ſeirlimioð, ſlogao Muman occo. ſuin Arzrač mic Muirſera. riſ ſečbae. Lex ſari co Connacta iterum. Ručnel princep et episcopur cluana ſepa brenainio moritur.

kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ui.º. Ečtſur princep Tamlačtae dormiuit. Sarugað Eugain i n-apud Mačae, la Cumurcač mac Catail 7 la Arzriſ mac Concobair. Orſgan ſurcan do ſennuib 7 a lorcað, 7 innreao Ciannachta corici očtar n-uſan, 7 orſgan ſall ino Arčir olčena. bellum leiči čaim pe Niall mac Aeða, for hui Cremtain, 7 for Muirpeaoč mac Eačaoč riſ n-ulač, in quo ceciderunt Cumurcač 7 Congalač duo ſiliu Cačail, et alii peger multu dınaič Arſgiallaič. Corepað oınaiſ Tallten

<sup>1</sup> *Fears.* — adomnae. This rare form seems comp. of *ad*, an intensive particle (= *aith*, *ath*), and *omna*, plur. of *oman*, "fear."

<sup>2</sup> *By.* — o, omitted in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Iellaen.* — "Mac Fellaen," Clar. 49. O'Conor prints "*dictae Jellame*," which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Munster.* — oi Mumae, A.; oi Muimae, B. O'Conor wrongly prints *di muniea*.

<sup>5</sup> *Bethra*; i.e. *Dealbha-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbha-Ethra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, with the exception of the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sil-Anmchada (or O'Maddens), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

<sup>6</sup> '*Law*' of *Dari*.—See above under the year 811.

<sup>7</sup> *Ruthnel.* — O'Conor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) write it "Ruthmael."

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Brenaind.*—"Clonfert of Brendan;" Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>9</sup> *Abbot.*—ppinncepp, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Eoghan*—Eoghan 'Mainistrech.' His name appears in the list of *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is stated to have been also the successor of St. Finnian, and of St. Buti (of Monasterboice). In this list



in peace. Art, son of Diarmait, King of Tethba, was slain through treachery. Clemens, a bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, ended life happily. Great fears<sup>1</sup> throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague by<sup>2</sup> Mac Iellaen<sup>3</sup> of Munster.<sup>4</sup> Maelduin, son of Gormghal, King of Ui-Meith, died in religion. Burning of Bethra<sup>5</sup> by Feidlimidh; the army of Munster being with him. The killing of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Tethba. The 'Law' of Dari<sup>6</sup> [proclaimed] to the Connaughtmen again. Ruthnel,<sup>7</sup> abbot and bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 826. Echtgus, abbot<sup>9</sup> of Tamlacht, [826.] 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan<sup>10</sup> in Ard-Macha, by Cumuscach, son of Cathal, and Artri<sup>11</sup> son of Conchobar. The plundering and burning of Lusca by Gentiles; and the devastation of Cianachta as far as Uactar-Ugan; and the plundering of all the Foreigners of the East.<sup>12</sup> The battle of Lethi-cam<sup>13</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Ui-Crimthain, and over Muiredach son of Echaid, King of the Ulaid, in which fell Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailltiu,<sup>14</sup> against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastics. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*) is entered at the year 832 *infra*; and that of Eoghan at the year 833. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note z, and 832, note s.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>11</sup> *Artri*.—See last note.

<sup>12</sup> *Foreigners of the East*, i.e., the *Gaill* (or Foreigners) of the eastern part of Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Lethi-Cam*.—In the *Ann. F. M.* (A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 827), Lethi-Cam is stated to have been in Magh-Enir, a plain which included Kilmore (*Cill-mor-Enir*), a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note <sup>8</sup>, 236 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Fair of Tailltiu*.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailltiu*), in the co. Meath



for Sailenzaiß la Concobar mac n'Donnchada, in quo ceciderunt multi. Corcpað oenaiß Colmain la Muirpeðac for Laiñiu dergabair, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Moenac mac Crunnmail, recnap fer Roir, mortuus est. Abniet abbar Cille acio dormiuit. Corcpað dunaið Laißen do gentið, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac Concongalt, rex na Forpuac, et alii innumerales. Riððal occ ðipraib itir Feidlimið 7 Concobair.

- b. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º huaða mac Diarmata, pi Teððae, interfectus est. Robartað mac Caðaraiß princeps cluana moer Aðrodae, Muirciu abbar Opom[a] in arclaino, Clemenr abbar linne Du[a]cail, dormierunt. Mucap mar di muccaib mora in aiper n-arðae Ciannaçta o gallaiß, 7 martre Teñnen ançopat. Guin Cinaeða mic Cumurcuiß, pi arðae Ciannaçtae, o gallaiß, 7 lorcað Lainne leipe Cluana moer o gallaiß. Caðpoineð pe leçlaðar mac loingriß, pi dal Aðraide, for genniti. Caðpoineð aile for genniti pe Coirppi mac Caðail, pi . h . Ceinnrelaiß, 7 pe muinntir tiße Munðu. Að Dealbna hi pello.

Fol. 39ab.

**Ict. 1anair.** Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Muirpeðac mac Ruaðrac pi Laißen, Aced mac Ceallaiß princeps Cille rapo, Maeldoborçon abbar cille Aðraile,

<sup>1</sup> *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *The Fair of Colman*.—O'Donovan states that this Fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note l, and 940 note r.

<sup>3</sup> *Muiredhach*.—Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *A great many*.—plurimi, A. mułti, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror* Birr (now generally known as Parsons-town), in the King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-mor-Arda*.—Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and territory) of the *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*, or "men of Ard-Cianachta."

<sup>8</sup> *Abbot*.—ppinncepp, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note 7.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note 15, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Tech-Munnu*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

<sup>12</sup> *In treachery*.—hi pello is a rude

Gailenga, by Conchobar<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchad, in which a great many were slain. Destruction of the Fair of Colman,<sup>2</sup> by Muiredhach,<sup>3</sup> against the South Leinstermen, in which a great many<sup>4</sup> were slain. Moenach son of Crunnmael, vice-abbot of Fera-Ros, died. Abnier, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Destruction of the camp of the Leinstermen by Gentiles, where Conall son of Cuchongalt, King of the Fortuatha, and others innumerable, were slain. A royal meeting at Birra,<sup>5</sup> between Fedhlimidh<sup>6</sup> and Conchobar.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 827. Uatha, son of Diarmait, King of [827] RIS.  
Tethba, was slain. Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain-mor-Arda;<sup>7</sup> Muirchu, abbot<sup>8</sup> of Druim-Inas-claind, [and] Clemens, abbot of Linn-Duachail, 'fell asleep.' A great slaughter of sea-hogs on the coast of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Foreigners; and the martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite. The killing of Cinaedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Foreigners; and the burning of Lann-leire<sup>10</sup> and Cluain-mor,<sup>7</sup> by Foreigners. A battle was gained by Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, over Gentiles. Another battle was gained over Gentiles by Coirpri, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and the 'family' of Tech-Munnu.<sup>11</sup> Slaughter of the Delbhna in treachery.<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 828. Muiredach,<sup>13</sup> son of Ruadhri, King [828.]  
of Leinster; Aedh son of Cellach, abbot<sup>14</sup> of Cill-dara; Maeldoborchon, abbot of Cill-Ausaille;<sup>15</sup> Cinaedh son of

way of representing, in Latin form, the Irish *peall* ("in treachery"). The ignorant so-called 'translator' of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, in the British Museum, renders this entry thus:—"The slaughter of the Delvinians by murder or in guileful manner."

<sup>13</sup> *Muiredach*.—See under the year 826 *supra*, p. 324, note 3.

<sup>14</sup> *Abbot*.—*ppunncepp*, A.

<sup>15</sup> *Cill-Ausaille*.—The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 19 *supra*.



Cinaed mac Mušpoín rex nepotum Pailgi, Cormac mac Muirgiurro princeps Sentruib, Cerpall mac Fínnechta m Delbna, Maelumai mac Ceiternaiḡ equonimur Fínubrach, Druacan mac Tairḡ rex nepotum Meit, omnes mortui sunt. iugulatio Conaing mic Ceallaiḡ o Eōiḡ mac Cernaiḡ, per volum. Diarmaid abbat lae do dūl a n-Clbain co minnaib Colum cille. Roineḡ for Connaḡta pē pēpaiḡ Mide, in quo ceciderunt multi.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º ix.º Oengur mac Donnchara rex telach Mide mortuus. Cormac mac Suibne abbat Cluana irairto, pēpiba et episcopur, in pace quieuit. Ceallaḡ mac Concaḡraige, princeps Aḡiḡ crimtain, mortuus. Lorcaḡ for la Fēolimiḡ. Folloḡan mac Donncaḡa iugulatur ert a Muiminenribur. Cumbae hUae mḡruin in deirceirt la Fēolimiḡ. Iosep mac Neḡtain abbat poirr Commain quieuit. Fínnechta mac Doḡbcoḡa, rex generis fili Thrae,

<sup>1</sup> *Sentrebh.*—Lit. "old habitation." Now Santry, a village a few miles to the N. of the city of Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Delbhna.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 827) write *Delbhna Beathra*, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward.*—equonimur (for oeconomur), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 827) write *prioir*, "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnabhair.*—O'Donovan identifies this place with "Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 827, note s.); but does not give his authority for the identification. There were many places called "Finnabhair."

<sup>5</sup> *By Echaidh.*—o Eōiḡ, A. o Eoch[air], B.

<sup>6</sup> *To Alba.*—a nClbain; i.e. to Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *With the reliquaries.*—co minnaib, A. B. "With . . . reliques," Clar. 49. For the meaning of *minna* (plur. of *minn*, dat. *minnaiḡ*), see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

<sup>8</sup> *Victory.*—Roineḡ (for pḡomeḡ), lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A. Reineḡ, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Telach-Midhe.*—O'Donovan explains this name by "Hill of Meath," which he would identify (*Four Mast.* A.D. 828, note w) with Tealach-ard, or Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath. The name is corruptly written, as the proper genit. form of *Telach-Midhe*, should be *Telcha* (or *Telaig*)-Midhe.

<sup>10</sup> *Achadh-Crimthain.*—"Crimthan's Field." Not identified.



Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentrebh;<sup>1</sup> Cerbhall son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna;<sup>2</sup> Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward<sup>3</sup> of Finnabhair,<sup>4</sup> and Drucan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh<sup>5</sup> son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba,<sup>6</sup> with the reliquaries<sup>7</sup> of Colum-Cille. A victory<sup>8</sup> over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King of Telach-Midhe,<sup>9</sup> died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace. Cellach, son of Cucathraige, abbot of Achadh-Crimthain,<sup>10</sup> died. Burning of Foir,<sup>11</sup> by Fedhlimidh.<sup>12</sup> Follomhan, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen. Destruction<sup>13</sup> of the Ui-Briuin of the South,<sup>14</sup> by Fedhlimidh.<sup>15</sup> Joseph, son<sup>16</sup> of Nechtan, abbot of Ros-Comain, rested. Finsnechta,<sup>17</sup> son of Bodhbhadh, King of Cinel-mic-Erca,

<sup>11</sup> *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>12</sup> *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Castal (or Munster).

<sup>13</sup> *Destruction*.—Cumbæ. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *ath*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *atcuma* ("wounding, laceration;," O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Rielly*), and *aithchumbe* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeuss* (p. 881). For Cumbæ (as in A.), MS. B. has Cuimbæ, which O'Connor wrongly translates "Conventio."

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septs in Connaught called "Ui-Briuin," who were descended

from Brian, brother of Niall Nine-hostager. The "Ui-Briuin of the South" was, apparently, another name for the "Ui-Briuin-Seola," otherwise called "Muintir-Murchadha," who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaithbhertach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* (Hardiman's ed.), p. 368.

<sup>15</sup> *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, the son of Crimthan, King of Munster, whose obit. is entered at the year 846 *infra*.

<sup>16</sup> *Son*.—*mac*. Omitted in B.

<sup>17</sup> *Finsnechta*.—*Fínechta*, B.

[obuit]. Suibne mac Forannan, abbar tuorum men-  
rium i n-arpod Mačae, obuit.

fol. 39ba. [ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xxx.º Diarmait  
do tiachtain i n-hEirinn co mindaib Coluim cille.  
Muipenn abatirra Cille dara dormuiut. Airmeđac  
ppincepp Maigi bile dimeppur ep. Cernač mac  
Duncon, pcpiba et rapieny et racerpoy aipod Mačae,  
paurauit. Oenač Tailten do cumupc oc ppađaib im  
pripin mic Cuilind 7 im minda Patraice, conpoy apča  
ilı de. Inpoy Conaille do gepntib, conappgabao  
Maelbpıđti appı, 7 Canannan a bpačair, 7 co pucča  
illongā. Cač do mađmair i n-Clıgnečaib pe gepntib,  
poy muinntir n-aipod Mačae, conairgabča počaide  
mopa dıib. Mopy Dunchaoa pıli Conaing, pegir  
Cıanačtae. Sapugao Eugin mainıropeach abbao  
aipod Mačae, hi poıgaillnaıg, la Cončobar mac  
n-Donnchaoa, conairgabča a muinntep 7 copucča a  
gpıaıgı. Peıđlımıđ mac Cpemčtain co pıuađ Muđan 7  
laıgen do čuıđechč i Pıambur do innpıuđ pep m-đpeđ.  
Inpoy Lıpi la Concobar.

<sup>1</sup> *Suibhne, son of Forannan.* — Suibne mac Fairnig ("S. son of Fairnech"), in A. Called S. mac Forannan ("S. son of Forannan") in B. The name of this Suibhne does not occur in any of the ancient lists of the "Comarbs," or successors of St. Patrick. The *Four Mast.* however, in noticing his death under A.D. 829, agree with this Chronicle in stating that Suibhne was abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmait.* — Abbot of Hi (or Iona). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 315, 388. Another voyage of Diarmait, to Alba (or Scotland), is recorded above at the year 828.

<sup>3</sup> *Abbot.* — ppınncepp, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Tailtiu.* — Teltown, co. Mea h See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 167 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Forads.* — In old Irish glossaries *fora* (or *foradh*) is explained by a "seat" or "bench" (i.e. the station) of the person who presided over an assembly, or celebration of national games. See O'Brien's *Ir. Dict.*, voce *fora*; O'Curry's *Mann. and Cust.*, I. ccxxxiii, and 3, 541, and *Leabh. Gabhala*, p. 44.

<sup>6</sup> *MacCuilind.* — Bishop of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. His obit is entered under the year 495 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Aighnecha.* — The plural form of Aighnech, which was probably the name of a district in the n.e. of the county of Louth, near Carlingford Lough (the ancient Irish name of which was *Snamh-aighech*). — See Reeves *Ecccl. Antiqq.*, p. 252, note z). According to a statement in *Leb. na*



[died]. Suibhne, son of Forannan,<sup>1</sup> abbot for two months in Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 830. Diarmait<sup>2</sup> came to Ireland, with the reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Muirenn, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Airmedhach, abbot<sup>3</sup> of Magh-bilè, was drowned. Cernach, son of Dunchu, scribe and wise man, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested. Disturbance of the fair of Tailtiu,<sup>4</sup> at the Forads,<sup>5</sup> about the shrine of MacCuilind<sup>6</sup> and the reliquaries of Patrick, and a great many persons died thereof. The plundering of the Conailli by Gentiles; and their King, Maelbrihte, and his brother Canannan, were taken captive, and carried off in ships. A battle was gained in Aighnecha,<sup>7</sup> by Gentiles, over the 'family' of Ard-Macha, great numbers of whom were taken captive. Death of Dunchad, son of Conaing,<sup>8</sup> King of Cianachta. The dishonouring of Eogan Mainistrech,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, in *foigaillnaig*,<sup>10</sup> by Conchobar<sup>11</sup> son of Donnchad, when his 'family' were made prisoners, and his herds were carried off. Fedhlimidh son of Crimthann, with the army of Munster and Leinster, came to Fiambur,<sup>12</sup> to plunder the men of Bregh. The plundering of Liphè by Conchobar.<sup>11</sup>

[830.]

*hUidre* (p. 75 b) *Fochaird* (Faughard in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth), remarkable as the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the scene of the death of Edward Bruce, in the year 1318, was anciently known by the name of Ard-Aignech.

<sup>8</sup> *Son of Conaing*.—*ḡḡḡḡ Conaill*, corrected to *ḡḡḡḡ Conaing* in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Eogan Mainistrech*.—"Eogan of the Monastery" (*i.e.* Manistir-Buti, or Monasterboice, co. Louth). Eogan had been Lector of that Monastery. The entry of this incident in MS. B. is slightly inaccurate. Regarding the circumstances attending the elevation of Eogan from the Lectorship of

Monasterboice to the Abbey of Armagh, see *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 825, and *Chron. Scot.* at 827.

<sup>10</sup> *In foigaillnaig*.—*h1 201ḡaillnaig*. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O'Connor renders it by "*incur-sione nocturna*." *Rer. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 208. The entry has been omitted by the *Four Mast.*

<sup>11</sup> *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Fiambur*.—The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 829), write 'Fionnabhair-Bregh' (Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath), which is probably correct. In *Clar.* 49, the name is written "Finnuir."



.b. **Κ**τ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕΕΕ.° ΔΔΔ.° 1.° **Κ**έτνα  
 ορξζαιν αιρσο Μαčas ο γενντιβ πο τρι in oen mίρ.  
 Ορξζαιν Μucfnama 7 Λuξμαιθ 7 Οα Μειθ 7 Όρομα mic  
 υβλαε, 7 αλαναλε ceall. Ορξζαιν Δουμλιαε 7 ρινι  
 Γιανναεται cona čellaiθ huiliθ o γενντιβ. Ερξαβαλ  
 Αilella mic Colgen o γενντιβ. Τυααl mac Ρεραθαιθ  
 το bpeiθ το γενντιβ, 7 ρερin Αδομναιν, ο Δομνουθ  
 μαζαν. Ορξζαιν ραθα Λυραιξ 7 Connipe o γενντιβ.  
 Cιναεθ mac Εθδαθ, ρι θαl Αρραιθε in τυαιριετ, ιuγυ-  
 λατυρ ερτ περ volum α ροειρ ρυιρ. Cιναεθ mac  
 Αρτραθ, ρex Cυαlann, et Διαρμαιτ mac Ρυαοραθ ρex  
 αιρετιρ λιρι, μορτυι ρυντ. Concoθap mac Δοννηχαθα,  
 ρι Ερεnn, μορτυυρ ερτ.

**Κ**τ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕΕΕ.° ΔΔΔ.° 11.° Αρτρι  
 mac Concoθap, abbaρ αιρσο Μαčas, et Concoθap mac  
 Δοννηcoθa ρex Τεmpo, uno menpe μορτυι ρυντ.  
 Ρυαορι mac Μαελεροθαρταιξ, leiθ ρι .h. Cρεmταιn,  
 μορτυρ. Miall Cailli ρεgnape incipit. Ροινιυθ ρε  
 Miall 7 ρε Μυρcaθ ρορ gallu i n-θαipe Calζaiθ. Ορξ-  
 ζαιν cluana Δolcan o γενντιβ. Caθpoινιυθ ρορ μιunn-  
 τιρ Cille θαpo inna cill, ρε Ceallaθ mac Όpαιν, ubi

<sup>1</sup> *Kal. Jan.*—The number '400' is written in the margin in A., to indicate that this was the 400th year from the beginning of Chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> *Mucsnamh.*—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Meith.*—Otherwise called "Ui-Meith-Macha." For the situation and extent of this territory, see O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1178, note c, and the authorities there cited.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnach-Maghen.*—Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> *Rath-Luraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> *Conchobar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

<sup>7</sup> *Artri.*—See note <sup>16</sup>, p. 309 *supra*. In the list of the *comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or episcopacy) of Armagh, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Artri is stated to have ruled for two years, the term accorded to him in the several lists cited by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183). Ware fixes the beginning of his government in A.D. 822 (Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 43). See *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 827; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Crimhtain.*—Otherwise written Ui-Cremhthainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.<sup>1</sup> A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard- [831.] BIS. Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering of Mucsnamh,<sup>2</sup> and of Lughmadh, and of Ui-Meith,<sup>3</sup> and of Druim-mic-U-Blae, and of other churches. The plundering of Damliag, and of the territory of Cianachta with its churches, by Gentiles. Capture of Ailill, son of Colgu, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradhach, was carried off by Gentiles, and the shrine of Adamnan, from Domnach-Maghen.<sup>4</sup> Plundering of Rath-Luraigh<sup>5</sup> and Connere, by Gentiles. Cinaedh son of Echaid, King of the Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed, through treachery, by his associates. Cinaedh son of Artri, King of Cualann, and Diarmait son of Ruadhri, King of Airther-Lifè, died. Conchobar<sup>6</sup> son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri,<sup>7</sup> son of Conchobar, abbot [832.] of Ard-Macha, and Conchobar son of Donnchad, King of Temhair, died in the same month. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartaigh, half-King of Ui-Crimhtain,<sup>8</sup> died. Niall Cailli<sup>9</sup> begins to reign. A victory by Niall<sup>10</sup> and Murchadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh.<sup>11</sup> The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain<sup>12</sup> by Gentiles. A battle was gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by Cellach<sup>13</sup> son of Bran, where many were slain, on St.

Oirghialla'seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 832, note t.

<sup>9</sup> *Niall Cailli*.—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caille to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 833 (*Ogygia*, p. 434), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

<sup>11</sup> *Daire-Chalgaidh*. — The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain - Dolcain*. — Clondalkin, near Dublin.

<sup>13</sup> *Cellach*.—Kfng of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.



iuſulati ſunt multi in ſepia Iohannir in autumnno. Iuſulatio muinntire cluana mic U Noir, 7 loſcuð a tērmuinn copici dōpur a cille, la ſeīðlimið rið Cairil. ſon oen cumai muinnter Dermaið co dōpur a cille. Moſſ ſiarmota ſilū Tomaltaið, reſir Connacht. Fol. 396b. Moſſ Cobðaið mic Maileduin reſir Iarmuman. loſcað liſſ moſſ Moçutu 7 ar Dermuman. loſcað ſroma in aſclaind o ſennitið. Orſſain loða ðri-cerna ſor Congalach mac nēðað, 7 a marbað oc longaið iarum. Reðtabra abbaſ Cille aðaið obit. Tipraiti mac Ruamluſa, pſincepſ domnaið ſeðnaill, moſtur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xxx.º iii.º Oengur mac ſerſura, rex ſortſenn, moſtur. Eogan Maniſtreð, abb airoð Maðae et Cluana Iſairoð, et Aſſſraic abatiſa Cille dapo, dormierunt. Ceallað mac ðrain, ſi laiðen, 7 Cinaeð mac Conaing, rex Teðbae, moſtui ſunt. Suiðne mac Aſtſrað, rex Moððorne n-uile, interſectur ert a ſſatſibur ſuir. Concobar mac Ailello occiſur ert a ſſatſibur ſuir. Congalað mac Oenſura, rex ſeneriſ loeðaire, moſtur. Tuatðar epiſcopur et ſeriba Cilla dapo obit. Cað ſor ſenniti ſe n-Dunaðach mac Scannlain, rið .h.

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Lis-mor-Mochuta*.—"Mochuta's great fort" (or "inclosure"). Lis-more, co. Waterford.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Dromiskin, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Bricerna*.—So in A and B. But the name should be "Loch-Bricrenn" (the "lake of Bricriu"), as in the *Four Mast.*; now corrupted to Loughbrickland, near a lake of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down. The name of this lake is stated to have been derived

from Bricriu, a chieftain who flourished in Ulster in the first century, and who, on account of his talent for sarcasm, is nick-named *Bricriu mem-thenga* ("Bricriu 'poison-tongue'") in the old Irish stories.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Ruamlus*. Under the year 800 *supra*, the obit of a 'Ruamnus,' abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.



John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh,<sup>1</sup> to the door of its church. Death of Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, King of West Munster. Burning of Lis-mor-Mochuta,<sup>2</sup> and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind<sup>3</sup> by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna<sup>4</sup> against Congalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>5</sup> died. Tipraite son of Ruamlus,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> died. Eogan Mainistrech,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach,<sup>9</sup> son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba,<sup>10</sup> died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his<sup>11</sup> brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his<sup>11</sup> brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuatchar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach,<sup>12</sup> son of Scannlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Eogan Mainistrech*.—See the note on this name under the year 830.

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach*.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against *muinntir*, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Tethba*.—In later times called *Teffia*, a territory comprising adjoining portions of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. The *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum* state that Cinaedh, son of Conang, was King of Bregb, the ancient name of a district in the present county of Meath. A stanza in Irish regarding

Cinaedh, son of Conang, written in the top margin of fol. 39 b in MS. A., has been partially mutilated by the binder.

<sup>11</sup> *His*.—*γυιγ*. Omitted in A.

<sup>12</sup> *Dunadhach*.—The name of this chieftain is written *Dunchadach* in B. (which O'Conor prints *Dunchach*), and *Dunchadh* in the *Chron. Scotorum*. But the *Four Mast.* write it *Dunadhach*. See the entry of his obit under the next year, where the name is written *Dunadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-

Prōgennti, du iorperatar ilī. Orḡain ḡlinne da loḡa o ḡenntib. Orḡain slane 7 Finnubraḡ habae o ḡenntib. Lorcaḡ cluana mic U Noir demedia ex maiore parte. ḡuin ḡroccain mic Cenḡercain i n-Clīḡniu.

Ḳct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Sloḡaḡ la Niall co Ulaiḡniu cororḡigerḡar pī poraiḡ .i. ḡran mac Paelan. Cīnaeḡ mac Neill mic Aeḡa iugulatur eḡt la hUlta. Inḡreḡ Mīde la Niall, co polorcaḡ conḡici teḡ Maelḡonoc. Cumurcaḡ mac Oengura, reḡnar cluana micc U Noir, moriḡtur. Orḡain Per-nann 7 cluana moer Moeḡoc o ḡenntib. Coemḡluḡ ababo i n-arḡ Maḡa .i. Porinḡan (o Raḡ mic Malair) i n-inarḡ Deḡmota (o ḡiḡearḡnan). Eḡaiḡ mac Conḡon-galt rex nepotum Tuirḡri, 7 Caincompac mac Siarail equonimur ḡille daro, 7 ḡreḡal mac Cormaic princeḡp Cille dumaī ḡlinn et aliarum ciuitatum, moriuntur, 7 Muirceḡtaḡ mac ḡormḡaile, omneḡ morḡtuī runḡ. Perḡur mac ḡoḡbcaḡa, rex Cairḡe braḡaiḡe, iugulatur eḡt a Muminenribur. Morḡ Dunaḡaiḡ mic Scannlain reḡir .h. Prōgennti. Lorcaḡ Cluana mac Noir terḡia parte pui .ii. noīn marḡa. Lorcaḡ Munḡairḡ 7 ala-

Fol. 40aa.

ritory which included the present barony of Coshma, in the co. Limerick. See the interesting note regarding the territory occupied by this tribe in O Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* (A.D. 1178, note m).

<sup>1</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—The ancient name of Fennor, in the parish of Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Of the greater part*.—The MS. A. has "de media ex maiore parte." But B. has merely "ex maiore parte." See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 306 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Aidhne*.—The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kiltartan in the county of Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*; i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> *When he ordained*.—The original in A. is cororḡigerḡar, and in B. also cororḡigerḡar, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) more correctly write co ro orḡaiḡ ("when he ordained").

<sup>6</sup> *Tech-Maelchonoc*.—The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 834, the house of Maelchonoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra (a territory now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County), is stated to have been situated at a place called Bodhammar. But it has not been identified.



wherein many were slain. The plundering of Glenn-dallocha by Gentiles. The plundering of Slane and Fin-nabhair-abha,<sup>1</sup> by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aidhne.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall<sup>4</sup> to the Leinstermen, when he ordained<sup>5</sup> a King over them, to wit, Bran son of Faelan. Cinaedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ulidians. The ravaging of Meath by Niall,<sup>4</sup> when it was burned as far as Tech-Maelchonoc.<sup>6</sup> Cumuscach, son of Oengus, Vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. The plundering of Ferna, and of Cluainmor-Moedhoic, by Gentiles. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Forinnan (from Rath-mic-Malais<sup>7</sup>) in the place<sup>8</sup> of Dermot Ua Tighernain.<sup>9</sup> Echaidh, son of Cuchongalt, King of the Ui-Tuirtri; and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cill-dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, abbot of Cill-duma-glinn<sup>10</sup> and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbchadh, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,<sup>11</sup> was slain by Munstermen. Death of Dunadach, son of Scannlan, King of Ui-Fidhgenti. Burning of the third part of Cluain-mac-Nois, on the second of the nones of March. Burning of Mungairit, and other churches of

[834.]

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-mic-Malais*.—The “fort” (or “rath”) of the son of Malas. Added by way of gloss over the name Forindan, in A. and B. Now known as “Rackwallace,” a townland in the parish and county of Monaghan, containing an old graveyard. The identification of this place is due to Dean Reeves. O’Conor did his best to prevent the possibility of identification, by printing the name *Raithinnmhalais*.

<sup>8</sup> *In the place*.—1 n-1nαo. 1n1oon, A.; 1nnon, B.; both of which are

corrupt. The *Four Mast.* write 1 n-1onαo1h, which is more correct.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Tighernain*.—Descendant (or grandson) of Tighernan. Regarding these abbots (or bishops) of Armagh, see the lists published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 175–187; and Harris’s *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 45. And see also at the year 851 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-duma-glinn*.—Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.



naile čeall 1pmumen o gentiḃ. Orɣɣain ɔpoma h1unɣ o gallaiḃ.

- b. ꝥct. 1anaiṛ. Anno domini ɔccc.º xxx.º uº. Suiḃne mac 1opeḃ abbaṛ ḡlinne ɔa loča ; Soepɣur nepoṛ Cuinneda abbaṛ Ɔermaiḡe, Ɔorɔurač epīrcopoṛ et ancoṛita 1urcan, omney pelicitēṛ uītam ɣinierunt. Ɔunlaing mac Cačuraḡ, pṛincepṛ Ɔorɔaiḡe moipe, moṛtuṛ epṛ ɣine communione i Cairiul ɣegum. ḡabail in ɔaiṛčige i Cill ɔara ɣoṛ Ɔoṛinɔan abbaio n-aepṛo Mačae, co ɣamač ɣatṛaic olčena, la Ɔeɔlimiḃ co cač 7 inɔnu, 7 ɣo ḡabta i cač co n-anhumaloit ɣṛiu. Ɔermaiṛ ɔo ɔul co Connačta cum lege et ueallīṛ ɣatṛicu. Ceall ɔara ɔo orɣain ɔo gentiḃ o 1nbiṛ ɔeaae, 7 ɣollopcaɔ a leač na cille. Coiṛpṛi mac Maeleɔuin, ɣea loča ḡaḃoṛ, iugulatuṛ epṛ o Maelceṛna, et Maelceṛna iugulatuṛ epṛ o Coiṛpṛiu in eaɔem hoṛa ; et moṛtu iunt ambo in una nočte. Ɔṛima ɣṛeɔa gentiliu o ɔeipciupṛ ɔṛeḡ .i. o telcaḃ Ɔoṛoman 7 o Ɔermaiḡ ɔṛitounu, et caṛtiuoṛ tam pluṛeṛ ɣoṛtaueṛunt et moṛtiṛicaueṛunt multoṛ et caṛtiuoṛ pluṛimoṛ apṛtuleṛunt. Meṛ moṛ etip cnoṛeṛ 7 ɔaiṛmeṛ, 7 ɣo iač ḡlara coṛ anṛat ɔi ɣiuč. Cač Ɔṛuing etip Connačta inuicem, ɔú iṛočaiṛ Ceallač mac Ɔoṛɔaraḡ pṛincepṛ Roṛṛ caim, 7 Aɔoḡnnaṛ mac

<sup>1</sup>*Druim-hIng.*—O'Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

<sup>2</sup>*Dermagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>3</sup>*Ended life happily.*—B. has ɔe-  
puncti ɣunt.

<sup>4</sup>*Corcach-mor.*—The “great cor-  
cach (or marsh).” Cork, in Munster.  
The *Four Masters* (A.D. 835), in  
noticing the obit of Dunlaing, style  
him, *comarba* (or successor) of Bara,

the first bishop of Cork. But Ware  
has no reference to him in his list of  
bishops of that See.

<sup>5</sup>*Forindan.*—See under the last  
year; and also Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel  
re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. xlv.

<sup>6</sup>*Feidlimidh.*—Feidhlimidh, son of  
Crimthann, King of Cashel.

<sup>7</sup>*Dermait.*—The Dermot Ua Tighe-  
rain mentioned under last year as  
having been displaced from the abbacy  
of Armagh, in favour of Forinnan (or  
“Forannan,” as the name is written  
in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4).

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druim hIng<sup>1</sup> by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] <sup>BIS</sup> Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinneda, abbot of Dermagh;<sup>2</sup> Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily.<sup>3</sup> Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>4</sup> died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh,<sup>6</sup> by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait<sup>7</sup> went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea;<sup>8</sup> and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>9</sup> was killed<sup>10</sup> by Maelcerna, and Maelcerna was killed<sup>10</sup> by Coirpri at the same moment; and they both died in the one night. The first prey taken by Gentiles from the South of Bregh, i.e., from Telcha-Droman, and from Dermagh of the Britons; and they carried off<sup>11</sup> several captives, and killed a great many, and carried away a great many captives. Great produce, between nut-crop and acorn-crop, which closed up streams, so that they ceased to flow. The battle of Drung between the Connaughtmen themselves, in which were slain Cellach, son of Forbasach, abbot of Ros-cam,<sup>12</sup> and Adomnan, son of

<sup>8</sup> *Inbher-Dea*.—The mouth of the Vartry River, which flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, in the co. Wicklow.

<sup>9</sup> *Loch-Gabhor*.—Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Killed*.—By ιγυλαατυρ ερτ, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerna were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

<sup>11</sup> *Carried off*.—For πορταεφунт, B. has ѡυαεφунт. The entry is rudely constructed.

<sup>12</sup> *Abbot of Ros-cam*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the same year, Cellach is described as *airchinnech* (or "here-nagh") of Ros-Commam, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.

Αλδοαίλεδ, 7 Connmač mor uictor puit. Uarpatio  
crudelissima a Gentilibus omnium finium Connač-  
torum. Αρ κατὰ πορρῖν Δεῖρ τυαῖρσιυρτ ο Γενντιβ̃.

Fol. 40ab.

Ικτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xxx.º ui.º Πλαῖπροα  
abbay moniτρπεδ̃ δυτι, επιρκορυρ ετ ancorιτα, Mar-  
tan επιρκορυρ Cluana cain, requieuerunt. Maelduin  
mac Sečnuraiš, ρι περ-Cul, Τυατ̃al mac Πianšalaiš ρι  
ceniuil Αρδσaiλ, Riacan mac Ριν̃rnečti leiτρ̃i Laiſen,  
μορτυι ρunt. Longar τρε ρicheτ long τι Νορδομαν-  
ναιβ̃ πορ δοιnn. Longar eile τρε ρicheτ long πορ abaino  
Λιρ̃i. Ro ρlatpat iarum in τι longair ρin μαš λιρ̃i 7  
μαš mδρεš etip cealla 7 dune 7 τρεβα. Roinuō ρe  
περαιβ̃ δρεš πορ Gallaiβ̃ ec Θεoninni 1 Mušdopnaiβ̃  
δρεš, conιδοτρεραδap ρe ρicheτ τuib. bellum ρe  
Γενντιβ̃ oc Ιnbiur na m-bapc πορ hU Neill o ριναιno co  
muir, dū iprolaō άρ naδpάipmeō, ρeδ pρimi ρeger  
euarrepunt. Lorcaō Ιnnreo cealtpae o Γεντιβ̃. Cella  
loča Θipne n-uile, im čluain Eoar 7 Θαiminiρ, do  
vilgiunn o Γενντιβ̃. Ιnopeō ceniuil Coirpp̃i cpuim la  
Peiōilmio. Roinuō πορ Muimneču ρe Cačal mac  
Muirſerro. Marbaō Saxoib̃ τοιρ̃iš na n-Gall la  
Cianačt.

<sup>1</sup> *Connmhach Mor.* — His obit is given at the year 845 *infra*, where he is described as rex nepotum Ὀρuiν, or King of the Ui-Briuin, a tribe whose territory comprised a large district lying to the east of Lough Corrib, in the co. Galway. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

<sup>2</sup> *Northern Deisi.* — A branch of the great tribe of the Deisi (which has given name to the two baronies of Decies, in the co. Waterford), whose territory embraced a large district lying about Clonmel, in the present co. Tipperary. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69, and

Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (2nd ser., 1875, pp. 425-7).

<sup>3</sup> *Rested.* — quieuerunt, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Abhainn-Liphè.* — The river Liffey; or Anna Liffey, as the name is sometimes incorrectly written.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Liphe.* — The "Plain of Liphè" (or Liffey). The flat portion of the present co. Kildare, through which the River Liffey flows.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-Bregh.* — The "Plain of the Bregha." This comprised the southern portion of the co. Meath washed by the river Boyne. But its exact limits are uncertain.

<sup>7</sup> *Victory.* — ρoinuō, A. and B. A later hand attempted to alter ρoinuō to πορpaoinuō, by inter-



Aldailedh ; and Connmhach Mor<sup>1</sup> was victor, Most cruel devastation, by Gentiles, of all the territories of Connaught. A battle-slaughter upon the Northern Deisi,<sup>2</sup> by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 836. Flaithroa, abbot of Manister-Buti, bishop and anchorite, [and] Martan, bishop of Cluain-cain, rested.<sup>3</sup> Maelduin son of Sechnasach, King of Fir-Cul ; Tuathal son of Fianghalach, King of Cinel-Ardgail ; [and] Riacan son of Finsnechta, half-King of Leinster, died. A fleet of three score ships of the Norsemen upon the Boyne. Another fleet of three score ships on the Abhainn-Liphè.<sup>4</sup> These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè<sup>5</sup> and Magh-Bregh,<sup>6</sup> between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory<sup>7</sup> by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne<sup>8</sup> in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn<sup>9</sup> to the sea, where a slaughter was made that has not been reckoned ; but the chief Kings escaped. Burning of Inis-Celtra by Gentiles. All the churches of Loch-Erne, together with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, were destroyed by Gentiles. The plundering of the race of Coirpri Crom<sup>10</sup> by Fedh-ilmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,<sup>11</sup> son of Muirghes. The killing of Saxolbh,<sup>12</sup> chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.<sup>13</sup> [836.]

polating the letters γραιο. But πομνω occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

<sup>8</sup> *Deoninne*.—This place has not been identified. The territory of Mughdorna-Bregh, in which it is stated to have been situated, was in Bregh (or Bregia) in East Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sinainn*.—The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. *Four Masters*, A.D. 836, notes, b, c.

<sup>10</sup> *Race of Coirpri Crom*.—A name

for the people of Ui-Maine, or the Hy-Many, in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathal*.—King of Connaught. His obit is given by the *Four Mast.* in this year, who add that he "died [soon] after" the victory above referred to. The death of his father Muirges, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

<sup>13</sup> *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia ; a tribe

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uii.° Cormac  
episcopu et reba Cille roibrič, ðran Finġlauri  
episcopu et reba, Tigeprač mac Aeða abba  
Finnubrač abae et aliarum ciuitatum, dormierunt.  
Domnall mac Aeða, princeps ðroma určaille, mori-  
tur. Cellač mac Corcpaič princeps inð airicuil ðoren-  
čiarocce, Cellač mac Coirppi princeps Aeðo truim,  
mortui sunt. Congalač mac Moenaič, rex nepotum  
filiorum Cuair ðreč, rubita morte uitam finiuit.  
Maelcon rex Loča lein .i. mac Cobtač, moritur.  
Riğðal mor i cluain Conaire Tommain, etir Feiðlimið  
7 Niall. Docutu sanctu episcopu et ancorita Slane  
uitam penilem feliciter finiuit. Feppðalač equon-  
imur airð Mačae obiit. Bellum re Ğenntib pop  
Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maelduin filius Muir-  
gepa et alii multi. ðran mac Faelain rex Laiġen  
moritur.

Fol. 40ba.

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uiu.° Mael-  
ġaimpið reba optimu et ancorita, abba ðenncair,  
paucauit. Colman mac Robartač abba Slane, Aeðan  
abba Roir cpea, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Treoit,  
Maelpuanað mac Cačurač rechap Lurcan, mortui  
sunt. Cumarcač mac Conġalaič, rex Ciannactai,  
moritur. Muirðeač mac Ečðač, rex coicið Cončobuir.  
iugulatur ert a rui rpaatribu .i. Aeð et Oengur, et

occupying the district about Duleek,  
co. Meath.

<sup>1</sup> *Finġlais*.—Finglas, a little to the  
north of Dublin city.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnabhair-aba*.—Fennor, in a  
parish of the same name, barony of  
Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-urchaille*.—O'Donovan  
suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 837, note  
q.), that this may have been the old  
name of a place called Spancel Hill,  
in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare.  
But Shearman thought, and probably  
with good reason, that the name

Druim-urchaille is now represented  
by that of Dunmurraghill, in the  
parish of the same name, in the north  
of the county of Kildare. See *Loca  
Patriciana*, p. 112.

<sup>4</sup> *Airicul-Dosenchiarog*.—Another  
form of the name of a place men-  
tioned above under the year 809.  
See note 7, p. 296.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Conaire-Tommain*.—Clon-  
curry, in the barony of Ikeathy and  
Oughterany, co. Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Feidhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or  
Munster).



Kal. Jan. A.D. 837. Cormac, bishop and scribe of [837.] Cill-Foibrigh; Brann of Finnglais,<sup>1</sup> bishop and scribe, [and] Tigernach son of Aedh, abbot of Finnabhair-aba<sup>2</sup> and other churches, 'fell asleep.' Domnall son of Aedh, abbot of Druim-urchaille,<sup>3</sup> died. Cellach son of Coscragh, abbot of the Airicul-Dosenchiarog,<sup>4</sup> Cellach son of Coirpre, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Congalach son of Moenach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommain,<sup>5</sup> between Feidhlimidh<sup>6</sup> and Niall.<sup>7</sup> Dochutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Slane, ended a long life happily. Ferdalach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle by Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, in which Maelduin son of Muirghes, and many others, were slain. Bran,<sup>8</sup> son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe [838.] and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre;<sup>9</sup> Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit,<sup>10</sup> [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair,<sup>12</sup> was slain by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Oengus,

<sup>7</sup> *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>8</sup> *Bran*. — See above, under the year 834, where Bran is stated to have been ordained King of the Leinstermen, by Niall Caille, Monarch of Ireland. In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, the period of Bran's reign is given as four years.

<sup>9</sup> *Ros-cre*.—Written ρορ cραε in B. But like ρορ cρεα in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>10</sup> *Troit*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 300 *supra*. For some curious traditions connected with Troit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (τρρ

ῖοιτ, "three sods"), see the Prophecy of Art son of Conn, *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 119, Lithograph copy, publ. by the R. I. Acad.

<sup>11</sup> *Cianachta*. — The *Cianachta* of Bregh, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Coiced-Conchobhair*.—The "Fifth" (or "Province") of Conchobar Mac Nessa; a bardic name for Ulidia. In the list of the kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, the name of "Muridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.



aluy multir. Cenneitiġ mac Congalaidġ, rex nepotum  
piliorum Cuair ġreġ, a suo patre .i. Ceile, dolore  
iugulatur ert. Crunnmael mac Fiannamail, equoni-  
mur Dermaitġi, iugulatur ert o Maelsechnaill mac  
Maelruanaidġ. Fecht di ġallaidġ for loġ Ecġach, coror-  
tadar tuaġa 7 cella tuaircept Epenn app. Coemġloġ  
abbat 1 n-arto Maġae .i. Dermait (.h. Tiġernaidġ)  
inthon forinthon (o Raġ mic Maluy). bellum re  
ġennitib for riru fortpenn, in quo ceciderunt  
Euġanan mac Oengura et ġran mac Oengurra, et  
Aed mac Doanta; et alii pene innumerales ceci-  
derunt. Lorcaġ Fernann 7 Corcaidġe o ġennitib.

.b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° ix.° Orġġain  
Luġmaidġ di loġ Ecġaġ o ġennitib, qui epircopor et  
pripertepor et rapientes captiuor duxerunt et alior  
mortificauerunt. Floriacur imperator Francorum  
mortur. Lorcaġ art Maġae cona deritiġib 7 a doim-  
liacc. Feidlimidġ ri Muman do innruidġ Mide 7 ġreġ,  
conitdeiriġ 1 Teġmaidġ, et in illa uice inthepo Cell 7  
ġeiri la Niall mac Aedġa.

Ir he Feidlimidġ in ri,  
Dianid opair oen laiti,  
Eitriġe Connaġt cen caġ  
Ocur Mide do manraġ.

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*. — The name is otherwise (and more usually) written Maelsechlainn. He was King of Uisnech (or Meath) for ten years, and his accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 846 *infra*. As Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) I., he occupies a conspicuous place in Irish history because of his sturdy resistance to the Norse and Danish invaders.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Tighernaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of Tigernach. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dermait is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Thighernan.

<sup>5</sup> *In the place*.—inthon (for inthon), A., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Rath-mic-Malais*.—See note on this name at A.D. 834. This clause is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortrenn*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Corcach-mor*. — The "Great Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

<sup>9</sup> *Floriacus*. — For this name we should read "Ludovicus Pius," King of the Franks (who died on the 12th

and by several others. Cenneitigh, son of Conghalach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, was treacherously slain by his brother, *i.e.*, Ceile. Crunnmhael, son of Fiannamhail, steward of Dermagh,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Maelsechnaill,<sup>2</sup> son of Maelruanaidh. An expedition of Foreigners on Loch-Echach,<sup>3</sup> from which they destroyed the territories and churches of the North of Ireland. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dermait (Ua Tighernaigh<sup>4</sup>) in the place<sup>5</sup> of Forindan (from Rath-mic-Malais<sup>6</sup>). A battle by Gentiles over the men of Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Euginan son of Oengus, and Bran son of Oengus, and Aedh son of Boant; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Corcach-mor<sup>8</sup>, by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 839. The plundering of Lughmadh [839.] DIS. from Loch-Echach,<sup>3</sup> by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,<sup>9</sup> Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.<sup>10</sup> Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregh, and rested in Temhair,<sup>11</sup> and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell<sup>12</sup> and [Delbhna]-Bethri,<sup>13</sup> on that occasion, by Niall,<sup>14</sup> son of Aedh.

Fedhilmidh<sup>15</sup> is the King,

To whom it was but one day's work

[To obtain] the pledges of Connaught without battle,

And to devastate Midhe.

of the Calends of July, 840). as O'Connor suggests. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Cathedral*.—*τοῖον ἑκκλῆσιον*; literally "stone house" (or "stone church").

<sup>11</sup> *Temhair*.—Tara, in Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Fera-Cell*.—"This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's County, now known as Eglisli; but there is ample evidence to prove that Feara-ceall comprised not only the present barony of Eglisli, but

also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county." O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, App., p. vi., note <sup>24</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> *Delbhna-Bethri*.—The old name of a territory comprising nearly the whole of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

<sup>14</sup> *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

<sup>15</sup> *Fedhilmidh*.—These lines, (not in B.), are written in the lower margin

Μορρ Μυρκαῶα mic Αεῶα pegir Connaçt. Σuin Cín-  
αεῶα mic Κορραιῶ pegir Ὀρεγμαῖνε, 1 Τεῖβαί. 1ορεῖ  
Roirr moer, epircopur et pcriba optimur et ancorita,  
abbar Cluana aúir et aliarum ciuitatum, dormiuir.

Fol. 40bb. 1ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> Gennti pop  
loçh Eaçaç beór. Cumpunout pop Maelruanaíḃ mac  
n'Donnchada la Diarmait mac Concoḃair, 7 marbad  
Diarmata iarum la Maelreçnaill in eadom die, et  
Maelruanaíḃ in uita remanir. Αεῶ mac Dunchada  
iugulatur ept dolore a pocuir Conaing mic Flainḃ in  
conspectu eir. Longport oc Linn duaçaill arā porra  
tuaça 7 cealla Τεῖβαί. Longport oc Duiblinn  
arporra laigin 7 Oí Neill etir tuaça 7 cealla, corice  
rliab ḃlaḃma. Slogaḃ la Feolimíḃ corici Carmain.  
Slogaḃ la Niall ar a çenn corice Maḡ n-oçtar.

ḃaçal feolimíḃ ríglíḡ,  
poracbaḃ ir na ḃraígníḃ,  
ḃorpuç Niall co nept naça,  
α cept in caça claiomíḡ.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indicating the place where they might be introduced into the text.

<sup>1</sup> *King*.—pegir. Om. in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Bregmaine*.—A territory now represented by the barony of Brawny, co. Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Tethba*.—See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 316 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Eois*.—Written sometimes cluain aúir in the text. Clones, in the co. Monaghan. After this entry, the following note is added in a later hand in MS. B.:—Anra m-bliagáin ro çior tangatuir loçlanaiḃ a n-Çirinn aruir ḃo reir ant penciur. "In this year below (scil. 840) the *Lochlannachs* came first to Ireland, according to the *senchus* ("history").

<sup>5</sup> *Victory*.—The word in the text is cumpunout, which is decidedly corrupt. In the corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

same year) the word employed is rraomeaḃ, which means a "breaking," "rout," or "defeat."

<sup>6</sup> *Maelruanaidh*.—King of Uisnech (or Meath); and father of Malsechnaill (or Malachy I.), who became King of Ireland in A.D. 847. See at the year 846 *infra*, and the note on Malsechnaill under the year 838 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Linn-Duachail*.—The "Linn (or 'Pool') of Duachall." The name of some harbour on the coast of the co. Louth; most probably Dundalk harbour. But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. lxii., note <sup>1</sup>. This fortress, or encampment, was of course formed by the Foreigners. It was a long way from it, however, to Tethba, a district comprising parts of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. See p. 316 *ante*, note <sup>9</sup>.



Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King<sup>1</sup> of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmaine,<sup>2</sup> in Tethba.<sup>3</sup> Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Eois<sup>4</sup> and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. [840.] A victory<sup>5</sup> over Maelruanaidh<sup>6</sup> son of Donnchad, by Diarmait son of Conchobar; and Diarmait was afterwards slain by Maelsechnaill the same day; and Maelruanaigh remained alive. Aedh, son of Dunchad, was treacherously slain by the companions of Conaing, son of Fland, in his presence. A fortress at Linn-Duachail,<sup>7</sup> from which the territories and churches of Tethba<sup>8</sup> were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn,<sup>9</sup> from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma.<sup>10</sup> A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman.<sup>11</sup> A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ochtar.<sup>11</sup>

The crozier<sup>12</sup> of vigil-keeping Fedhlimidh,  
Which was left on the thorn-trees,  
Niall bore off, with usual power,  
By right of the battle of swords.

<sup>8</sup> *Tethba*.—See last note.

<sup>9</sup> *Dubhlinn*.—Literally, "Black-pool," from which the name "Dublin" is derived. This fortress was also formed by the Foreigners, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Sliabh-Bladhma*.—Now known as the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties.

<sup>11</sup> *Carman*.—*Magh-ochtar*.—The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (*Carman*) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "*Carman*" to

be the same as "*Loch-Garman*," the old name of Wexford. See his ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 840, note h. It is strange that such an acute topographer and scholar, as O'Donovan undoubtedly was, should have considered it likely that King Fedhlimidh, marching from Cashel to meet the King of Ireland somewhere in Kildare, should go round by Wexford, where the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh would probably have given him very short shrift. But the correction of the error (which unfortunately has been repeated over and over again in works of seeming authority) would occupy more space than could be devoted to it here.

<sup>12</sup> *Crozier*.—The original of these

Κτ. ια' αἰρ. Anno domini dccc. xl. i.º Μυρεῶς  
 mac Cernaiḡ, equonimur αἰρὸ Μαῶε, μορῖτυρ. Ξενντι  
 ρορ Duiblinn beop. Ρινρνεχτα mac Ὀρεῖαἰλ abbar  
 Cille Dumaḡ glinn, Cumruḡ mac Ruamlupa abbar  
 domnaiḡ Sechnaill, omney μορῖτυρ punt. Ρεῖθλινιḡ  
 Cille mope enir, epircopur, quieuit. Maelduin mac  
 Conaill, ρι Calatpoma, το ερḡαḡαἰλ το ξενντιḡ. Ορḡḡain  
 Cluana mic Noir o Ξενντιḡ το Linn duaḡaἰλ. Ορḡḡain  
 Ὀιρορ 7 Σαιḡρε o Ξενντιḡ το Duiblinn. Longar  
 Norðmannorum ρορ Ὀοἰnn, ρορ Linn ροιρρ. Longar  
 Norðmannorum oc Linn ρaileḡ la Ultu. Moran mac  
 Inorechtaḡ, abb cloḡair mac n-Daimeni, το ερḡαḡaἰλ  
 το ḡallaḡ Linnæ, 7 a éc leo iarum. Comman abbar  
 Linne duaḡaἰλ το ḡuin [το] λορḡaḡ o Ξενντιḡ 7 ḡoiḡe-  
 laiḡ. Ορḡain τιρῖρτ Διαρματα o Ξενντιḡ το ḡoel  
 uirce. Ceallach mac Caḡḡin, abb Ὀρῖoma moep la  
 hU Eḡaḡ, doρmῖuit. Dungal mac Ρερḡaἰle, ρι Orraiḡe,  
 μορῖτυρ.

Κτ. ια' αἰρ. Anno domini dccc. xl. ii.º Μορρ  
 Maelpuanaḡ mic Donncaḡa (i. ρι Miḡe 7 athair  
 Maelrechlainn). Μορρ Caḡaἰλ mic Concoḡair. Αρτ-  
 tagan mac Domnaill iugulatur epḡ dolope, a Ruapḡḡ

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 40b in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text. They were meant to be severe against Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel, who was a sort of ecclesiastic.

<sup>1</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 345.

<sup>2</sup> See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 344.

<sup>3</sup> *Dublinn*.—The *Four Mast.* (841) say la ḡallaḡ bōinne, "by the Foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhelre Gallaibh*, p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> *Linn-Rois*.—The "Pool of Ros." That part of the Boyne (according to O'Donovan) opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 841, note q.

<sup>5</sup> *Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni*.—Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 111, note c, where some curious information is given regarding the history of this place.

<sup>6</sup> *Linn*.—Apparently the place referred to in the next entry.

<sup>7</sup> *Comman*.—Called Caemhan in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scotorum*, in both of which authorities he is stated to have been put to death by Foreigners alone. But the Translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (at the year 839) states that "Kewan (abbott of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen."



Kal. Jan. A.D. 841. Muiredach son of Cernach, [841.] steward of Ard-Macha, died. Gentiles on Dubhlinn<sup>1</sup> still. Finsnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cill-Duma-glinn; Cumsudh son of Ruamhus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill—all died. Feidhlimidh of Cill-mor-Enir, a bishop, rested. Maelduin son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by Gentiles. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by Gentiles from Linn-Duachail.<sup>2</sup> The plundering of Biror and Saighir by Gentiles from Dubhlinn.<sup>3</sup> A fleet of Norsemen on the Boyne, at Linn-Rois.<sup>4</sup> Another fleet of Norsemen at Linn-sailech in Ulster. Moran, son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni<sup>5</sup> was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Linn,<sup>6</sup> and afterwards died with them. Comman,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Linn-Duachail,<sup>8</sup> was wounded and burned by Gentiles and Goidhel. The plundering of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>9</sup> by Gentiles from Cael-uisce.<sup>10</sup> Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druim-mor<sup>11</sup> in Ui-Echach, ‘fell asleep.’ Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maelruanaidh son of [842.] Donnchadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn<sup>12</sup>). Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc<sup>13</sup> son of Bran.

<sup>8</sup> *Linn-Duachaill*.—See note <sup>7</sup> under the year 840.

<sup>9</sup> *Disert-Diarmata*. — “Diarmait’s Desert” (or “hermitage”). The old Irish name of Castledermot, a place of importance anciently, in the south of the County of Kildare, and about four miles to the eastward of the River Barrow, along which the “Gentiles” from Cael- Uisce probably made their way into that part of Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Cael-uisce*; i.e. the “Narrow-water,” between the head of Carlingford Lough and Newry, co. Down.

<sup>11</sup> *Druim-mor*; i.e., the “great ridge.” Now Dromore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—Malachy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelsechnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 *supra*. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.

<sup>13</sup> *Ruarc*.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 *infra*. See Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, geneal. Table xi., facing p. 223.



mac ὕρριν. Cínáed mac Conroí, rex generis Loígair, iugulatur ex o Delbá. Cumruð mac Depero et Moínaiǵ mac Soéccadaiǵ, duo episcopi et duo ancorite, in una nocte moriuntur puncto in diebus Diarmata. Pergus mac Roðaiǵ, rex Connacht, moritur. Donnacan mac Maeletuile, scriba et ancorita, in Italia quiescit. Suibne mac Forannain, abbas Imlecho pio, moritur. Colgu mac Pedaiǵ ancorita pauperis.

Fol. 41aa.

¶ Et. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Maelmídiǵ mac Cínáeda iugulatur ex a Gentilibus. Ronan abbas Cluana mic Noir Dormiuit. Bricceni abbas Loíri obiit. Lorcað cluana perita hrendain o Gentilí do loch Rí.

¶ Et. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Forindan abbas aipso Mácae du ergadail du Gennití i Cloen comardai, cona minndai 7 cona muinntir, 7 a bpið do longaið Luimniǵ. Orghain duin Marc o Gennití, du in po marbad Aeð mac Duibðacrið abb Tíre da glair 7 Cluana eiðniǵ, 7 du in po marbad Ceiternað mac Conuinairc, pecnap Cille dapo, 7 alaile ile. Dunað di Gallaið (i. la Turgeir) por loch Rí, coroprtatar Con-

<sup>1</sup> Two.—11 (for duo), A. Om<sup>d</sup>. in B.

<sup>2</sup> Night.—nocte, A. nocte, B.

<sup>3</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 347.

<sup>4</sup> Imlech-fia.—See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 194 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> By Gentiles.—a gennitibur, B.

<sup>6</sup> Lothra.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> Forindan.—Or Forannan. See the entries regarding this ecclesiastic at the years 834 and 838, *supra*. His return from Munster is noticed at the year 845.

<sup>8</sup> Cluain-comarda.—Written cloen comardai in A. and B. According to Dean Reeves this place, the name

of which signifies the "Lawn (or paddock) of the sign, or token," now known as "Colman's Well," a village in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southern border of the co. Limerick. See Todd's Dano-Irish Wars, Introd., p. civ., note <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Luimnech.—Limerick.

<sup>10</sup> Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.

<sup>11</sup> Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, where there are some ruins, the remains of an imposing monastic establishment.

<sup>12</sup> Cluain-Eidhnigh.—Clonenagh, in

Cinaedh, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumsudh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sotchadach, two bishops and two<sup>1</sup> anchorites, died in the one night<sup>2</sup> in Disert-Diarmata.<sup>3</sup> Fergus, son of Fothach, King of Connaught, died. Donnacan son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, 'rested' in Italy. Suibhne son of Forannan, abbot of Imlech-fia,<sup>4</sup> died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelmithigh, son of Cinaedh, [843.] was slain by Gentiles.<sup>5</sup> Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Bricceni, abbot of Lothra,<sup>6</sup> died. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Rí.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, [844.] was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda,<sup>8</sup> with his reliquaries and his 'family,' and carried off by the ships of Luimnech.<sup>9</sup> The plundering of Dun-Masc<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdacrigh, abbot of Tir-da-glas<sup>11</sup> and Cluain-Eidhnigh,<sup>12</sup> and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinasc, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host<sup>13</sup> of the Foreigners (*i.e.* with Turges<sup>14</sup>) on Loch-Rí, so that they destroyed

the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

<sup>13</sup> *Host*.—The word in the text is *ṁunacō*, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is *ṁún*, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, the corresponding term is *longer*, a fleet (from *long*, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have *ṁlōḡeō*, a hosting, or expedition.

<sup>14</sup> *With Turges*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is not in B., has been added in *al. man.* in A. The identity of this Turges (or

Turgesius, as his name has been Latinized), who seems to have made himself very odious to the Irish by his oppression and cruelty, has for centuries been a subject of idle conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.* Dist. iii, c. 38, identifies Turgesius with the Gormund of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (lib. xi. c. viii.) But Father Shearman tries to prove that this so-called African King Gormundus was a chieftain of the Leinster sept of MacGormans. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 215. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, notes d.--g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Introd.*, p. lii.



načta 7 Miðe, 7 co po loſcairet Cluaín mic Hoir cona  
 ſep̄taigið, 7 Cluaen ſep̄ta ðpenðain, 7 Tir ða glapp, 7  
 ločpa 7 alaile cačpača. Piačna mac Maelebp̄erail,  
 abbar Finn̄dubpač abae, moſitup. Ğormgal mac Muir-  
 eðaič, ep̄iſcopur et ancorita l̄ainne leiſe, quieuit. Cač-  
 poiniuð ſop Ğenn̄te ſe Hiall mac Aeða i maiğ iča.  
 Op̄ḡain Donncaða mic ſollomain 7 Flainn mic  
 Maelpuanaiz, la Maelſečnaill mac Maelpuanaib.  
 Turgeſer ðu ep̄gaðail la Maelſečnaill, 7 baðuð Turgeſer  
 illoč uair iapum. Labraib mac Ailello abbar Slane  
 moſitup. Robap̄tač mac ðſep̄ail, abbar achaid bo  
 Caimniğ, moſitup. Robap̄tač mac Flainn, abbar  
 Domnaiz moep, moſitup. Dunað ði Ğallaið Aeða cliač  
 oc Cluanaib andobuir.

Ĥt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º u.º Cačal  
 mac Ailello rex nepotum Maine, ſep̄p̄domnač rapienſ  
 et ſcriba optimus aip̄o Mačae, Conniñac mór mac  
 Coſcp̄aiğ rex nepotum Ğriuin, dormierunt. Op̄ḡain  
 Fol. 41 ab. Ğairlice ðo Ğenn̄tib. Hiall mac Aeða rex Teim̄po (i.  
 ic linne Heill ſop Callainð), mepp̄one moſtuup ep̄t.

<sup>1</sup> See note 11, p. 348.

<sup>2</sup> See note 6, p. 348.

<sup>3</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note 15, p. 205. *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Niall*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Drowning of Turges*.—In none of the Irish Chronicles is it absolutely stated that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.); the statement being that Turgesius was drowned after his capture. But Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 842, says, "Turgesius was taken by Moyl̄eaghl̄yn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loughware adjoining to Molyngare." In the *Book of Leinster*

also (p. 25, col. b.) it is positively asserted that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechl̄ainn. The silly story given by Giraldus (Topog. Hib., dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Turgesius was assassinated by 15 young Irishmen, disguised as females, is without any foundation whatever.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Uair*.—Now known as Lough-Owel, in the co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Achadh-bo-Caimnigh*.—The "field of (St.) Canice's cows." Aghaboe, in the Queen's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluana-andobair*.—Cluana andobair, B. This place has not been identified. The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry in their Annals (A.D. 843), add that the "fold of Cill-achaidh" (Killeigh, barony of Greashill, King's County,) was burned;



Connaught and Midhe, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brendainn, and Tir-daglas,<sup>1</sup> and Lothra,<sup>2</sup> and other establishments. Fiachna son of Maelbresail, abbot of Finnabhair-abha,<sup>3</sup> died. Gormghal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann-leire,<sup>4</sup> rested. A battle was gained over the Gentiles, by Niall<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha. The plundering of Donnchadh son of Fallomhan, and of Flann son of Maelruanidh, by Melsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Melsechnaill; and the drowning of Turges<sup>6</sup> subsequently in Loch-Uair.<sup>7</sup> Labraidh son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, died. Robhartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh,<sup>8</sup> dies. Robhartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach-mor, died. An encampment of the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith at Cluana-andobair.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 845. Cathal son of Ailill, King of [845.]  
 Ui-Maine; Ferdomnach, a wise man, and excellent scribe, of Ard-Macha, [and] Connmhach Mór,<sup>10</sup> son of Coscrach, King of Ui-Briuin, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Baislic<sup>11</sup> by Gentiles. Niall<sup>12</sup> son of Aedh, King of Temhair, died by drowning (*i.e.*, at Linne-Neill on the Calland<sup>13</sup>).

from which it would appear that Cluana-andobair was in the neighbourhood of Killeigh.

<sup>10</sup> *Connmhach-Mór*.—See above at the year 835.

<sup>11</sup> *Baislic*.—Baslick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

<sup>12</sup> *Niall*.—Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland. The name "Niall," with the epithet "Caille," is added in the margin in A., and interlined in B. Niall Caille has been regarded by Irish writers generally as one of the legitimate kings of Ireland. But it is strange that his name does not appear in the list contained in

the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 24–26). This may be an accidental omission. The beginning of Niall's reign is noticed at the year 832 (=833), *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Calland*.—Represented by 1ct. in A. and B., in each of which the original of the clause is interlined. Supposed to be the River Callan, which flows by Armagh city, and joins the Blackwater a little to the north of Charlemont. O'Donovan thought that the "water" (or river) meant was the Callan (otherwise called King's River), in the co. Kilkenny. (*Four Mast.* A.D. 844, note c.) But this seems unlikely.

Ni caraim in uirgi n-duabair  
 Imteit reoð toeð m'arair,  
 Al Callainð ce nomairde  
 Mac mna baide ro baðir

Maelouin mac Conaill, rex Calatroma, iugulatur a  
 Lagenenribur. Niall mac Cinnraelað, rex nepotum  
 Fiodgennti, moritur. bellum for Connacta re Gallaið,  
 in quo Rigan mac Ferðura, 7 Moðron mac Diarmota,  
 7 Aeð mac Caðrannaig, et alii multi, ceciderunt.  
 Roimiuð re Tiseruað for Maelreçnaill 7 for Rua[r]ec,  
 in quo trucidati sunt multi. Muirpeað mac Flainð,  
 abb monirpeð buti, mortu[u]r ert. Forindan abb  
 airtð Maðae du tiachtain a tirið Muman, co minnaið  
 Patraice. Coirppi mac Colmain, abb Aeða truium, mor-  
 tuur ert. Conaing mac Ferdomnaið, abbar domnaið  
 Patraice, mortuur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º ui.º Ferðlimið  
 (.i. mac Crimtain), rex Muman, optimur Scotorum,  
 paupauit reþiba et ancorita. Maelreçnaill mac  
 Maelruanaig peðnape incipit. Toðal innri loða  
 Muirpemair la Maelreçnaill for rianlað mar vi  
 maccaib bair Luigne 7 Galeng robatar oc inðriuð na  
 tuað more Gentilium. Roimiuð mār re Cerball mac

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 150  
*supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—The beginning of  
 his reign as monarch of Ireland is  
 entered under the next year. See a note  
 respecting him at the year 838 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruarc*.—Ruarc, son of Bran, chief  
 of the Ui-Dunlaing, and for nine  
 years King of Leinster. See above  
 under the year 842. His death is  
 recorded at 861 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Forindan*.—Mentioned above at  
 years 834 and 838.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donagh-  
 patrick, in a parish of the same name,  
 barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.  
 The first of the entries for this year,  
 namely the obit of Cathal son of  
 Ailill, King of Ui-Maine, is here  
 added in a later hand in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Crimthan*.—The original  
 of this clause is added by way of  
 gloss in A. and B.

<sup>8</sup> *Of the Scoti*.—Scotorum. Om.  
 in B.

I love not the hateful water,  
Which flows by the side of my house ;  
O, Calland, though thou may'st boast of it,  
Thou hast drowned the son of a beloved mother.

Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was slain by Leinstermen. Niall son of Cennfaeladh, King of Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>1</sup> died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Moghron son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Malsechnaill,<sup>2</sup> and over Ruarc,<sup>3</sup> in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim,<sup>5</sup> died. Conaing, son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan<sup>7</sup>), [846.] King of Munster, the best of the Scoti,<sup>8</sup> a scribe and anchorite, rested. Malsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign.<sup>9</sup> The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar<sup>10</sup> by Malsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death'<sup>11</sup> of the Luighne<sup>12</sup> and Gailenga,<sup>13</sup> who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerbhall<sup>14</sup> son of Dungal

<sup>9</sup> *Begins to reign.*—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.

<sup>10</sup> *Loch-Muinremar.*—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, co. Cavan.

<sup>11</sup> *'Sons of death'* ; *i.e.* malefactors. O'Connor incorrectly renders the original, *di maccaib bais*, by "Vulgi profani."

<sup>12</sup> *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gailengamora. Now known as the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>14</sup> *Cerbhall.*—King of Ossory (during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5). For much interesting information regarding the history of this remarkable man, who is stated to have been King of the Danish settlement in Dublin, and some of whose descendants are



Dungaille pop Agonn, in quo ceciderunt da cét déac. Maelgoan mac Ecđac, rex ceniul Bogaine, mortuus est. Ceallač mac Maelpatraic, pecnab per Roir der abaind, mortuus. Connmac mac Cernaiš, leđri Ciaraide Connačt, mortuus est. Artuir mac Muirdeaiš, rí iarthair Liri, mortuus est. Cačal mac Corepaič, rí Ročart, iugulatus est a nepotibus Neill.

.b.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini decc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Hic magna in Calendri Febuarii. Finnečta Luibniš, anđopita, et rex Connacht antea, mortuus est. Tuadcar mac Cobčaiš, rex Luighe, mortuus est. Cač pe Maelpečnaill pop genti i Popaiš, in quo ceciderunt .iii. cét. Bellum pe n-Olcobur ru Muman, 7 pe Lorpžgan mac Cellaig co Laišniu, pop Gennti ecc reiač Nečtain, in quo cecidit Tompai epell tanipe ruš Laičlinne, 7 da cet dec imbi. Roinuđ pe Tisepnač pop Gennti i n-Dairiu diript Dočonna, in quo ceciderunt da cet decc. Roinuđ pe n-Euganacht Cairil pop Gennti ice Dun Maeletuille, in quo ceciderunt .ii. cet.

Fol. 41ba.

alleged to have become great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, indicated in the Index under *Cearbhall, s. of Dungall*, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, pp. 353, 356. The Irish Chronicles make no mention of Cerbhall's kingship of Dublin, or of the alleged connexion of his descendants with Iceland.

<sup>1</sup> *Agonn*. — agon, in A. and B., which O'Connor renders by "de prædonibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has agont. See that Chronicle, ed. Hennessy, p. 148, note<sup>1</sup>. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write pop galaiš Ačta cliat ("over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith ('Dublin'), which may be correct").

<sup>2</sup> *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note<sup>9</sup>, p. 85, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Vice-abbot*.—pecnap. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write pprioir ("prior").

<sup>4</sup> *Fera-Rois, south of the River*.—Probably the River Lagan, which divides the southern part of the co. Monaghan from the counties of Meath and Louth. The territory of the Fera-Rois, a name still represented in Magheross and Carrickmacross, comprised the barony of Farney, in the south of the co. Monaghan, together with adjacent parts of the two latter counties.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciaraidhe* (or Ciarraidhe).—A district afterwards known by the name of Clann Ceithernaigh, or Clankerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

over Agonn,<sup>1</sup> in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine,<sup>2</sup> died. Cellach, son of Maelpatraic, vice-abbot<sup>3</sup> of Fera-Rois, south of the River,<sup>4</sup> died. Connmach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidhe<sup>5</sup> of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarthar-Lifi,<sup>6</sup> died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalends of [847] DIS. February. Finsnechta of Luibnech,<sup>7</sup> an anchorite, and previously King of Connaught, died. Tuathchar, son of Cobthach, King of Luighne, died. A battle [gained] by Malsechnaill over Foreigners, in Forach,<sup>8</sup> wherein seven hundred were slain. A battle [gained] by Olchobar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach, with the Leinstermen, over the Foreigners, at Sciath-Nechtain,<sup>9</sup> in which Tomrair Erell,<sup>10</sup> tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach<sup>11</sup> over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna,<sup>12</sup> in which twelve hundred<sup>13</sup> were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeletuille, in which five hundred were slain. A

<sup>6</sup> *Iarthar-Lifi*.—See note 7, p. 100, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Finsnechta of Luibnech*.—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachta), see the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note 3. O'Donovan erred greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kilcavan, co. Wexford. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 846, note w.

<sup>8</sup> *Forach*.—Now Farragh, near Skreen, in the co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sciath-Nechtain*.—"Nechtan's Shield (or Bush)." See this place mentioned at the year 769, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Tomrair-Erell*.—Regarding this prominent character, see Todd's "*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," *Introd.*, p. lxvii., note 4.

<sup>11</sup> *Tigernach*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (846), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Daire - Disirt-Dochonna*.—The "oak-wood of Dochonna's desert." This place has not been identified. Todd states (*War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. lxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Twelve hundred*.—The *Four Masters* (846) and *Chron. Scotorum* (848) give the loss of the "Gentiles" at

Coemcloð abbat 1 n-apo Mačae .i. Diermait in uicem Forindan. Diarmait Cille Can dormiuir.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º uiu.º Conaing mac Flaind rex breš moritur. Coirppi mac Cinaedó rex nepotum Mael mortuus est. Finnecht mac Diarmata abbat Doimliacc, Maelruataig abbat airo breccain, Oncu episcopus et ancorita Slane, obierunt. Ailill mac Cumuicig, rex locha cal, moritur. Flaitbertach mac Ceilechair occidit est a fratribus suis. Muirpecht .uii. xx. long di muinntir ríš Gall du tiachtain du tabairt sreamma forr na Gallu robadar ar a ciunn, co commarcat hEreann n-uile iarum. Innechtach abb lae do tiachtain do cum n-Ereann co mintoib Colum cille. Robartach mac Colgen, abbat Slane, exulauit. Flannacan mac Eodaí, rex dail Araidhe in tuaircirt, iugulatur est a genere Eugain. Maelbreail mac Cernaiš, rex Mušdorna, iugulatur est a gentilibus port conuersionem suam ad clericos. Airindan abbat Dennchair dormiuir. Forbair Maelrechainn hi Crupait.

¶ Ct. Enair. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetaðach abbat Cluana mic U Noir, 7 Tuathal mac Peraðaič abbat Rechrand 7 Dermaitse, 7 Perčar mac Muirpeðaiš princeps Laigne lepe, defuncti sunt. Oengus mac

"twelve score," which seems more reasonable.

<sup>1</sup> *Change of abbots.*—This is the third instance recorded in this chronicle of a change of abbots at Armagh, in connexion with the names of Forindan and Diarmait. See above, at the years 834 and 838.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Can.*—So in A. and B. But the *Four Mast.* write the name Cill-Caisi, now known as Kilcash, in the parish of Kilcash, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Mail.*—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imail, in the present co. of Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Cal.*—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Reliquaries.*—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co mintoib is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's] "oathes or sanctified things."

<sup>6</sup> *Lived in exile.*—exulauit. The



change of abbots<sup>1</sup> in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindan. Diarmait of Cill-Can<sup>2</sup> ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of [848.]  
Bregh, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail,<sup>3</sup>  
died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag;  
Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Brecain, [and] Onchu, bishop  
and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach,  
King of Loch-Cal,<sup>4</sup> died. Flaithbertach, son of Celechar,  
was killed by his brothers. A naval expedition of seven  
score ships of the people of the King of the Foreigners  
came to exercise power over the Foreigners who were  
before them, so that they disturbed all Ireland afterwards.  
Indrechtach, abbot of Ia, came to Ireland, with the  
reliquaries<sup>5</sup> of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu,  
abbot of Slane, lived in exile.<sup>6</sup> Flannacan,<sup>7</sup> son of  
Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by  
the Cinel-Foghain. Maebresail, son of Cernach, King of  
Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to  
religion.<sup>8</sup> Airendan, abbot of Bennchair, ‘fell asleep.’  
Encampment of Malsechnaill in Crupait.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic- [849.]  
U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra<sup>10</sup>  
and Dermagh,<sup>11</sup> and Ferchar son of Muiredhach, abbot of  
Lann-léri,<sup>12</sup> died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh-

*Four Masters* give his obit under the year 847=849.

<sup>7</sup> *Flannacan*.—His name is not in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Conversion to religion*.—*πορτ conueptionem ruam aο clepicoρ*. This means that Maebresail had embraced a religious life. See the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), and *Chron. Scottorum* (849).

<sup>9</sup> *Crupait*.—The name is “Cru-fait” in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), which is also the form in *Lebor na*

*h-Uidre*, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been *Rae ban*, “white plain” (or “field”). It has not been identified. O’Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 847, note n) that it may be the place now known as Croboy, in the barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Rechra*.—Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Dermagh*.—Dunrobin, in the barony of Ballycowan, King’s County.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

Fol. 41b. Suibne, rex Mugdorna, iugulatur ert o Sarrro filio Maelbrigtae. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannaëtae, du ppiētunoeēt Maelpechnaill anneur gall, co p' inoipō Ou Neill o řinaino co muir etir cella 7 tuaā, 7 co p' opt inuiri loāa gabur doloire, corbo comaroto ppi a lap, 7 corolpcaō leir depeāč Treoit 7 tri xxi<sup>o</sup> dec di doinuē ann. Ħroen mac Ruāōpač, rex nepotum Cra-  
uunčain, et duo germani eiuř .i. Rogetač et Ħruatur, iugulati sunt a ppatribur řuir.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> Colgu mac Ceallaiř princepř Cille tommae, Scannal mac Tibraitu princepř domnaiř Sečnaill, Olcobar .i. mac Cinaeda rex Cairil, morui punt. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demerřur ert in lacu crudeli morpe, o Maelpechnaill 7 o Tigernač, di řoermaiō deř doine n-Ħrenn 7 comarbbai Ħatpae řpecialitep.

Monuar a doine maiči,  
Ħa řepř a laiči cluici;  
Mor Ħach Cinaeth mac Conaing  
Ħi łomano dočum cuři.

Tetact dubgenneti du āč cliač, co palpat āp mōp du řinnagallaič, 7 co po [ř]latpat in longpopt etir doine 7 moine. Slat do dubgennetiō oc Ħino duačail, 7 āp

<sup>1</sup> *Garfidh*.—Sarrro, A. The *Four Masters* (848) write the name Sarr-  
beth.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *To the sea*; i.e. from the Shannon eastwards to the sea. The words co muir ("to the sea") are erroneously represented in A. and B. by comm. The liberty has been taken of amending the text, on the authority of the *Ann. Four Mast.* (848), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (850). It appeared plain, besides, that the compiler of this Chronicle intended to use the same form of expression, o řinaino co

muir, employed under the year 836 *supra*, where the extent of the territory of the (southern) Ui-Neill was thus indicated.

<sup>4</sup> *Level with the surface*.—The expression in the text, comaroto ppi a lap, means "equally high with its floor."

<sup>5</sup> *Was burned*.—corolpcaō, for co po łopcaō, A. B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the parish of Faughalstown, barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Cinaedh*.—See under the last year, where his rebellion against King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), and his depredations, are recorded.

dorna, was killed by Garfidh,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Mael-sechnaill,<sup>2</sup> through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea,<sup>3</sup> and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface;<sup>4</sup> and the oratory of Treoit was burned<sup>5</sup> by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Cremthain, and his two brothers, viz., Fogartach and Bruatar, were slain by their brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 850. Colgu son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-Toma;<sup>6</sup> Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, *i.e.*, the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh<sup>7</sup> son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool,<sup>8</sup> a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach,<sup>9</sup> with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially. [850.]

Alas,<sup>10</sup> O good people,  
His days of play were better!  
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conaing,  
[Should be taken] in ropes to a pool.

The coming of Black Foreigners to Ath-cliath, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered<sup>11</sup> the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Drowned in a pool.*—in *lacu*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (849), Cinaedh was drowned in the Ainge (written Angi in the *Chron. Scotorum*) (851), now called the River Nanny, which divides the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Tigernach.*—King, or lord, of Loch-Gabhar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

<sup>10</sup> *Alas!*—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41*b*, in A.

<sup>11</sup> *They plundered.*—*co rolatpat*, for *co ro ílatpat*, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have *co ro inoirpet*; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) *sup inoirpiot*, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

<sup>12</sup> *White Foreigners.*—Supplied from



mor tuib. Congalač filiur iṛgalač, rex Coille pollamain, moritur. Riḡdal i n-arto Mačae etir Maelrečnaiill co maičib leiti Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co maičib coicib Cončobair, 7 Dermaic 7 Pečzna co paḡač Paṛpaice, 7 Suarleč co cleirčib Miḡe. Cairpell mac Ruachrač, rex loča hUaitne, iugulatur ert dolore ante portam opatoru Tigeṛnaiḡ hi Cluain auir, o Conaillib Peṛnmuiḡi. Eču mac Cernaiḡ, rex per Roir, interpretur ert a gentilibur. Tippiatī nepor Daičenaiz, abbaṛ Lirr moer, dormiuit.

- b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º i.º Duo heperder Patrici .i. Popinnan periba et episcopus et ancorita, et Dermaic sapientissimus omnium doctorum Europae, quiescunt. Uartatio airo Mačae o gallaib Lindae die samčarc. Lučt ocht xxx long di ḡindgentib do roačtadar du cač ppi Dubgennti do ḡnaḡ Aiḡneč. Tri la 7 tri aičči oc cačugad doaib, act ip pe n-Duibgennti pommeabaič, co paṛḡgabrat a ceile allonga leu. Stain fugitiuus euarit, et lepene decollatur iacuit.
- Fol. 42aa. Moenḡal abbaṛ Aiṛdoe ppača, et Cennpaelad mac Ultain sapienṛ ḡoičē conair, et Lergal princepṛ Očnae, dormierunt. Poḡertac mac Maelebpereail, rex

*Ann. Four Mast.* (849), and *Chron. Scotorum* (851).

<sup>1</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*.—According to the *Félire of Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Caille-Fallamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> *Matodhan*.—King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded at the year 856 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Province of Conchobar*.—A bardic name for Ulster, over which Conchobar Mac Nessa ruled in the first century of the Christian Era. But Matodhan was only King of Ulidia, or that

portion of Ulster comprising the present county of Down, with part of Antrim.

<sup>5</sup> *Diarmait*.—This was the person so often referred to in these Annals, in connexion with the Abbey of Armagh. See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 847 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Uaithne*.—This name is now represented by "Loughooney," in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-auis*.—Clones, county Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Rois*.—See a note respecting this district, at the year 846 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Heirs*.—In the margin in A. the scribe has added the number 420, that

Congalach, son of Irgalach, King of Coille-Follamhain,<sup>1</sup> died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn,<sup>2</sup> and Matodhan<sup>3</sup> with the nobles of the province of Conchobar,<sup>4</sup> and Diarmait<sup>5</sup> and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,<sup>6</sup> was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-aui,<sup>7</sup> by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois,<sup>8</sup> was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs<sup>9</sup> of Patrick, viz., [851.] BIS. Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, rested. Devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn<sup>10</sup> on the day of Sam-chasc.<sup>11</sup> A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aighech. They were three days and three nights<sup>12</sup> fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain<sup>13</sup> escaped by flight, and Iercne<sup>14</sup> was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Conais,<sup>15</sup> and Lergal abbot of Othan,<sup>16</sup> 'fell asleep. Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghialla,

being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (431).

<sup>10</sup> *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See above, at the year 841, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxii., note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *Sam-chasc*.—"Summer Easter." The *Four Mast*. (850) write an *domnag iar ccaryc* ("the Sunday after Easter," rendered by "the Sunday before Easter" in O'Donovan's translation). But according to other authorities, Sam-chasc was a name for the fifth Sunday after

Trinity Sunday. See *Chron. Scottorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Three days and three nights*—iii. 7 .iii. aicci, A. B.

<sup>13</sup> *Stain*.—Written like *Scam* (*Stam*) in A. and B.

<sup>14</sup> *Iercne*.—Written *oirpne* in B.

<sup>15</sup> *Both-Conais*.—The remains of this ancient ecclesiastical establishment have been discovered by Dean Reeves in the townland of Carrowmore, in the parish of Culdaff, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 405, note g.

<sup>16</sup> *Othan*.—Fahan, in the parish of

na n-Αιρξιαλλα, μοριτυρ. Caſal mac Dubaen, rex Oa n-Duač Αρεατροιρ, μοριτυρ. Forbarač mac Maeluđoir, princeps Cille mope Cindeič, μοριτυρ. Αρ δι Γαλλαβ̃ oconab̃ inrib̃ arčoir ̃brez, 7 ar aile uc paič Αλδαν λα Γιανnachτ, in uno menre.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mccc.º l.º ii.º Αιλιλ mac Robartaiğ princeps Lurcan, et Plann mac Rechtabrato abbaρ leič Mančain, et Αilgenan mac Donnſaile rex Cairil, defuncti sunt. Αηλaim mac ριğ Laičlinne do tuiðecht a n-Epino, copogiallpat Γαλλ Epeno dó, 7 cir o Γoiðelaib. Ectigern mac Γuaire, rex Laiſen deiſaβar, iugulatur eρt doloρe a ̃puaτar pilio Αeđo 7 o Cepball pilio ̃Dunſaile; et ̃puaτar piluρ Αeđo iugulatur eρt doloρe a ρocuρ ρuiρ uui.º die poρt iugulationem Ectigern. Plac̃nia abbaρ ̃Dipor, eρiρcopuρ, obit. Cepnač mac Maelebpepail, rex Cobo, μοριτυρ. Cačmal mac Tomaltaiğ, leič ρi Ulač, a Hoppodmannuρ inτερfectuρ eρt.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini mccc.º l.º iii.º Tuat̃al mac Maelebriğti, rex nepotum ̃Dunlaingi, iugulatur

Fahan Upper, barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal. Formerly called Othan-Mura, from its founder St. Mura, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See Todd's *Irish Annals*, p. 222, note q, and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 66.

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Duach of Argatros*. — The name of the tribe and territory of Ui-Duach is still preserved in that of the parish of Odogh, in the north of the present co. of Kilkenny. But the territory was anciently much more extensive than the present parish of Odogh.

<sup>2</sup> *At the islands* — oconab̃ inrib̃, A and B., apparently a mistake for oc naib̃ inrib̃, the more correct form.

<sup>3</sup> *Rath-Aldain*. — According to O'Donovan (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 850, note g), this place is now known as Rathallou, in the parish of Moorechurch, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Liath-Manchain* — Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Amhlaim*. — Over the last *m* of the name in A. and B it is suggested that the name should be "Amhlaip."

<sup>6</sup> *Of Lochlaind*. — Corruptly written Laičlinne in A., and Laičlinne in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

<sup>7</sup> *Ectigern*. — The name of Ectigern appears in the list of the kings



died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Duach of Argatros,<sup>1</sup> died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Cill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands<sup>2</sup> of the east of Bregha; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain<sup>3</sup> in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailill son of Robartach, abbot of Lusca; and Flann son of Rechtabhra, abbot of Liath-Manchain;<sup>4</sup> and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim<sup>5</sup> son of the King of Lochlaind,<sup>6</sup> came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaidhel. Echtigern<sup>7</sup> son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh,<sup>8</sup> and by Cerbhall<sup>9</sup> son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh<sup>8</sup> was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror,<sup>10</sup> a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbresail, King of Cobha,<sup>11</sup> died. Cathmal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrighte, king of Ui-Dunlaing,<sup>12</sup> was deceitfully killed by his brothers.

of Ui-Cendselaigh, (or South Leinster), in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where the duration of his rule is set down as nine years. His slayer is described as Bruatar, son of Dubgilla, King of the Ui-Drona, (a tribe occupying a territory now represented by the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow).

<sup>8</sup> *Bruatar son of Aedh*—See last note.

<sup>9</sup> *Cerbhall*.—He was King of Ossory during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 5). See a note regarding Cerbhall at the year 846 *supra*. His obit is given at the year 887.

<sup>10</sup> *Biror*.—Birr, in the King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Cobha*.—The short form of a name otherwise written "Ui-Echach-Cobba, and "Ui-Echach-Ulád." A powerful sept, whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the County of Down. See Reeves' *Antiqq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 348–52.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-Dunlaing*.—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Dunlang, who was King of that Province in the third century. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7. The name of Tuathal occurs in the list of the kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

εἶπε βολορε α ππατρίβυρ ρυῖρ. Maelpechnaill pex  
Téimpo do dul co ρῖρῦ Muman corici intheuin na  
n-Deṛi, α n-ḡialla do tabairt. Heper Colum cille,  
papienr optimur, .iiii. id mάρτα apud Saxoner martiri-  
zatur. Cpeč Domnaiḡ moir itir Tḡepnač 7 Flano  
mac Conainḡ, ačt ir pe Flano pomemair.

Fol. 42ab. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cačan  
abbatirra Cille tapo moritur. Sneachta co pṛnu  
pṛ .ix. Ct. Maii. Cpeč la hAeð mac Neill co hUlṭu, co  
pazgab Connecan mac Colmain 7 Flaitbertač mac  
Neill, 7 počairde cena. Pṛpnečtai ppaude iugulatur  
ert .i. mac Maelbriḡti. Ruidḡur mac Macniač, abbar  
moinirṭpeč buiti, oimepṛur ert. Alilil abbar Achair  
boo, Robartač abbar innre cain Deḡa pṛiba, 7  
Muirpeðaç pṛ airde Ciannačta, morṭui pṛnt.

b. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º u.º Coirne mor  
7 piccet comtar ρuyṛi pṛim ločā 7 pṛim aibne  
Epenn du čraiḡtečaiḃ 7 mapelaiḡiḃ α .ix. Ct. Decim-  
bir urque ad .iii. idur Ianuarii. Temperuorur  
annur et arperirrimur. Maelpechnaill mac Mael-  
puanaḡ i cCairiul, co tuc ḡiallu Muman. Cocač mor  
etir ḡennṭi 7 Maelpechnaill co n-ḡallḡoidelaiḃ leiṛ.  
Deṛteč lurcan do loṛcač α Norðomannir. Roiniuð  
mor pe n-Aeð mac Neill pṛ ḡallḡaeiðelu i n-ḡlinn

<sup>1</sup> *Indeoin-na-nDesi*.—The “Anvil of the Desi.” This name is still partially preserved in that of Mullagh-noney (the “summit,” *mullach*, of the *inneoin*, or “anvil”), a townland in the parish of Newchapel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary. See Joyce’s *Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Series, pp. 197–8.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor*.—The *Four Masters* (at 852) call him Indrechtach. He is mentioned above at the year 848, as having come to Ireland with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 390.

<sup>3</sup> *To the shoulders*.—co pṛomnu, B. A. has co pṛnu, “to the shields.”

<sup>4</sup> *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monaster-boice, co. Louth, founded by Buti (or Buite), son of Bronach, whose obit is given above at the year 518.

<sup>5</sup> *Drowned*.—The *Four Masters* add (A.D. 853), that Ruidḡus was drowned in the Bóinn (Boyne).

<sup>6</sup> *Achadh-bo*.—Or Achadh-bo-Cainnigh. The “field of St. Canice’s cows” Now Aghaboe, in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen’s County. The name is written ačirð boo in A.; but



Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indeoín-na-nDesi,<sup>1</sup> and brought their pledges. The successor<sup>2</sup> of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abess of Cill-dara, died. [854.  
Snow up to the shoulders<sup>3</sup> of men, on the 9th of the Kalends of May. A preying expedition by Aedh son of Niall to the Ulaid, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Flaithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnechta was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrihte. Ruidhgus, son of Macniadh, abbot of Manister-Buti,<sup>4</sup> was drowned.<sup>5</sup> Ailill, abbot of Achadh-bo,<sup>6</sup> Robartach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,<sup>7</sup> a scribe, and Muiredhach, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 855. Great ice and frost,<sup>9</sup> so that the [855.  
principal lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for pedestrians and horsemen, from the 9th of the kalends of December to the 7th of the ides of January. A most tempestuous and harsh year. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, in Caisel, when he brought away the hostages of Munster. A great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill, with whom were the Gall-Gaidel.<sup>10</sup> The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaidel,<sup>10</sup> in

acharo boo in B., which is more correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniskeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*. — A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

*Frost*. — ῥῑccet, A., B.; probably for ῥeccaro, "freezing."

<sup>10</sup> *Gall-Gaidel*. — "Foreign Gael." Dean Reeves regarded them as the

descendants of the Irish settlers in the Western Isles [of Scotland]. *Adamnan*, p. 390, note b. For further information regarding these Gall-Gaedhil (or Dano-Irish, as O'Donovan calls them; *Ann. M. F.*, A.D. 854, note t). see *Fragm. of Annals*, pp. 129, 139, 141, 233; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gaill-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel



Ροιϋλε co pa lað leip ap diñor diub. ðorpi toereð na n-Dubgenniti iugulatur ert la Ruadþraið mac Meirminn, rið m-ðretan. Suibne nepor Ροιϋlið, reþiba et anðorita, abbar lirr moep, Cormac laðraið ðriuin reþiba et epircopur, in pace dormierunt. Sodomna epircopur Slane martirizatur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Romuð pe n-lmar 7 pe n-amlaið for Caittil þinð co na Gall-gaeðelaið hi tirið Muman. Moengal abb Þobair 7 Siaðal diþirt ðiarain requieuerunt. Matuðan mac Muireðaið, rex Ulai, moritur. Triar do loþeað i Taillte di ðenið di nim. Uentur maximur co pa la þiðar, co comþear innri loða. Cellað diait,

O bai þenat þinn þotaið  
Heceþ for þoeþaið þetaib,  
Tref bliaðain ní ap þþecaib,  
Ar triðuit ap cùic cetaib.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cumruð  
Fol. 42ba. epircopur et ancorita, princeþ Cluana ipaiþo, in pace paupauit. Cinaeð mac Alþin rex Pictorum, 7 Aluþ rex Saxon, mortui sunt. Tippiati ban abbar Tipe ða glar [mortuui ert]. Maelþechnall mac Maelþuanaið co þeþaið Eþenð do tuiðecht hi tipe

were the people who gave name to the district of Galloway, now forming the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, in Scotland. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, pp. lxxix.-lxxx. See also the references in the same work, under the name "Galloway" in the Index.

<sup>1</sup> *Glenn-Foichle*.—Now known as Glenelly, a district coinciding with the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane Upper, co. Tyrone. See Dean Reeves' interesting note on this district, *Colton's Visitation*, p. 55, note o.

<sup>2</sup> *Ruadhri*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriæ*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

<sup>3</sup> *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambriæ*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

<sup>4</sup> *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

<sup>5</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Caittil Find*.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxi., note 2.

Glenn-Foichle,<sup>1</sup> where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri,<sup>2</sup> son of Merminn,<sup>3</sup> King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor,<sup>4</sup> Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>5</sup> a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 856. A victory by Imar and Amlaibh, [856] over Caittil Find<sup>6</sup> with his Gall-Gaidhel,<sup>7</sup> in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,<sup>8</sup> and Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain,<sup>9</sup> rested. Matudhan, son of Muiredhach, King of Ulidia, died.<sup>10</sup> Three persons were burned in Tailltiu<sup>11</sup> by fire from heaven. A great storm, which caused great destruction of trees, and broke down lake islands. Cellach said:—

Since the fair great synod of Nice  
Was [held] in noble manner,  
The third year, not by false reckoning,  
On thirty over five hundreds.<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 857. Cumsuth, a bishop and anchorite, [857.] abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Cinaedh<sup>13</sup> Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, and Adulf,<sup>14</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Tipraití Ban[bhan], abbot of Tir-da-glas [died]. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, with the men of Ireland, went into the territories of Munster, and stayed

<sup>7</sup> *Gall-Ga'dhel*.—See the note on this name under the last year.

<sup>8</sup> *Fobhar*.—The monastery of Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Died*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster* it is stated (p. 41, col. 3) that Matudán died in pilgrimage.

<sup>11</sup> *Tailltiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. A place much celebrated in ancient Irish history.

<sup>12</sup> *Hundreds*.—The Council of Nicea was held in A.D. 325; and considering that this Chronicle is antedated by one year at this period, Cellach, who is alleged to have composed the foregoing quatrain, was not very much out in his chronology.

<sup>13</sup> *Cinaedh Mac Alpin*.—Better known by the name of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

<sup>14</sup> *And Adulf*.—The person here meant was probably Æthelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (7) for *et* is misplaced in

Muman, contoirið .x. naitci oc Neim, 7 a n-innreð co muir padeir ian maðmair por arriða oc capno luðað, co farðbað ann leðri na n-Deire, Maeleron mac Muireðaið. Tuc Maelreðlainn iarum giallu Muman o belut Gabrain co Inri Tarbhnaí iar n-Ere, 7 o Dun Cernnaí co hAcrainn n-airðir. Pluuialir autumnur et pepnicio[ri]rriur prugibur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º un.º Suapleð abbar Achaið bo, Ailill banbaine abbar ðipor, Maelcoba óa Paelan abbar Cluana uaíña, Paelgur abbar Roir çrea, in pace dormierunt. Slogað mor la hAmlaí 7 Imar 7 Cephall i Miðe. Riððal maðe Erenn oc pait Aðo mic ðrice, im Maelreðnaill rið Temra, 7 im Peðña comarba Patraice, 7 im Suapleð comarba Finnio, ic denum riðað 7 caincomraice per nErenn, conno ar in dail rin durat Cephall ri Orraiði oðreir ramæa Patraic 7 a comarba, 7 conno anto do deðaið Orraiði i n-dilri ppi leð Cuinn, 7 aþrogaið Maelgualaí ri Muman a dilri. Maelguala rex Muman a Norðmannur occirpur ert. Seðonnan filiur Conaing, rex Cairgi braðaiðe, moritur.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ix.º Sloiðeð Laiðen 7 Muman 7 Connaðt, 7 Oa Neill in deirpirt, irin

A., where it occurs after the word Saxon.

<sup>1</sup> *Neim*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Blackwater.

<sup>2</sup> *Carn-Lugdach*.—The cairn (or "monumental heap") of Lughaid. The place has not been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Half-king*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 856) give Maeleron the title of *tanairi*, or "tanist."

<sup>4</sup> *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written "Belach-Gabhrein." The "Road (or Pass) of Gabhran," (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See

O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 756, note. a.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Tarbhnaí*.—Now known as the "Bull," a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Cernna*. — This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.

<sup>7</sup> *Ara-Airthir*.—"East Ara." The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inisheer.

<sup>8</sup> *Most destructive*.—pepneciorriur, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Achadh-bo*.—acib bo, A. achaið bo, B.



Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo,<sup>9</sup> [858.]  
Ailill Banbaine, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain,  
abbot of Cluain-uamha;<sup>10</sup> Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre<sup>11</sup>—  
slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar,  
and Cerbhall;<sup>12</sup> into Meath. A royal assembly of the  
nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric,<sup>13</sup> including  
Maelsechnaill, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna  
successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia,<sup>14</sup>  
establishing peace and concord between the men of  
Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerbhall, King of  
Osraighi, gave the award of the congregation and suc-  
cessor of Patrick, and it was there the Osraighi entered  
into allegiance with Leth-Chuinn,<sup>15</sup> and Maelgualai, King  
of Munster, tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of  
Munster, was slain by the Norsemen. Sechonnán, son of  
Conaing, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,<sup>16</sup> died.

2 B

počla, la Maelpechnaill ruz Tempo, condeirið oc maið  
 duñhai i comfocur aipð Mačae. Do porbairt Aeð  
 mac Neill 7 Plann mac Conaing an dunað i n-aičēi, co  
 romarbrat doine por lap in dunaið, 7 po meñaið por  
 Aeð n-iaiañ, co farcaib ilī rtantθ exercitu Mael-  
 pechnaill in rtatu ruo. Aeð mac Duibðabairenn, rex  
 Oa Fiðgennti, moritur. Plannacan mac Colmain  
 moritur. Niall mac Iallain qui parrur ert pa-  
 ralirin xxx. iiii. annir, qui uerratur ert uirionibur  
 frequentibur tam palrin quam uerir, in Cypso  
 quieuit.

Fol. 42bb.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º Ινδρεð Μιðε  
 do Aeð mac Neill co n-Γαλλαίβ. Γορmlaič ingen  
 Donncaða, amenirrima regina Scotorum, port poeni-  
 tentiam obiit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ι.º Domnall  
 mac Ailpin, rex Pictorum, moritur ert. Aeð mac  
 Neill regnare incipit. [Sloicceð la] Aeð mac Neill co  
 ruz Γall im Μιðε, 7 la Plann mac Conaing do  
 indriuð Μιðε. Pinan cluana cain, episcopus et ančo-  
 rita, Muirğer ancorita aipð Mača, uitam in pace  
 pinierunt. Maelpechnaill mac Maelruanaig (mic  
 Donnchaða, mic Domnall, mic Murchaða Μιði, mic  
 Diarmaða den, mic Oirmeðaiğ čaich, mic Conaill

that of Carrickabraghy, a townland in the parish of Clonmany, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal.

<sup>1</sup> *King of Temair*; i.e. King of Tara, or of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh - dumha*. — The “plain (*Magh*) of the mound, or tumulus (*dumha*).” O'Donovan has identified this place with Moy, in the parish of Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. Tyrone, on the opposite side of the River Blackwater from Charlemont in the co. Armagh. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 858, note o.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh*.—The beginning of Aedh's reign as King of Ireland is recorded under the year 861.

<sup>4</sup> *In its position*.—in rtaturuo for in rtatu ruo, A. B.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Fidhgennti*.—A tribe situated in the co. Limerick. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 150 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Iallan*.—Written Γαλλαίβ (in the gen. case) in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 858). O'Connor prints (from B.) *mac Fallain*, and the translator in Clar. 49 writes *mac Fiallain*.

<sup>7</sup> *Delightful*.—amenirrima (for

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,<sup>1</sup> who rested at Magh-dumha<sup>2</sup> in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh<sup>3</sup> son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, attacked the camp at night, and killed people in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and lost a great number, the army of Maelsechnaill remaining in its position.<sup>4</sup> Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti,<sup>5</sup> died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan,<sup>6</sup> who suffered from paralysis during 34 years, and who was disturbed by frequent visions, as well false as true, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 860. Plundering of Meath, by Aedh<sup>3</sup> [860.] son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, the most delightful<sup>7</sup> Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin,<sup>8</sup> King of [861.] the Picts, died. Aedh,<sup>9</sup> son of Niall, begins to reign. [A hosting by] Aedh son of Niall, with the Kings of the Foreigners, into Meath, and by Flann son of Conaing, to plunder Meath. Finan of Cluain-Cain,<sup>10</sup> bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace.<sup>11</sup> Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh,<sup>12</sup> son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Airmedach Caech,

αμοενγγιμα, A., B. According to the terms used by the *Four Masters* in recording her death (A.D. 859), Queen Gormlaith was not a blameless character.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall Mac Alpin*.—The brother and successor, as King of the Picts of Scotland, of Kenneth (or Cinaedh) Mac Alpin, whose death is recorded above under the year 857.

<sup>9</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille (whose death by drowning is noticed above at the year 845).

The original of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is added in the margin, in a later hand, in A.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-Cain*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 836, note *u*).

<sup>11</sup> *In peace*.—For *uiram in pace finiepuunt*, as in A., B. has *uir-miepuunt*.

<sup>12</sup> *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.



zuēðin, mic Suiðne, mic Colmain moir, mic Ðiarmata  
ðeirg, mic Þergura Ceppbeoil), pi hEpend uile, .ii.  
Kalenðar Decembriar, .iiii. þeria, anno regni sui xxi.<sup>o</sup>,  
ðerunctur ert. Ruarcc mac Ðroen, rex nepotum  
Ðunlainge, iugulatur ert. Maeloðor oa Tindrið, sui  
leiðir Ðoiðeal, mortuur ert.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Cēð mac  
Cumurcaig, pi .h. Niallan, mortuur ert. Muireðac  
mac Maeloduin, pecnap aipð Maðae, 7 pi na n-airþer,  
iugulatur ert o Ðomnall mac Cēðo mic Neill.  
Murecan mac Ðiarmata, rex Naiar 7 aipriar liþi, a  
Norðmanniur interpretur ert. Uam Aðaið alðoi 7  
Cnoðbai, 7 uam þeipð Ðoatðan of Ðubað, 7 uam mna  
an Ðobann po þepuiðipet Ðaill, quod antea non þer-  
pectum ert .i. a þecht po platrat .iii. pið Ðall þeronn  
Flainð mic Conaing .i. Amlaim 7 Imar 7 Cuirle, 7  
Lorcan mac Caðail Leo occa, pi Miðe.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Lorcan  
mac Caðail, pi Miðe, ðo ðallað la Cēð mac Neill pið  
Temþo. Concobar mac Ðonncaða, leiðri Miðe, ðo  
marþað i n-uirciu oc Cluan ipaiðð la Amlaiþ pi

<sup>1</sup> *Ruarcc*.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 223).

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neil-land East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Airthera*. — Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterlings." The tribe occupying this territory were so called because they were seated in the east of the country of Oirghialla (or, as it was in later times called, Oriel) The Irish name, which has been Latinized

"Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Murecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39), and father of Cerbhall Mac Muirecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Nas*; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

<sup>6</sup> *Achadh - Aldai*. — O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of New-grange. *Four Mast*, A.D. 861, note b.

son of Conall Guthbbhin, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil), King of all Ireland, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday, in the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,<sup>1</sup> son of Bran, King of the Ui-Dunlaing, was slain. Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of the Gaedhil, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 862. Aedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ui-Niallain,<sup>2</sup> died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, and King of the Airthera,<sup>3</sup> was slain by Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall. Murecan,<sup>4</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Nas,<sup>5</sup> and of Airther-Liphè, was slain by Norsemen. The cave of Achadh-Aldai,<sup>6</sup> and [the cave] of Cnodhba,<sup>7</sup> and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh,<sup>8</sup> and the cave of the smith's wife,<sup>9</sup> were searched by the Foreigners, which had not been done before, viz., on the occasion when three Kings of the Foreigners plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, to wit, Amhlaim, and Imhar, and Auisle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat. [862.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was blinded<sup>10</sup> by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed<sup>11</sup> in a water at Cluain-Iraird,<sup>12</sup> by Amlaiph, [863.] BIS.

<sup>7</sup> *Cnodhba*.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fert-Boadan over Dubadh*.—"Fert-Boadan" signifies the "grave of Boadan," and Dubadh is now known as Dowth, on the Boyne, a few miles above Drogheda.

<sup>9</sup> *The cave of the smith's wife*.—*uam mna an gobann*. The *Four Mast.*, at 861, say that this cave was at *ορειεαρο ατα* (Drogheda). See O'Donovan's note on the passage.

<sup>10</sup> *Blinded*.—Apparently in punish-

ment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

<sup>11</sup> *Killed*.—*το μαρβατο*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is *το βύθηατο*, "was drowned."

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Iraird*.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath. The "water" in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.

Fol. 43 *aa*. Gall. Roimiuð mor pe n-Ceð mac Neill 7 pe Flaunn mac Conaing for Anrið mac n-Ceðo co n-Ultaib, i tir Conailli cerð. Muirpeðač mac Neill, abb Luğmaiğ 7 alanaile cell, moritur. Aedgen břit epircopur Cille dapo, et pcriba et ančopita et penex ppe .cxui. annorum, paupauit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Eclippir solir in Kalendir Ianuarii, et eclippir lunae in eodem menre. Cellach mac Ailella abbar cille dapo et abbar Ia, dormiuit in regione Pictorum. Tisernač mac Pocartai, ri Loča ɣaðor 7 lečri ðpeğ, moritur ert. Ðpeatain du inðarbu ar a tir do řaxanaib, corogabač cačt poraib imMaen čonain. Tadoğ mac Ðiarmata, peax nepotum Cennrelaiğ, inŧerpectur ert dolore a řatribur řuir et a plebe řua. Connal equonimur Tamlačta, 7 Tuatál mac Arɣurro pprim-epircop řortpenn 7 abb duin Caillenn, dormeipunt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ii.º Amłaiř 7 Auirle do dul i řortpenn co ɣallaib Epeno 7 Alban, co p' innriřet Cuičentuait n-uile, 7 co tucrat a n-ɣiallo. Colɣu 7 Ceð, da abb mainiřpeč Ðuiri, in uno anno mortui řunt. Cernačan mac Cumurcaiğ, peax Račo airčir, iugulatur ert dolore o Móracaain mac Ceðacaain. Ceð mac Neill porlat uile longpordu

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Anfidh*.—The name of Anfidh, who was King of Ulidia, is written *Ānbhith* by the *Four Mast.*, and *Ānbith* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "Airthera," (see note thereon, page 372, note <sup>3</sup>), or by the "Conailli-Murtheimne," another name for Conailli-Cerd.

<sup>3</sup> *Lughmagh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the moon*.—June, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Cellach*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

<sup>6</sup> *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

<sup>7</sup> *By Saxons*.—do *Saxanačaiβ*, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Maen-Conain*.—Otherwise written "Moin-Conain," and "Mona." The old Irish name of the Island of Anglesey. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 190, note x. Rowland, (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 20), prints some absurd conjecture regarding the etymology of the name Mona, not being aware of the form in which it is written in



King of the Foreigners. A great victory by Aedh<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfidh<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conailli-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh<sup>3</sup> and other churches, died. Aedgen Britt, bishop of Cill-dara, and a scribe and anchorite, and an old man of nearly 116 years, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 864. An eclipse of the sun on the [864.] Kalends of January, and an eclipse of the moon<sup>4</sup> in the same month. Cellach,<sup>5</sup> son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-dara, and abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the country of the Picts. Tigernach son of Focarta, King of Loch-gabhor, and half-King of Breg, died. The Britons<sup>6</sup> were expelled from their country by Saxons,<sup>7</sup> so that they were held in subjection in Maen-Conain.<sup>8</sup> Tadhg son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Conmal, steward<sup>9</sup> of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,<sup>11</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle<sup>1</sup> went into [865.] Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> with the Foreigners of Ireland and Alba, when they plundered all Pictland, and brought away their pledges. Colgu and Aedh, two abbots of Manister-Buti, died in the same year. Cernachan son of Cumuscach, King of Rath-airthir,<sup>13</sup> was treacherously slain by Moracan<sup>14</sup> son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Mœnia Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

<sup>9</sup> *Steward*.—*equonimur*, for *œconomur*, A. B.

<sup>10</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun - Caillenn*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

<sup>12</sup> *Auisle*. — There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. lxxii., lxxix.

<sup>13</sup> *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Moracan*.—This name is written "Muiregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.

ḡall (i. aipir ino ḡoċla) etir cenel n-ġugain 7 ʾoal n-ġraide, co tuc a cennlai 7 a n-eti 7 a cpoċa allong-porɛ ep caċ. Roimiuċ poraib oc loċ ḡebail, ap a tucċa ʾa .xx. ʾeac cenn. Loċ leibinn ʾo ḡouċ 1 ḡuil co tapla a parɛiu cpoa amail ḡeaġhanu inna imbeċɛap.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ui.º Maelduin mac Ċeċa, rex Ċiliġ, in clepɛatu doloɛe extenɛo  
Fol. 43ab. quieuɛt. Robarɛaċ ḡinnġlaurri epɛcopur et ḡcriba, et Conall Cille ḡciɛe epɛcopur, et Copɛraċ ʾaiġi ɛaille ḡcriba et ancopɛta, et Oeġeċar abbaɛ Conɛiɛe (et lainne Ċla), et Copmac nepoɛ Ċiaċain ḡcriba et epɛcopur et ancopɛta, in Ċipɛto omneɛ ʾoɛɛmɛɛpunt. Maelɛuile abbaɛ Ċiɛne iɛċir quieuɛt. ḡuairɛ mac ʾuibɛabaiɛenn moɛɛɛɛp. Ċban mac Ċinaeċ[a], ḡiġ-ʾomna Connaċɛ, ʾo opɛain ḡɛi ʾaiġiċ o ḡoċlaċan mac ʾɛiaɛmaɛto. Ċuɛɛle ɛɛɛɛɛp rex ġentilium ʾolo et paɛɛɛɛɛɛo a ḡpaɛɛibur ḡuɛ iugulaɛɛp epɛ. bellum poɛ ḡaxanu ɛuairɛɛɛta 1 Ċaiɛ Ċċɛoc, ḡe n-ʾub ḡallaiɛb, in quo cecɛɛɛt ĊĊli rex ḡaxan aquilonalium. ʾopɛaċ ʾuine Ċmġlaim oc cluain ʾolɛain la mac n-ḡaiċini 7 la Maelɛiaɛain mac Ronain, 7 ap ɛɛɛ cenn ʾi aɛɛɛaiċ

<sup>1</sup> *The coast of the Fochla.*—Fochla was a name for the North of Ireland. The original of the clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Spoils.*—cennlai, A. B.: a word which does not occur elsewhere, and the meaning of which is not clear. The translation is therefore conjectural.

<sup>3</sup> *Over them*; i.e., over the Foreigners.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Febhail.* — Lough Foyle, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Leibhinn.*—Lough-Lene, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath; not to be confounded with the more famous lake of the same name in the county of Kerry.

<sup>6</sup> 'Lights'; i.e. the 'lights,' or lungs, of animals. This is included in the curious list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh.*—Aedh Oirdnidhe, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered under the year 818 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Finnlairs.*—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>9</sup> *Cill-Scire.*—Now Kilskeer, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Tech-Taille.*—See note <sup>13</sup>, p. 12 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Condere.*—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-Ela.*—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County

the fortresses of the Foreigners (i.e. on the coast of the Fochla<sup>1</sup>), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils,<sup>2</sup> and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle. A victory was gained over them<sup>3</sup> at Loch-Febhail,<sup>4</sup> from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn<sup>5</sup> was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights'<sup>6</sup> round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh,<sup>7</sup> King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robh-artach of Finnglais,<sup>8</sup> bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Scirè,<sup>9</sup> a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille,<sup>10</sup> a scribe and anchorite; and Ogedchar, abbot of Condere<sup>11</sup> (and Lann-Ela),<sup>12</sup> and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir,<sup>13</sup> rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairn, died. Aban,<sup>14</sup> son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochlachan, son of Diarmait. Aisle, third King of the Foreigners, was killed by his brethren in guile and parricide. A battle [was gained] over the Northern Saxons, in Caer-Ebroc,<sup>15</sup> by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli,<sup>16</sup> King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>17</sup> by the son of Gaithin,<sup>18</sup> and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;

[866.]

The parenthetic clause, which is interlined in the orig. hand in A., is part of the text in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Ara-irthir*. — 'Eastern Ara.' The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in Galway Bay. Mentioned above at the year 857. The adjective ἡρεῖρη (*rectè* αἡρεῖρη) is written ἡρεῖρη in A.

<sup>14</sup> *Aban*. — This name is written huppán (Huppán) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

<sup>15</sup> *Caer - Ebroc*. — York, in England.

<sup>16</sup> *Alli*. — Ælla, King of Northumbria.

See *Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 867 (868).

<sup>17</sup> *Cluain - Dolcain*. — Clondalkin, near Dublin. Dun-Amhlaim, the fortress of Amlaimh, or Amlaff, must have a Danish fortress in the place.

<sup>18</sup> *Son of Gaithin*. — His name was Cenneidigh. He was lord (or King) of Laighis, or Leix, a district included in the present Queen's County, and a most formidable opponent of the Norse and Danish invaders. See *Fragments of Irish Annals*, pp. 157, 159; and the other references under the name *Cenneidigh* in the *Index thereto*.



Ἰάλλ in eodem die apud ducer p̃redictor in confinio cluana Dolcan. Muireadaċ mac Caċail, p̃i nepotum Cpeñċainn, papalir̃i longa extinctur̃ ert.

.b.

Ἰct. 1 Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º uii.º Ceallaċ mac Cumurcaċ, abbar Pobair, iuuenir̃ rapienr̃ et ingeniorir̃-rimur̃, perit. Conomaċ abbar Cluana macc U Noir̃ in nocte ἸCalendarum Ianuarii in Cyp̃to dormiuit. Daniel abb Ḡlinne da laċae 7 Tamlaċtae, Coimhan mac Dalaiġ ab Doimlacc. Bellum p̃e n-Aeċ mac Neill oc Cill Oa n-Daiġri p̃or Ou Neill b̃reġ 7 p̃or Laiġriu, 7 p̃or r̃luaiġ mor̃ di ḡallaiċ .i. t̃pi cet uel eo amplius, in quo ceci-derunt Flann mac Conaing r̃iġ b̃reġ n-uile, et Diair-mait mac Eitir̃pceil̃i p̃i loċa ḡaċor̃, et in ip̃to bello plurimi gentiliū trucidati sunt, 7 Paċtna mac Mael-ēduin r̃iġdomnai ino Poċlai, dorodãir̃ i p̃p̃iġuū in caċa, et alii mult̃i.

Flann mac Conaing cor̃iu r̃iġ,  
Rogab̃ t̃ip̃ ba Tair̃oc maic Cem,  
Ro ar̃ ar̃p̃iō ċep̃na cor̃i  
ḡarr̃ n-or̃ ar̃ inchaib̃ r̃il̃ Neill.

Oñdam aic̃riu ino inb̃ir̃,  
h̃l̃ir̃pe caiñgen h̃i cuimnib̃,  
Ceñ laeċ P̃ep̃naide p̃or̃om̃in,  
Ceñ flanñ b̃reġmaĩġi buir̃oñiġ.

<sup>1</sup> See note 17, p. 377.

<sup>2</sup> *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere written Glenn-da-locha. Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Tamlacht*. — Tallaght, in the barony of Upper-cross, co. Dublin.

<sup>4</sup> *Diomliacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*—The King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Ua nDaighri*.—This name would be pronounced *Killoneery*. The place has not been identified, which is somewhat strange, considering the important character of the battle. The late Rev. John F. Shearman was of opinion that Cill-Ua-

nDaighri was the same as the place called "Killineer," situated about a mile to the north of Drogheda, which is by no means improbable.

<sup>7</sup> *Three hundred*. — t̃pi cet, A. But B. reads ix. cet, or nine hundred.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelduin*.—The Maelduin, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 866.

<sup>9</sup> *Tadg son of Cian*.—Cian was son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 3rd century, and the progenitor of several septs distinguished by the title of *Cianachta* (or descendants of *Cian*). The *Cianachta-Bregh* (or

and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chieftains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.<sup>1</sup> Muiredach, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cumuscach, abbot [867.]<sup>BIS.</sup> of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died. Condmach, abbot of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep' on the night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha<sup>2</sup> and Tamlacht,<sup>3</sup> [and] Coemhan son of Dalach, abbot of Doimliace,<sup>4</sup> [died]. A battle [was gained] by Aedh<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,<sup>6</sup> over the Ui-Neill of Breg, and over the Leinstermen, and over a great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred<sup>7</sup> or more; in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Breg, and Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabhor; and in this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered, and Fachtna son of Maelduin,<sup>8</sup> royal heir of the North, and many others, fell in the mutual wounding of the battle.

Flann son of Conaing, a king up to this,  
Possessed the land of Tadg son of Cian.<sup>9</sup>  
Out of the *Sidh* of Cerna the just  
Grew a golden sprig<sup>10</sup> in presence of Niall's race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!<sup>11</sup>  
Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!  
Without a manly active hero,  
Without Flann of the populous Bregmagh.<sup>12</sup>

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co. Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most powerful of these septa. These stanzas, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 43 in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

<sup>10</sup> *A golden sprig*; i.e. Flann son of Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

<sup>11</sup> *Inber*.—Inber-Colptha, the old name of the estuary of the Boyne.

<sup>12</sup> *Bregmagh*.—Another form of the name Magh-Breg, or plain of Bregia, in Meath.

Conſal mac Pedaig abbar Cille delga, reriſa, quieuit. Eruptio ignota aquae, de monte Cualann, cum periculis atq. Uentur magnus in peria Martini. Rechtaſra mac Mureaſa, abb Corcaige moire, dormiuit.

Fol. 43<sup>ba</sup>. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º lx.º iiii.º Martan abbar Cluana macc U Noir 7 Daiminiri, reriſa, Niallan episcopuſ Slane, dormierunt. Cormac mac Eladaig abbar Saigre, episcopuſ et reriſa, uitam penilem finiuit. Flann mac Perſair, equonimur aipſo Maſa et princeps Lanne leire, heu breuiter uitam finiuit. Maelciarain mac Ronain rigna aipſiſ Ereno, reinit roſla Gall, uſulatur ert. Cernaſ mac Eaſaſ, toirrech Mughdorna m-breſ, Ruadaſcan mac Neill, toirrech Oa Forindan, moruiſi ſunt. Orccain aipſo Maſa o Alilaim, copoloſcaſ cona derſaigib, .x. cet etir briſ 7 marbaſ, 7 ſlat mor ſena. Donnacan mac Cetraſa, rex Oa Cennſelaiſ, uſulatur ert doloſe a rocio ſuo. Alill Cloſair, reriſa et episcopuſ, abbar Cloſair mac n-Daimen, dormiuit. Dubtaſ mac Maeltuile, doctiſſimur latinorum totiuſ Europae, in Cripſo dormiuit. Maelbriſti mac Spelan, rex Conaille, in cleſicatu obuiſ.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º lx.º ix.º Suairleaſ

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-delga*.—Kildalkey, in the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Corcach - mor*. — The “great swamp.” The ancient name of the site of Cork city.

<sup>3</sup> *Daiminis*.—Devenish Island.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Saighir-Ciarain. Now Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note 15, p. 205, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Champion*.—rigna, A., B. The *Four Masters* have (867) *treimſep*, lit. “mighty man.”

<sup>7</sup> *Mughdorna-Bregh*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Bregh (or Bregia), and in the vicinity of Slane, co. Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1150, note 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Forindain*.—“Descendants of Forindan (or Forannan).” A sept located in the north of the present county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 10.

<sup>9</sup> *Was burned*.—co *poloſcaſ*, for co *poloſcaſ*, A., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Between the captives*.—etir *briſ*. The *Four M.* (867) have etir *briſcaſ*,



Conghal son of Fedach, abbot of Cill-delga,<sup>1</sup> a scribe, rested. A strange eruption of water from Sliabh-Cualann, with little black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin. Rechtabhra son of Murchadh, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise [868.] and Daiminis,<sup>3</sup> a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, 'fell asleep.' Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir,<sup>4</sup> a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion<sup>6</sup> of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh,<sup>7</sup> [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain,<sup>8</sup> died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Amhlaimh, when it was burned,<sup>9</sup> with its oratories: Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives<sup>10</sup> and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennse-laigh, was treacherously<sup>11</sup> slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep.' Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the 'latinists' of all Europe,<sup>13</sup> slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 869. Suairlech Indeidhnen,<sup>14</sup> bishop [869.]

which would signify "between burning" (i.e., including the persons burned), which seems incorrect. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 869, the word used is *bpario*, "captivity."

<sup>11</sup>Treacherously.--*τολογε*, A., *per tolum*, B.

<sup>12</sup>*Clochar - mac - nDaimen*. — The "stony place of the sons of Daimin." Now Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. iii., note c.

<sup>13</sup>*Of all Europe*. — *τοκυρ Ευρυπαι*, B.

<sup>14</sup>*Indeidhnen*.—*ινδεϊθνεμ*, A., B. But the form is *ινδεϊθνην* in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of *ινδ*, the Irish defin. article, and *ειθνην*, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note <sup>2</sup>. It



and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, from Athcliath to Gabran.<sup>2</sup> Cerbhall son of Dungal,<sup>3</sup> with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbole.<sup>4</sup> The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin<sup>5</sup> and others, and returned in flight with their King, *i.e.*, Muiredhach son of Bran; and some of them were butchered. Dalach, son of Muircertach, chief of the Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own people. Diarmait, son of Diarmait, killed a man in Ard-Macha, before the door of the house of Aedh, King of Temhair. Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath-mor of Moch-oemhoc;<sup>6</sup> and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain<sup>7</sup> of Belach-duin (*i.e.* Cumscuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,<sup>8</sup> [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara<sup>9</sup> of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluath<sup>10</sup> by Norsemen; viz., Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed<sup>11</sup> and plundered the fortress. Maelsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Bregb, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,<sup>12</sup> a ‘Dubhgall.’<sup>13</sup> Cobthach son of Muiredach, abbot of Cill-dara, ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 870. Cathalan son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulad, was deceitfully slain, through the counsel of Aedh.<sup>14</sup> Amhlaiph and Imhar came again to [870.]

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tamlaght, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 306 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ail-Cluath*.—The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 115 *supra*. Written *Ōilec cluāte*, in the genit. form, in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Destroyed*.—*οὐκ ἔτι ἔσται*, A.

<sup>12</sup> *Ulf*.—Called Fulf, in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 870.

<sup>13</sup> *Dubhgall*.—This means ‘Black Foreigner’ (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for “foreigner.”

<sup>14</sup> *Aedh*; *i.e.* Aedh Finliath, King of Ireland.



Ἀὐτὸς ἐκ τῆς αἰῶνις, τοῦ ἐκείνου long, et ppeῶα maxima hominum Anglorum et Britonum et Pictorum deducta est pecum ad Hiberniam in captivitate. Expugnatio tuum Sobairce, quod antea non perfectum est. Gaill occo la Cenel n-Éugain. Ailill mac Dunlaigne regis Laginenium a Norðmannis interpretatur est. Ailill episcopus, abbas Poḃair, in Cipro dormiuit. Curoi mac Altonaḃ inreo Cloḃrann 7 Poḃlaḃo Míde, abbas, sapiens, et peritissimus historiarum pccoticarum, in Cipro dormiuit. Colgu mac Maeleuille, sacerdos et ancorita, abbas Cluana conaire Tommaen, quieuit. Moengal ailiḃir, abbas Bennḃair, uitam penilem feliciter finiuit. Maelmíde mac Cumraicḃ, pccar cluana mic Noir, moritur.

- b. **Kt.** Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º i.º. Hic princeps Doimliacc, ancorita et episcopus et rebus optimus, [obit]. Maelruainaid mac Maelḃaurarḃoḃa, dux neptum filiorum Cuair inḃo poḃlai, moritur est. Cennḃaelaḃ nepos Moḃtiseru, rex Cairil, extenso dolore in pace quieuit. Perdomnaḃ princeps Cluana macc U Noir dormiuit. Artḡa rex Britanorum ppaḃa Cluade, consilio Cypertini filii Cínaḃo, occipitur est. Maeluille episcopus, princeps Tulian,

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-cliaith*.—"Ford of hurdles."

**A** name for Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Alba*; i.e. Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Great multitude of men*.—ppeῶα (ppaḃoḃa) maxima hominum, A. B. ppeῶα is evidently here used for the Irish bpaḃo, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in captivitate, would indicate.

<sup>4</sup> *To Ireland*.—in Hibernium, A. in Hiberniam, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. A place very famous in ancient Irish history. See

Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 286, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A. M., 3501, note o.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagenen-cium, A. The text is corrected from B.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-Clothrann*.—Now Inchcleraun, in Lough Ree; an island regarded as belonging to the barony of Ratheline, co. Longford.

<sup>8</sup> *Scoti*; i.e. the Scots of Ireland. For pccoticarum, as in A., B has pccotorum.

<sup>9</sup> *Slept*.—dormiuit, A. quieuit, B.

<sup>10</sup> *Happily*.—feliciter. Omitted in B.

Ath-eliath,<sup>1</sup> from Alba,<sup>2</sup> with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men,<sup>3</sup> English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland,<sup>4</sup> in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce,<sup>5</sup> which had not been done before. Foreigners [were] at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen,<sup>6</sup> was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothrann,<sup>7</sup> and of Fochlaidh of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scoti,<sup>8</sup> slept<sup>9</sup> in Christ. Colgu son of Maeltuile, a priest and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Conaire-Tommain, rested. Moengal, a pilgrim, abbot of Bennchair, ended an old age happily.<sup>10</sup> Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscach, vice-abbot<sup>11</sup> of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnía,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Daimhliacc, an [871.] BIS. anchorite<sup>13</sup> and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais<sup>14</sup> of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdornach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade,<sup>15</sup> was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh.<sup>16</sup> Maeltuile,

<sup>11</sup> Vice-abbot. — *ὑποπρ.* In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is *πρῶτος*, i.e. prior.

<sup>12</sup> *Gnía*.—Written like *γνῖα*, in B.

<sup>13</sup> Anchorite.—*ἀγκυριτῖα*, A. B.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—The descendants of the sons of Colla Uais, who were seated in the North of Ireland (here called the Fochla). The situation of this tribe has not yet been satisfactorily made out. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy, p. 5), a plain called Lecmagh [Magh-Lí in *Book of Leinster*, p. 5, col. 1] in Ui-Mac-

Uais is described as in *Ui-Mac-Uais*, between Bir (the old name of the Moyola River, co. Londonderry) and Camus (on the Bann, to the south of Coleraine). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 52, note d.

<sup>15</sup> *Srath-Cluade*.—Strathclyde, the ancient name of a district in Scotland. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I. 326, *et passim*.

<sup>16</sup> *Constantine son of Cinaedh* (or Kenneth).—Constantine, son of Kenneth Mac Alpin, or, as he is called, Constantine II., King of the Scots.

in Cypro dormiunt. Loingreč mac Poillein, princeps cille Aupili, moritur. Rođarτač Đerinaige pēribā optimus paupauit. Mugron mac Maelecođaiđ leđri Connačt moriturus ert.

Fol. 44<sup>aa</sup>.

Ĳct. Ianair, lunae .xxiii. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° ii.° Flaitberτač mac Duibroip, rex Corcumbriađ ininiy, hUačmaran mac Đrocān rex nepotum Piačpač Ađōne, Đunađač mac Rogailliuđ rex generis Corppi moep, moriuntur. Lečlabar mac Loingrič, rex in coicid, uitam penilem finiuit. Iňar rex Norđman-norum totius hiberniae et Đritanniae uitam finiuit. Đungal mac Moenaiğ, princeps Inniy cain Đeğā, in pace quieuit. Đonnucan mac Flannacan a Conaing mac Flainđ per dolum iugulaturus ert. Oenač Tailten cen aigi rine caupa iurta et digna, quod non audiuimus ab antiquis temporibus cecidisse. Colman episcopus et pēribā, abbas n-Oenđromo, quieuit. Flaitberτač mac Muirceτaiğ, princeps duin Chaillden, obiit.

Ĳct. Ianair, lunae .ix. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° iii.° Aeđ mac Piangurra, princeps pođa Commān, episcopus et pēribā optimus; Maelmorđa mac Điarmaτa

<sup>1</sup> *Tulian*.—Otherwise written Tui-len. Now Dulane, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Ausili*.—The church of St. Auxilius (see above, note <sup>3</sup>, p. 19); now Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>3</sup> *Corcumbriadh-ininis* [or Ninis]. This territory comprised the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in the county of Clare, with the Arran Islands in Galway Bay, the people inhabiting which were called "Eogh-anacht-Ninias" (or descendants of Eoghan [son of Oilill Oluim] of Ninias.) See *Lebor na h Uidre*, p. 22a, where *Eoganacht Ninussa* is otherwise

called *Eóganacht na n-árand*, "the Eugenians of the Aran [Islands]. See also O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*.—For the situation of this tribe, see the Map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

<sup>5</sup> *The Province*.—in coicid, lit. "of the fifth;" i.e. of the Province of Ulidia, which in these Annals is always referred to as *the Fifth*. The Provinces of Ireland, even when they were reduced to the present number of four, were each called coicid, or "fifth" by the Irish writers, in consequence of the quinquupartite division made of the country by the five



a bishop, abbot of Tulian,<sup>1</sup> fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foillen, abbot of Cill-Ausili,<sup>2</sup> died. Robhartach of Dermhagh, an eminent scribe, rested. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half-king of Connaught, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 27. A.D. 872. Flaithbertach, son of [872.] Dubhrop, King of Corcundruadh-Ninis;<sup>3</sup> Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne;<sup>4</sup> and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province,<sup>5</sup> ended an aged life. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.<sup>6</sup> Dungal son of Moenach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,<sup>7</sup> rested in peace. Donnucuan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>8</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred<sup>9</sup> from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum,<sup>10</sup> rested. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden,<sup>11</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fiangus, [873.] abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor-

sons of Dela son of Loch (who were of the Firbolg race). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars III., c. viii. The tradition of this division seems to have been fresh in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. *Topogr. Hib.*, Dist. I., cap. viii., and Dist. III., cap. iv. In the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 4), Lethlobor (as the name is there written) is stated to have died "of an internal injury," *de sum meoim*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ended life*.—*uitam pmiuit*, A. B. has in *Cyprio quieuit*

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*. — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

<sup>8</sup> *Tailtiu*.—Now Teltown, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, celebrated for the national fairs, or games, which were wont to be celebrated there every year, from the most ancient times, at the beginning of Autumn. A similar entry occurs at the year 875, but without the additional observation.

<sup>9</sup> *To have occurred*.—*ceciuit*, A. *ceci* (probably for *ceciuipe*), B.

<sup>10</sup> *Nendrum*. — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun - Cailden*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

episcopur et p̄p̄ba ; Toppaĩð princep̄ Tamlactae, episcopur et p̄p̄ba optimur, in Christo dormierunt. P̄c̄gna episcopur, heper Patriciu et caput religionis totius Hiberniae, in p̄p̄die nonas Octimbris in pace quieuit. Slogaĩ la h̄leð mac Neill co Laiḡiu, coporarasat cell Ausili, 7 alaile cealla do loĩcað cona d̄p̄taĩḡĩ Ceall mor muiḡi ainir du orḡain du Gal-laiḡ.

Kt. Ianair, lunae .xx.<sup>a</sup> Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Moengal taniri Cluana mac Noir, 7 Robartač mac nac̄erda episcopur Cille d̄aro, et p̄p̄ba optimur, et princep̄ Cille achaidh, et Lactnan mac Moctigern episcopur Cille d̄aro et princep̄ Fernann, [obierunt]. Muirp̄dač mac D̄rain cum exercitu Laginenrium urque ad montem Monduirinn uar̄tauit, et ad suam iterum regionem ante uerperam reuerſur̄ ert. Congreſſio Pictorum p̄p̄ Dubḡallu, et r̄trager̄ magna Pictorum pacta ert. Oir̄tin mac Almlaiḡ regir Norðomannorum ab Albano per dolum occirur̄ ert. Maccoĩḡi princep̄ Tamlactae, et Dennačta episcopur Lurcan, in pace dormierunt. P̄c̄tnač abbaĩ ḡlinne da loč̄a obiit.

Fol. 44ab.

.b. Kt. Ianair, i.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Fell asleep.'—dormiuit (for dormierunt) A. q̄e (for quieuerunt?), B.

<sup>2</sup> Of religion.—relegionur, A.

<sup>3</sup> Day before the Nones.—in p̄p̄diar (for p̄p̄die) A. n. nonas, B.

<sup>4</sup> Cill-Ausili.—See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 19 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir. — Or Cill-mor of Magh-Enir. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 236 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> By Foreigners.—du ḡullaib, altered to du ḡallaib, A.

<sup>7</sup> Tanist.—taniri; i.e. "second," or next in succession to the abbacy.

<sup>8</sup> Mac-na-cerda.—This epithet signifies "son of the artist (or artificer)."

<sup>9</sup> And.—et omitted in B.

<sup>10</sup> Cill-achaidh. — Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> Lactnan. — Harris blunders greatly in stating (Ware's *Works*, Vol. 1, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 793 *Acta Sanctorum*), and the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 813, mention a "Lactan" as bishop of Kildare at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Lactnan whose obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep'<sup>1</sup> in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion<sup>2</sup> of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones<sup>3</sup> of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ausili<sup>4</sup> was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir<sup>5</sup> was plundered by Foreigners.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist'<sup>7</sup> of [874.] Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,'<sup>8</sup> bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and<sup>9</sup> superior of Cill-achaidh,<sup>10</sup> and Lachtnan<sup>11</sup> son of Mochtigern, bishop of Cill-dara, and superior of Ferna, [died]. Muiredach son of Bran, with an army of Leinstermen, wasted as far as Sliabh-Monduirnn,<sup>12</sup> and returned to his own country before evening. An encounter of the Picts with the Black Foreigners, and a great slaughter of the Picts was committed. Oistin, son of Amlaibh, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by Alband.<sup>13</sup> Maccoigi, superior of Tamhlacht,<sup>14</sup> and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca,<sup>15</sup> slept in peace. Fechnach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin<sup>15</sup> son of Cin- [875.] BIS.

<sup>12</sup> *Sliabh-Monduirnn*.—Not identified. Sliabh-Modhairn was the ancient name of a range of hills near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan (according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A. M., 3579, note g). But it could hardly have been the place here intended, being much more than a day's march from Muiredach's home in Kildare.

<sup>13</sup> *Alband*.—Todd took this as meaning the "men of Alba" (or of Scotland), *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxxv., note 4; and Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 362),

quoting from these Annals, represents the *ab alban* of the text by "ab Albanensibus." But if the chronicler intended to say that Oistin was slain by the Albans (or Scotch) he would have used the expression *ab OClban-charb*. The truth seems to be that Oistin was slain by *Alband*, King of the "Black Gentiles;" whose death is recorded under the year 876.

<sup>14</sup> *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

<sup>15</sup> *Lusca*.—Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East, co. Dublin.

<sup>16</sup> *Custantin*.—Constantine, son of



Cyrantim mac Cínáedá rex Pictorum, Cínáed abbat achair bo Caimniġ, Congalaċ mac Fínneċta rex na n-Clirġialla, Feðáċ princepŕ diŕiŕt Diarmata, moriuntur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennrelaiġ, a ŕratribur ŕuir occirur ert. Oenaċ Tailten cen aġi ŕine caura iurta et diġna. Doġnall epircopur Corcaġe, ŕeŕiba optimur, ŕubita morte perur.

¶ Ct. Ianair, xii.<sup>a</sup> Lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Eugen et Maeltuile nepor Cuanaċ, duo abbater Cluana macc U Noir, in pace dormierunt. Donnchad mac Aedaccain mic Concobair o Flaunn mac Maelreċnall per dolum occirur ert. Ruaiðŕi mac Muirminn, rex ðŕittonum, du tuiðeċt docum n-Ereno por teiċeo ŕe Dubġallaið. Maelbriġte epircopur Slane in pace dormiuit. Belliolum occ loċ cuan eitir Finnŕenti 7 Dubŕenniti, in quo Albann dua na n-Dubŕenti cecidit. Soċarŕaċ mac ðŕocain, dua nepotum Cormaic, mortuur ert. Coemċlour abbat i n-aŕto Maċae .i. Cennmipe in uicem Maelċoða. Caŕalan mac Cernaiġ ŕi ŕep Cul moritur.

Kenneth Mac Alpin. Though his simple obit is here recorded, he is stated in other authorities to have been slain in battle by the Norsemen. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxv., note <sup>4</sup>, and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., cxxxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

<sup>1</sup>*Disert Diarmata*.—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>2</sup>*Coirpri*.—The name "Cairpri mac Diarmata," or Cairpri son of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Ui-Cendselaigh, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

<sup>3</sup>*Fair of Tailtiu*.—The National games celebrated annually at Teltown, in the county Meath. See a similar entry at the year 872, where it is stated that the non-celebration of the Fair of Teltown had not been known to have occurred from the most ancient times. The non-celebration is also noticed at 877. But under the year 915 (916) *infra*, the celebration is said to have been renewed by Niall [Glundubh], on his accession to the kingship of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup>*Coreach*.—Cork, in Munster.

<sup>5</sup>*Flann*.—Flann Sinna, afterwards King of Ireland. The date of his accession to the monarchy is not given in these Annals, though his obit is

aedh, King of the Picts; Cinaedh, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Congalach, son of Finsnechta, King of the Airgialla, [and] Fedach, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>1</sup> died. Coirpri,<sup>2</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>3</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domhnall, bishop of Corcach,<sup>4</sup> an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Euan and Maeltuile Ua [876.] Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. Donnchad, son of Aedhacan, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann,<sup>5</sup> son of Maelsechnaill. Ruaidhri,<sup>6</sup> son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Maelbrihte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan,<sup>7</sup> between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann,<sup>8</sup> King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots<sup>9</sup> in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmirè in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,<sup>10</sup> died.

recorded at the year 915 (alias 916) *infra*. The *Four Masters* have his accession at the year 877; but O'Flaherty refers it to 879, (*Ogygia*, p. 434.)

<sup>6</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—Or Rodhri the Great, son of Mervyn Vrycho. The record of his death, by the 'Saxons,' is entered under the next year. The *Annales Cambrie* and *Brut y Tywysogion* have it also at A.D. 877. See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438, and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 154, notes 4, 5.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.

<sup>8</sup> *Albann*.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

<sup>9</sup> *Change of Abbots*.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, "commutatio abbat̃ (abbat̃) in Ard Macha." See the note on Maelcobha, at the year 878 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Fera-Cul*.—Otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh. A district which seems to have included a large part of the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kell, in the county of Meath. According to the *Martyr of Donegal*, at 5th April and 26th November, Imlech-Fiarch and Magh-Bolec (now represented by the parishes of Emlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.

Ĵct. Ianair, xx.<sup>a</sup> iii.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> RuaidĦri mac Muirminn, rex Ħritonnum, a Saxonibus interemptur. Aed mac Cinadan, rex Pictorum, a focur ruir occipur ert. Garbriċ mac Maelbrigte, rex Conaille, decollatur ert o auib Eċac.

RuaidĦri Manann minn n-aime,  
Aed a cŕichaib Cinnŕipe,  
Donnchad domna fĦnn ŕlatha,  
Garbriċ minn Maċa mine;

O doralaím ar m'aime,  
ŕugerŕ cŕicha mo cŕide;  
Lecca huara iar n-aime  
baile ŕor barrfĦnn bile.

Cumrcaċ mac Muirċdaig rex nepotum Ħremċainn o ulltaib occipur ert. Maelpatraice mac Ceallaiċ pŕincepŕ mainŕŕpeċ Ħuiti ŕubita morte pepuit. Uentur magnur et ŕulŕor. ŕŕop ŕola ŕluxit co ŕŕiċa a ŕapŕi cŕo 7 ŕola ŕopŕ na maigĦib. Oenaċ Tailtin cen aigi ŕine caura iurta et diĝna. Eclŕpŕir lunae iŕibur Octobŕir, x.iii. lunae; quapŕi tŕŕtia uigilia .iiii. ŕepiae, ŕolirque diŕŕectur .iiii. Ĵct. Nouembŕir, lunae xxiiii, quapŕi .iii. hŕa diei, .iiii. ŕepiae, ŕolir .xv.

<sup>1</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—See the note regarding this King of the Britons (or Welsh), under the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh, son of Cinadh*.—This was apparently Aedh, son of Cinaedh (or Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's *Chron. of Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxiv.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruaidhri of Manann*.—Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems to have been King of Manann (the Isle of Man). See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438. These stanzas, which are not in B., are written in the

top margin of fol. 44 *a* in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenn-tirċ*.—Kantyre, in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Garbsith*.—The same as the person whose name is written "Garfith" in the preceding prose entry. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 875.

<sup>6</sup> The Editor is unable to translate the original, *baile for barrfĦnn bile*, which seems devoid of sense or meaning.

<sup>7</sup> *Mainister-Buiti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.



Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri,<sup>1</sup> son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. Aedh, son of Cinad,<sup>2</sup> King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrihte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach. [877.]

Ruaidhri of Manann,<sup>3</sup> gem of delight ;  
 Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tirè<sup>4</sup> ;  
 Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;  
 Garbsith,<sup>5</sup> ornament of smooth Macha.

It cuts my heart's limits,  
 When I call to mind  
 The cold flags over princes !

. . . . .<sup>6</sup>

Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Cremthainn, was slain by Ulidians. Maelpatraic, son of Cellach, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti,<sup>7</sup> died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains.<sup>8</sup> The "Fair" of Tailtiu<sup>9</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon,<sup>10</sup> about the third vigil, on a Wednesday ; and an eclipse of the sun on the 4th of the Kalends of November, the 28th of the moon, about the 7th hour of the day, on a Wednesday, 15 solar days intervening.

<sup>8</sup> *On the plains.*—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianachta, at *Dumha na nDeisi*, some place in the barony of Upper or Lower Deece, co. Meath ; though O'Donovan would identify it with Duma-nDresa, a place situated to the north of the well-known hill of Knockgraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary. See under the year 897 *infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Fair of Tailtiu.*—See the note regarding this Fair, at the year 875 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Fourteenth of the moon.*—The 4th of the moon, according to the MS. B. The whole of this entry, not fully given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 44 a in MS. A., with a sign of reference to the place where it should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 44*ba*. diebur interuenientibus. Scrip Colum cille 7 a minna olčena du tiačtain dočum n-Épend por teičeað pia Gallaið.

¶ Ct. 1anair, iii. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º iii.º  
 Aeð [finnliath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoriae, in  
 .xii. ¶ Ct. Decimbrium i n-Oprium in arclaind i crič  
 Conaille dormiuir.

Duodecem calaind cheolac

Decimbir dian a thoiden,

1 n-erbaile aihru aihb

Aeð Ailic aihru Sarbel.

Per rial porraio pernaide,

Diaimbu lan Temair thipeč,

Sciad rru omna epnaide,

Di tein broga mac Mileo.

Flann mac Mailpechnaill pegnape incipit. Tisernač  
 mac Muiređaič epircopur, princep Opoma in ar-  
 clainn, extenro dolope paupauir. Pergil mac Cum-  
 raið, abb domnaič Sechnaill, do marbað i n-duinetaičiu.  
 Oengur mac Cina[e]đa, dux per n-arda Ciannačta,  
 moritur. Maelcođo mac Cunnināaerl, princep aipð  
 Mača, do epzaðail do Gallaið, 7 in perleğinn .i. Močta.

<sup>1</sup> *Minna*.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note <sup>2</sup>, regarding the meaning of the word *minna*.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnliath. Caille*.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Temair* (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Now Dromiskin, in a parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Twelfth*.—These stanzas are written in the top margin of fol. of 44 *b* in MS. A, with a mark of reference to the place in which they should be introduced in the text. They are

not in B. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 876.

<sup>6</sup> *Flann*.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (= 916) *infra*. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnach-Sechnaill*.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *In secrecy*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression *in-duinetaičiu*, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor renders it by "in deprecatione."

The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his *minna*,<sup>1</sup> arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [878.]  
[Finnlaith<sup>2</sup>], son of Niall [Caille<sup>2</sup>], King of Temair,<sup>3</sup>  
'fell asleep' in Druim-Inasclaind<sup>4</sup> in the territory of  
Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth<sup>5</sup> of the musical Kalends  
Of December, fierce its tempests,  
Died the noblest of princes,  
Aedh of Ailech, chief King of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],  
Of whom territorial Temair<sup>3</sup> was full;  
A shield against hidden dangers,  
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons.

Flann<sup>6</sup> son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind,<sup>4</sup> 'rested' after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cum-sad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>7</sup> was murdered in secrecy.<sup>8</sup> Oengus, son of Cina[e]dh, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> died. Maelcobho<sup>10</sup> son of Crunmael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners;

<sup>9</sup> *Men of Ard-Cianachta*.—Or Fir-Arda-Cianachta; a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelcobho*.—His name is in the list of the *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is represented as having ruled only two years, (Todd wrongly prints v. years, *St. Patrick*, p. 182), and as having been of the 'family' of Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, now Kilmore in the barony of O'Neilland West, in the county of Armagh. See at the year 876 *supra*, where it is stated that

there was a change of abbots in Armagh, and that Ainmeri, whose obit is noted under this year in this chronicle, was appointed in the place of Maelcobho, who was displaced. There is a good deal of confusion regarding the succession to the abacy or bishoprick of Armagh at this time, as appears from the lists published by Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-182). The oldest list, that in the *Book of Leinster*, which gives the order of succession as *Ainmere*, *Maelcobho*, and *Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 46.



Αἰρεῖται μορ πορ σετραῖβ ἱρῖνθ ερριῦ. Πολε μορ ἱρῖνθ οἰομυρ. Μαιλερε θυα Οα Σεμῖταινν occiρyρ ερτ. Υαλγαρς mac Παιτῆεραῖς, ριςdomna in τυαιρερτ, μορiτyρ. Ρινῖνεῖτα mac Μαιλεκορεραι, ρεα Λιγνε Connaḱτ, μορiτyρ. Αἰνμερῖ ρρinceρρ .ix. menrῖum i n-αρθ Μαῖα δορμιυιτ. Τυngal ρρinceρρ Leḱglinne μορiτyρ.

Κετ. 1αναιρ, xυ<sup>a</sup>. lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Ρεραῖαḱ mac Κορμαιc, abbaρ 1ae, ραυραυιτ. Μαιλ-αιραιν mac Conaῖng, ρεα Τεῖτβαι, in clericatu uitam ρemilem ριυιυιτ. Τυiblitir ρρinceρρ Cluana αυιρ ετ τιḱε Αἰρῖνθαιν, μορtyρyρ ερτ.

Ni eρrῖb baρr cen doḱmai  
Ni ρoaḱτ gnaρ co maρbu,  
Niρ 1aḱaḱ taḱam tpebtaḱ  
Poρ ρencaḱḱ baḱḱo amρu.

Μυρpecan mac Κορμαιc, ρρinceρρ Σετραῖβ, μορiτyρ. Μαιλμιῖḱ mac Τυιβῖνθρεῖτ occiρyρ ερτ.

Κετ. 1αναιρ., υι.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx. Ρερḱαιρ abbaρ ḱenncaρ μορtyρyρ ερτ. Cρunnmael Cluana cain, eρiρcoρyρ ετ ancopῖta, δορμιυιτ. Τερ-ταḱ Cιανναιν do coρcραḱ do ḱallaḱ 7 a 1an ti ḱoimḱḱ do bρῖḱ aρρ, ετ poρtea ḱapῖḱ τυρannuρ maḱnuρ

<sup>1</sup> *In the Autumn.*—ἱρῖνθ οἰομυρ, for ἱρῖνθ φοἰομυρ, A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Luighne of Connaught.*—A very distinguished tribe, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>3</sup> *Leith-glenn.*—Now Leighlin, or Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, the site of a very ancient bishoprick.

<sup>4</sup> *Feradhach.* — See Reeves' *Ad amnan*, p. 391.

<sup>5</sup> *Ia.*—*Iona*, in Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Tethba.*—See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 316 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Dubhlitir.* — Literally “Black-letter.”

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-Eois.* — Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

<sup>9</sup> *Tech-Airenain.*—The “House of Airenan.” Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *There tasted not death* —*meρrῖb baρρ.* This is merely a portion of

and the loctor, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn.<sup>1</sup> Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Finsnechta son of Maelcoreraí, King of the Luighne of Connaught,<sup>2</sup> died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn,<sup>3</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., m. 15. A.D. 879. Feradhach<sup>4</sup> son of [879.] Cormac, abbot of Ia,<sup>5</sup> rested. Maelciarain son of Conaing, King of Tethba,<sup>6</sup> ended an old age in a religious state. Dubhlitir,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Cluain-Eois<sup>8</sup> and Tech-Airenain,<sup>9</sup> died.

There tasted not death<sup>10</sup> quickly,  
There went not usually to the dead,  
The fruitful land was not closed over  
A historian more illustrious.

Muirecan son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh,<sup>11</sup> died. Maelmithich,<sup>12</sup> son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 5th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair, [880.] abbot of Bennchair,<sup>13</sup> died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain,<sup>14</sup> a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cianan<sup>15</sup> was plundered by Foreigners, and its full of people taken out of it; and Barith, a great tyrant of the

some stanzas written on the top margin of fol. 45a in MS. A., the beginning of the verses having been mutilated by the binder.

<sup>11</sup> *Sentrebh*.—The "Old House." Santry, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelmithich*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 877) write the name Maelmithidh, and state that he was slain by the *Airthera*, a powerful tribe whose territory is now represented by

the baronies of Orior, in the east of the present co. Armagh.

<sup>13</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-cain*.—O'Donovan identifies this place (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 836, note u) with Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.

<sup>15</sup> *The oratory of Cianan*.—This was at Duleek, co Meath, the monastery of which was founded by St. Cianan. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 29 *supra*.

Fol. 44bb.

Norðmannorum a Ciannano occipitur. Mael-princill mac Mušroin rex Oa Falcgi moritur. Oenšur mac Maelčauraroda princeps Airto rrača, Oenacan mac Ruatpac princeps Lurcan, Plaitēman mac Ceallaiš rex Oa mōruin Cualann, moriuntur. Suibne episcopus Cille dapo quieuit. Ruidgel episcopus abbat imlečo Ihair quieuit. Maelpabail mac Loingriš, rex Cairge brachaidhe, moritur.

[Ct. Ianair, un.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Slogeð la Flann mac Maelpeclainn co n-Šalluib 7 Šoidelaib ira počla, condeirið 1 Maš itir da glair co r' innreo leir arto Mača. Muirceptač mac Neill, abbat dape Calcaš et aliarum ciuitatum, paupauit. Imtočaim itir Lorcan mac Corerač, rí O Niallain, 7 Donnacan mac Fogertaš riš Pernmūiše. Belliolum itir Conaille Muirčeimne 7 Ulltu, itorčair Anrič mac Ceđa rex Ulač, 7 Conallan mac Maeleduin rex Cošo, et alii nobiles ceciderunt. Conaille uictorep erant. Scannlan princeps Duin lečglairri iugulatur erit o Ulltaib. Cormac mac Ciapain, reonar cluana perpa Ħrenainn et princeps čuama da Šualann, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Killed by Cianan.*—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was “killed and burned” in Ath-cliaith [Dublin] “through the miracles of God and Cianan.” The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the “Barid son of Ottir” referred to at the year 913 *infra*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Intro.*, pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 273–4.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsinchill.*—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-sratha.*—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

<sup>5</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe.*—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 325 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-itir-da-glas.*—This name signifies the “plain between two rivers.” The place has not been identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Daire-Calcaigh.*—The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 160, note r.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Niallain.*—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose



Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cíanan.<sup>1</sup> Mael-sinchill,<sup>2</sup> son of Mughron, King of the Ui-Failghi, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of Ard-sratha;<sup>3</sup> Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Lusca, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. Suibhne, bishop of Cill-dara, rested. Ruidhgél, a bishop, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>4</sup> rested. Maelfabhaill, son of Loingsech, King of Carraig-Brachaide,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon. A.D. 881. A hosting [881.] by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with Foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at Magh-itir-daglas,<sup>6</sup> and Ard-Macha was plundered by him. Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of Daire-Calcaigh<sup>7</sup> and other monasteries, rested. Lorcan son of Coscrach, King of the Ui-Niallain,<sup>8</sup> and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh,<sup>9</sup> fell by each other.<sup>10</sup> A battle between the Conaille-Muirthemhne and the Ulidians, in which Anfith<sup>11</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of Cobho,<sup>12</sup> and other nobles were slain. The Conaille were victors. Scannlan, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, was slain by Ulidians. Cormac son of Cíaran, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and abbot of Tuaim-

tribe name, Ui-Niallain, is still preserved in the names of the baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>10</sup> *Fell by each other*.—The literal translation of the original, *imtoctam i n n. Lorcan . . . . 7 Donnacan*, would be “a mutual falling between Lorcan . . . . and Donnacan;” which means that the two fell in mutual conflict.

<sup>11</sup> *Anfith*.—The name is written “Anbith” in a list of the Kings of

the Ulaid contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where he is stated to have reigned ten years, and to have been slain in the country of the “Airthera” (or “Oriors”), at Dabull [a river in the county of Armagh, now known by the name of “the Tall river.”] See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 126.

<sup>12</sup> *Cobho*.—Here used for Ui-Echach Cobho (or descendants of Echaidh Cobho), whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down.

Concobar mac Taidg, rex teora Connaċt, uítam penilem rinuít. Aedán princep Cluana ipairt in pace quieuit. Dubinnre, princep innti can Deġa, moritur.

Ķt. Ianair, lunae xiiii. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ii.º Maelruain epircopur Lurcan in pace dormiuít. Cumurcaċ mac Domnall rex Ceniuil Loegaire moritur. Braen mac Tisernais occipur ert o Anriċ mac Ģairbiċ.

Bpoen mac Tisernais cen Ģoi,  
Caoia epclor fon mbit che,  
Oengur do Ģuin amal loen,  
Caní oen do decraib De.

Morp mic Aurlí o mac Ierni 7 o ingain Maelpeċnall. Anriċ mac MuĢrain, dux MuĢdopna mĢpeĢ, iugulatur ert. Eoċoccan mac Aedó, leċ níl Ulaċ, iugulatur ert rilur Anriċ mic Aedó. Caċaraċ mac Robartaiċ, princep airt Maċa, in pace quieuit. Oengur mac Maele-duin, ríĢdomna in tuaircirt, decollatur ert o dal Araiċe.

b.  
Fol. 45aa.

Ķt. Ianair, lunae xx.ª ix.ª. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Cilbpenn mac Maiċtiċ, princep Cluana ipairt, extenro dolope dormiuít. Suairleċ princep airt Ģrecaín uítam penilem rinuít. Domnall mac Muirecaín, rex LaĢinenrium, iugulatur ert a rociur

<sup>1</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *A good old age*. — The words uítam penilem rinuít are represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, (A.D. 879) by íar nċeĢċethaċ, "after a good life."

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Braen*. — The original of these lines, (not in B.), is written in the

lower margin of fol. 44b in A., with a sign of reference to the place where they might be introduced into the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Oengus*. — The person whose decapitation forms the last entry for this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Braen*. — The MS. A. has loen, which is obviously a mistake for bpoen.

<sup>7</sup> *Ierni*. — Called Ierncne in MS.

da-ghualann,<sup>1</sup> died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.<sup>2</sup> Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubh-innse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,<sup>3</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., the 18th of the moon. A.D. 882. Maelruain, [882.] bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Cumuscach son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died. Braen, son of Tigernach, was slain by Anfith son of Gairbhith.

Braen,<sup>4</sup> son of Tigernach, without guile ;  
Whose renown was great throughout the world.  
Oengus<sup>5</sup> was killed, like Braen.<sup>6</sup>  
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni<sup>7</sup> and the daughter<sup>8</sup> of Melsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Bregh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king<sup>9</sup> of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Anfith,<sup>10</sup> son of Aedh. Cathasach,<sup>11</sup> son of Robartach, abbot of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Oenghus, son of Maelduin, royal heir of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe.

Kal. Jan., the 29th of the moon. A.D. 883. Ailbrenn, [883.] BISH. son of Maichtech, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died after a long illness. Suairlech, abbot of Ard-Brecain, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and Εἰρηνε in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, etc., Introd., p. lxiii. The *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 883, gives the name of the son of Iergni (or Eirgni), as "Otir."

<sup>8</sup> *Daughter*.—Her name was Muirgel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

<sup>9</sup> *Half-king*.—In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Eochocan is set down as full king of that province, the duration of his government being limited to one year.

<sup>10</sup> *Anfith*.—See the record of his death among the entries for the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathasach*. — See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *supra*.



ruir. Coirppi mac Dunlainge, rex iarthair Lîpî, mortuus est. Conaing mac Flainn, rîgdomna Ciannachta, decollatur est a Laginenribur. Donnchuan mac Conðalaig, rex Ciannachta glinne gaimin, moritur. Dunacan mac Tuatcair, dux Galeng collumpraë, iugulatur est o Galengaið moraið. Cormac mac Ceiternaig, pectap Tîpe da glar 7 cluana pecta ðrenainn paupavit. Rogallneë abbat ðenncair, Dunacan mac Cormaic abbat mainirtreë ðuiti, Conallan mac Maelteimin princep inuiri can Değa, dormierunt.

Kt. Ianair, x. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Tuileplaië abatiſa Cille dapo dormiuit, et Scannal episcopuſ Cille dapo moritur. Domnall mac Cinaëda rî ceniuil Loegaire in clericatu obiit. Maeltuile mac Peëtnaig, princepſ Glairre noide mortuus est. Maelpatraice mac Maelecauparda, rex na n-Áirgialla, iugulatur est a rociuſ ruiſ. Eclippir solis, et uirae sunt stellae in coelo. Maelduin mac Oengurro, rex coille Pollaíſain, moritur. Cormac, princepſ Cluana irairdo et episcopuſ Doimliacc, extenſo dolore paupat. In mac oc Croeë lairre do labrað dia da mîr iar na geinimin, quod ab antiquis temporibus non auditum est. Muireðac mac ðrain rex Laginenrium et princepſ Cille dapa, dormiuit. Dunetaë do denum i Cill dapo. Muğron mac Cinnfaelad, princepſ cluana pecta ðrendain, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Iarthar-Liphe.* Or *Iarthar Liſi.*  
—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 100 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cianachta*, i.e. the *Cianachta* of Bregh (or Bregia), in the present county of Meath; one of several septs descended from Cian, the son of Oilill Olum, King of Munster in the 2nd century.

<sup>3</sup> *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin.* — See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 132 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Gailenga-mora.* — The “Great Gailenga.” The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Vice-abbot.* — pectap. The *Four M.* (at A.D. 881), say ppuoir, or prior.

<sup>6</sup> *Glais-noide.* — Usually written “Glais-noidhen;” Glasnevin, to the north of Dublin.

Coirpri son of Dunlaing, King of Iarthar-Liphe,<sup>1</sup> died. Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Cianachta,<sup>2</sup> was beheaded by Leinstermen. Donncuan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gainhin,<sup>3</sup> died. Dunacan son of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, was slain by the Gailenga-mora.<sup>4</sup> Cormac son of Ceithernach, vice-abbot<sup>5</sup> of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, rested. Rogailnech, abbot of Bennchair; Dunacan son of Cormac, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti; Conallan son of Maelteimin, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan., the 10th of the moon. A.D. 884. Tuile-flaith, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep'; and Scannal, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Domnall son of Cinaedh, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died in religion. Maeltuile son of Fechnach, abbot of Glais-noide,<sup>6</sup> died. Maelpatraic son of Maelcaurarda, King of the Airghialla, was slain by his associates. An eclipse of the sun; and the stars were seen in the heavens. Maelduin son of Oengus, King of Coille-Follamhain,<sup>7</sup> died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy<sup>8</sup> spoke at Croebh-Laisre,<sup>9</sup> two months after his birth, a thing that had not been heard from ancient times. Muiredhach son of Bran, King of the Leinstermen, and abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' A secret murder<sup>10</sup> was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died. [884.]

<sup>7</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*. — "Follamhan's (or Fallon's) Wood." A district which included the church (and present parish) of Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *A boy*.—In mac, "The boy," A. B. This prodigy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

<sup>9</sup> *Croebh-Laisre*.—The "tree of St. Lasair." The name of a monastery near Clonmacnoise, in the King's county. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x.

<sup>10</sup> *Secret murder*. — *ṡunetate*. A term used to express an aggravated kind of murder, where the body was concealed afterwards. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1349, note h.



Fol. 45ab. **¶** Ct. Ianair, xxi. l. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º u.º Eiremon mac Aedó, leť pı Ulať, o Eoloir mac Epgni occırrur ert. Cloťobar mac Maeletuile, pecnap Cluana ipairı, 7 Robarťac mac Colcan pıncepı Cille tomac, dormierunt. Piaćnac mac Anpıť, rex Ulať, a pocıur pıur iugulatur ert. Scannal mac Pırgıl, pıncepı domnacı Sećnacıl, a pıatıbur pıur occıur ert.

**¶** Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ui.º Murcať mac Maeleduin, pıgdomna i[n]ı pıocıai, do marbat o pıannacan mac Pıgerťaiť, pı Pıennmacı. Tıgernac mac Tolairť, pıgdomna deırcırt Ħreg, iugulatur ert a pocıur pıur. Eıpııl do Ħiachťain łarın aılıťıı docum n-Erenı, co cain domnacı 7 co pıocetłaiť macııť aılıť. Ećııť Lanne mac Comťain, epıcopur, uıtam penilem pııııı. Maelmıpa pıťpıleo Epenı mortıur ert.

Nı pırlaıť talam togu, nı tharťai Tempı tupı,  
Nı tıııcell Eııı ipıar pıı pı Mael mı[n]glacı[n] Mıııı.  
Nı epııť bııı cen dolıai, nı pıacť ġnar co marbu,  
Nıı ıacac talam tıebťac pıı pıencıť badıı amııı.

b. **¶** Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º uiı.º Maelcoba mac Cıııııııııı, abıar aıııı Maća, uıtam penilem pııııı. Maeltuile mac Cılen, pıncepı cluana pıııı Ħpenaııı, paııııı. Maelpıatııııı pııııı et pııııııı

<sup>1</sup> *Eiremhon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

<sup>2</sup> *Ergne*.—Apparently the Iercne (or Eircne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

<sup>3</sup> *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> 'Cain-Domnaigh.'—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

<sup>8</sup> *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of



Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 885. Eiremhon<sup>1</sup> son of [885.] Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of Ergne.<sup>2</sup> Clothobar<sup>3</sup> son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of Cill-Toma,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.] royal heir of the Fochla,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Flannacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.<sup>6</sup> Tigernach son of Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregb, was killed by his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ireland, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'<sup>7</sup> and other good instructions. Echaidh of Lann,<sup>8</sup> son of Comgan, a bishop, ended a long life. Maelmura,<sup>9</sup> King-poet of Ireland, died.

There trod not<sup>10</sup> the choice earth, there flourished not at  
Temair the high,

The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright  
Maelmura.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not  
usually to the dead,

The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more  
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha<sup>11</sup> son of Crunnmael, [887.] B1S.  
abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of  
Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

<sup>9</sup> *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as "Maelmura Othua" (Maelmura of Othan, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal). See an account of Maelmura's compositions in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

<sup>10</sup> *There trod not*.—The original of these lines (not in B) is written in the top margin of fol. 45a, in A. Some letters have been injured by the binder, in the process of trimming the edges of the MS.

<sup>11</sup> *Maelcobha*.—See above at the year 878, where Maelcobha is stated to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimus, princeps Treoit 7 mæp muinteri Patraice  
 rri rliab anðer, quieuit. Dunchad mac Duibda-  
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Caþroiniub for Flann  
 mac Maelpechnaill re n-ḡallaib, du itopčair Aeo mac  
 Concobair rex Connačt, 7 lersur mac Cruinnein  
 epircopur Cille dara, 7 Donncač mac Maeladuin  
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerball  
 mac Dungaile, rex Oppaiḡi, rubita morte peruit.  
 Cucenmačair princeps imlečo lḡair paupauit. Tolarg  
 mac Cellaiḡ leič ri deircirt breg uitam penilem  
 rinuiuit. Sičpriet mac lmair rex Norðmannorum a  
 fratre suo per dolum occipur ert. Oenač Tailten  
 cen aigi cecidit.

Fol. 45ba.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º uiii.º Slogad  
 la Domnall mac Aeo co pparið tuaircirt Epenn 7 co  
 nḡallaib cu hU Neill in deircirt. Maelmartain  
 comarba Cairniḡ mortuur ert. Moenach princeps  
 Cille ačairð dummota mortuur ert. Oenač tailten  
 cen aigi.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum  
 ardere uirum ert in nocte Kalendarum Ianuarii.  
 Maelpatraice mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter  
 dormiuit. Eusan mac Cinnraelað, princeps imlečo  
 lḡair, iugulatur ert. ḡiblečan mac Maelbriḡte, rex  
 Conaille Muirteimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dun-  
 gaile, rigan riḡ Tempra, in penitencia dormiuit. Air-  
 medač princeps Maiḡi bile dormiuit.

<sup>1</sup> Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> To the south of the mountain.— rri rliab a n-ðer; literally “towards the mountain from the south.” The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression “by the mountain southerly,” and renders the word mæp (or steward) by “Serjeant.”

<sup>3</sup> Flann.—Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Cu-cen-mathair.—This name signifies “canis sine matre.”

<sup>5</sup> Imlech-Ibhair.—Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> Tailtiu.—Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,<sup>1</sup> and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,<sup>2</sup> rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,<sup>3</sup> son of Melsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>5</sup> rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-dromafota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> not celebrated. [888.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on the night<sup>7</sup> of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Euan son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>8</sup> was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,<sup>9</sup> 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.' [889.]

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *On the night*.—*nocte*. A.

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Temhair*.—(or Tara); *i.e.* King of Ireland. The *Four*

*Masters* (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Melsechnaill son of Maelruanaldh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.



Ἰct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° (αἰαρ xc.° 1.°).  
 Flann mac Maeleduin, abbat 1a, in pace quieuit.  
 Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Failgi, do orcaim  
 rru daiḡiḡi cluain fota. Muintir Fini do raruḡaḡ  
 irind eclair, 7 minna Finnia do raruḡaḡ oco 7 do  
 lorcaḡ. Maelmorḡa mac ḡairbiḡ o Ceallaḡ mac  
 Flannacain decollatur ert .i. rex Conaille Muir-  
 teimne. Cormac princep rḡbair 7 taniri abbato  
 Cluana mic Noir moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla,  
 princep Oroma in arclainn, dormiuit. Sechnurac  
 episcopus lurgan dormiuit. Poḡuḡ princep mainir-  
 treḡ buite moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,  
 ancorta et rḡrba optimus Cluana macc U Noir, dor-  
 miuit. Banrcal polai an muir a n-Clbain, exc. .u.  
 trairiḡ ina rḡt, xiiii. rḡt a trillri, ui. trairiḡ rḡt  
 meoir a laime, ui. trairiḡ rḡt a rpona. ḡilicir ḡeir  
 uile hi. Maelraḡuill mac Cleiriḡ, rḡ Ḳiḡne, mor-  
 tur ert.

b. Ἰct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° 1.° (αἰαρ xc.° 11.°).  
 Maelbrḡḡte, abbat Cluana mic Noir, in pace dormiuit.  
 Uentur maḡnur in rḡria Martini, conḡarḡar rḡḡar  
 mar ir naib caillib, 7 copuc na ḡaurḡairi ar a laḡ-  
 rairib, 7 na tairi olcena. Maelcorḡir, princep Lotri,

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-fota*.—The “long lawn” (or “meadow”). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these *Annals* in *Clar.* 49 renders the entry “Conor, &c., dyed of a mortall flux [*recte* “was destroyed with fire”] at Clonfad-Mackfini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him.” The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (rḡrḡrḡa) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian’s reliquaries profaned about him.

<sup>2</sup> *Tanist-abbot*. — Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish taniri (or tanairi), which means “second,” or next in the order of succession.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn*. — This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Suibhne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-  
duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of [890.]  
Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire  
in Cluain-fota.<sup>1</sup> The 'family' of Fini were profaned in  
the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned  
and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, *i.e.*,  
King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach  
son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-  
abbot<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-  
mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep.' Sechna-  
sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of  
Mainistir-Buite,<sup>4</sup> died. Suibhne<sup>5</sup> son of Maelumai,  
anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,  
'fell asleep.' A woman<sup>6</sup> was cast ashore by the sea, in  
Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair  
was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;  
the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter  
than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of  
Aidhne,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.] BIS.  
of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the  
feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of  
trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and  
other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

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man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [*i.e.* of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifneh," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.* at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> *A woman*.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Ḃanycaḡ* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mīl mōn* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

<sup>7</sup> *Aidhne*.—Or Ui-Fiachrach. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.







Lothra,<sup>1</sup> died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta,<sup>2</sup> foster son of [892.] Fethgna, bishop, anchorite, and eminent scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. A disturbance at Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eogain and Ulidians, where many were slain. A battle gained over Black Foreigners by Saxons, in which countless numbers were slain. Great confusion among the Foreigners of Athcliath,<sup>3</sup> so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregb, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 893 (alias 894). Maelodhar<sup>4</sup> son of [893.] Forbusach, steward of Patrick's 'family' from the mountain<sup>5</sup> southwards, rested. Lachtnan, son of Maelchiarain, King of Tethba, died. Fergus son of Maelmithil, house-steward of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep.' The son of Imar [comes] again to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtna, son of [894.] Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannacan, royal-heir of all Bregb, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

"There is no son<sup>6</sup> of a King that rules over lords,  
Like the mighty pure Ceallach;  
A household like the man's household  
Is not under heaven of brilliant rays."

(mæp) of the "family" (munntip), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this mæp (steward, or "serjeant," as it is rendered by the old translator of these annals in the Clar. 49 MS., Brit. Museum) was evidently the same as that of the Maelpatraic whose "quievit" is noticed above at the year 887.

<sup>5</sup> *The mountain*.—The name of the mountain (or *rluab*) is unfortunately not given. It was probably Sliabh-Fuaid (the Few Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

<sup>6</sup> *Son*.—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 45b in A.

Μυρεδαῖ mac Θοῶκαιν, leṣ pi ulot, o Αεδοειο mac  
 λαιγνε occipur ep̃. Nix magna 7 arcolt mor. Αρῶ  
 μαῖα το ορκαῖν ο ῥαλλαῖ Αῖτο cλαῖ .i. ο ῤουνιαραινο,  
 copucrat deiḱenbur 7 peṣt cet i m-brat.

Τρυαγ α noeb πατραῖς παρ αναῖτ τ'ερναῖτῃ  
 In ῤαλλ cona τυαγαιῖ ic buαλατο το ῶερταιγῖ.

- .b. **Κτ.** 1αναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º .u.º (αἱαρ xc.º  
 u.º) Blamac princep̃ Cluana mic Noir, Moran Oa  
 buide princep̃ b̃ipor, uitam penilem pinierunt. Cinaed̃  
 mac Flannacain r̃idomna b̃peḡ moritup. Sitriucc  
 mac Imair ab aluip Norðmannip̃ occipur ep̃. Mael-  
 moḱerḡi, mac Inoṛechtaiḡ, leṣ pi Ulat, a rociup  
 r̃uip occipur ep̃. Cumurcaḱ mac Myreḱaiḡ, rex  
 p̃ep̃ n-arp̃a Ciannaḱta, o Ultaḱ occipur ep̃. Αρ  
 n-Θoganachta la Oppaiḡi. Αρ n-ῤall pa Conailliu 7  
 la mac λαιγνε, in qua cecidit Αmlaim .h. Imair.  
 Maelaḱiḱ, tanari Cluana mic Noir 7 princep̃  
 Daiminri, do tul mart̃pai la Delmna. Flannacan  
 mac Ceallaiḡ, pi b̃peaḡ, a Norðmannip̃ iugulatur ep̃.  
 Flann mac Lonain .h. ḡuape το ḡuin lar na D̃eipe  
 Muman.

Fol. 46aa. **Κτ.** 1αναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º u.º (αἱαρ xc.º

<sup>1</sup> *Pity.*—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 45b in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Blamac.*—The correct orthography of this name is *Blathmac*. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 891, and *Chron. Scotorum* (at 896). O'Conor, in his edition of these *Annales*, wrongly prints the name *Blainn*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Buide.*—Printed *oa Binde* by O'Conor.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinaedh.*—MS. B. has *Cinaed̃o*, which is the genit. form of the name.

<sup>5</sup> *Sitriucc.*—Much confusion has

been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the Irish *Annals*, but in other contemporary *Chronicles*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhel*, &c., p. 271.

<sup>6</sup> *By other.*—ab aluip, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Half-king of Ulidia.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 891) say that Maelmocherghi was lord of Leath-Cathail (Lecale, in the county of Down). His name does not appear in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41) of the kings of Ulidia.

Muiredach son of Eochacan, half-king of the Ulaid, was slain by Aided, son of Laigne. Great snow and great scarcity. Ard-Macha was plundered by Foreigners from Ath-clíath, *i.e.*, by Glun-iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

“Pity,<sup>1</sup> O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay  
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy  
oratory.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,<sup>2</sup> abbot of [895.] <sup>BIS.</sup> Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Birra, ended a long life. Cinaedh,<sup>4</sup> son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of Bregh, died. Sitriucc,<sup>5</sup> son of Imhar, was slain by other<sup>6</sup> Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulidia,<sup>7</sup> was slain by his associates. Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta,<sup>8</sup> was slain by the Ulidians. A slaughter of the Eoghanachta by the Osraighi. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the Conailli, and by the son of Laighne,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, ‘tanist’<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois, and abbot of Daimhínis, underwent martyrdom by the Delbhna. Flannacan, son of Cellach, King of Bregh, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,<sup>11</sup> son of Lonan Ua Guaire,<sup>12</sup> was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Laighne*. — This was Aidith (or Aideid), King of Ulidia, whose death is recorded at the year 897 *infra*, but by the *Four Masters* at the year 897 (=901), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at 898. See the entry in the latter Chronicle regarding the battle above referred to (at the year 896), where “Aiteid,” son of Laighne, is named as one of the victors.

<sup>10</sup> ‘*Tanist*.’—This title is represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.* by *ṛeacnabb*

.i. *ppuoir* (“Vice-abbot,” *i.e.* Prior), at the year 891, where an explanation is given as to the cause of the martyrdom of Maelachidh. See the record of the event in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 896.

<sup>11</sup> *Flann*.—A famous poet. In the *Chron. Scotorum* (at A.D. 896) Flann is called *Firgil* (“Virgil”) of the Gaedhil. See O’Reilly’s *Irish Writers*, pp. 58–60, and O’Curry’s *Manners and Customs*, vol. 2, pp. 98–104.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua Guaire*, *i.e.* descendant of Guaire (Aidhne), King of Connaught. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.



υιι.<sup>ο</sup>) Caðurac mac Ferǵura, tanape abb aip̃o Mača, pelegiorur iuuenir, pauραιτ. Caṣpoimiuṑ p̃ia Mael-finnia mac Flannacain for Ultu 7 for dal n-Ḍraiṑe, tu itoperaṑar il̃i im p̃iṑṑ dal Ḍraiṑe .i. im Muireṑac mac Mic Eṑiṑ, 7 im mac Maelmoṑeirṑi mic Inṑpech-taiṑ, p̃i leṑi Caṑail, Ḍiṑṑeit mac Laiṑni uulneratur euairτ. Uaṑmaran mac Concobair, rex .h. p̃ailṑi, a pocur p̃uir per dolum occirur ep̃τ.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.<sup>ο</sup> xc.<sup>ο</sup> υιι.<sup>ο</sup> (αλιαρ xc.<sup>ο</sup> υιι.<sup>ο</sup>). Ḍiṑeit mac Laiṑni, rex Uloṑ, a pocur p̃uir per dolum occirur ep̃τ. P̃por p̃ola fluxit i n-aip̃o Cīannachta. Coirpp̃i mac Suibne, aip̃cinnēṑ Lanne leire, ṑormiuit.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.<sup>ο</sup> xc.<sup>ο</sup> υιι.<sup>ο</sup> (αλιαρ xc.<sup>ο</sup> ιx.<sup>ο</sup>). Mercell abbaṑ Imleṑo Ibair, Ḍptaṑan abbaṑ Corcaṑi, Ḍp̃epal p̃ep̃leig̃ino aip̃o Mača, moṑiuntur.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.<sup>ο</sup> xc.<sup>ο</sup> ιx.<sup>ο</sup> (αλιαρ dcccc.<sup>ο</sup>) Pluuialir annur. Mac Eṑiṑ mac Leṑlabair, rex ṑail Ḍraiṑe, moṑitur. Ḍrcolt mar for ceṑraiṑ. Moenaṑ mac Coem̃ain, abbaṑ ṑoim̃iace, moṑitur. Taṑṑṑ mac Concobair, rex teopa Connaṑt, exteño ṑolope pau-ραιτ. ṑom̃all mac Caup̃tantin, p̃i Ḍlban, moṑitur.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>ο</sup> (αλιαρ dcccc.<sup>ο</sup> i.<sup>ο</sup>). Maelpuanaṑ mac Flaiño p̃il̃i Maelpeṑnail, p̃iṑ-

<sup>1</sup> *Mac-Etigh*.—The obit of this person, whose name appears in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), is given in these Annals at the year 899, where his son Muiredhach (or Muridach, as the name is written) is mentioned as his successor. Mac-Etigh, Muiredhach's father, may have resigned the government before his death. But in the *Book of Leinster*, (loc. cit.), Mac-Etigh is stated to have been slain by Mael-finnia, in the battle of Rath-cro, which was the name of the place where the

battle above mentioned was fought, according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 892).

<sup>2</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as "Ain-diarraidh" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

<sup>3</sup> *Aiddeit* or *Aideid*.—See note <sup>9</sup>, on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

<sup>4</sup> *Associates*.—pocur, for pocur, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

Fergus, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a religious young man, rested. A battle-rout by Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, over the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, where a great many were slain, including the King of Dal-Araidhe, viz., Muiredhach son of Mac-Etigh,<sup>1</sup> and including the son<sup>2</sup> of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aideit<sup>3</sup> son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). Aideid<sup>3</sup> son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.<sup>4</sup> A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianachta.<sup>5</sup> Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,<sup>6</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 898 (alias 899). Mescell, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;<sup>7</sup> Artagan, abbot of Corcach, and Bresal, lector of Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 899 (alias 900). A rainy year. Mac-Etigh,<sup>8</sup> son of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Great scarcity<sup>9</sup> [of food] for cattle. Maenach, son of Caeman, abbot of Daimliacc, died. Tadhg,<sup>10</sup> son of Conchobar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, rested after long suffering. Domnall,<sup>11</sup> son of Custantine, King of Alba, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Malsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was

<sup>7</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See above at the year 887; p. 406, n. 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Mac-Etigh*.—See note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Great scarcity*.—The so-called translator of these Annals whose version is contained in the MS. Clarend. 49, Brit. Museum, renders this entry by great fleaing of Chattle.

<sup>10</sup> *Tadhg*.—His name appears also in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (895), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (900), as King of the three Connaughts (or three

divisions of Connaught); but it is not found in the list of the Kings of Connaught in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41). Hence it may be assumed that the "three divisions of Connaught" (τεορα Connaçτ, or "three Connaughts," as it is called in old authorities), did not comprise the entire province. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 175, 269.

<sup>11</sup> *Domnall*.—Regarding this Domnall (or Donald, as the Scotch histo-

Fol. 45  
(recte 46)

domna n-Épeno, o Luighni<sup>1</sup> occirur ert .i. o maccaib<sup>2</sup> Cernačain filu Taircc 7 o mac Lorcaín mic Cačail, ubi multi nobiles ceciderunt .i. Maelepon mac Domnaill, rex generis Loégaire, et princeps Rois ec<sup>3</sup> .i. Dubcuilind, et alii multi. Pri daisib<sup>4</sup> ro h-orta uile. Típpraiti mac Nuadat, arccinneč Condaire et aliarum civitatum .i. Lanne Ela 7 lačpraig<sup>5</sup> bhuin. Coeñclođ puš 1 Cairiul .i. Cormac mac Cuilennain tapeiri Cinnsegaín .i. Finnsguine.

Kt. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>). Finnsguine rex Cairil a rocur suir occirur ert per dolum. Inoapba n-Gennti a hÉpe .i. longport Ača eliač, o Maelepinđia mac Planđacain co pēraib<sup>6</sup> bpeš, 7 o Cērball mac Mupicain co laišniš, co pēcabrat tpecht mar ti a longaiš, conēplarat lečmarba iar na n-šuin 7 a m-buiriuč. Pošarčac mac Plaino, princeps lačpraig<sup>7</sup> bhuin, mortuur ert.

Kt. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>). Caincompuc episcopus et princeps Lugmaio, Maeleiarain abbat Tipe da glar et Cluana eiđniš, Ceallač mac Šoeršura, ančorita et episcopus airo Mačae, in pace dormierunt. Maelepinnia mac Planacain, rex bpeš, religiosus laicur, mortuur ert.

rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxviii., and his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. 1, p. 335, and 338-9.

<sup>1</sup> *Luighni*. — A tribe which gave name to a territory which is now represented by the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Lorcan*. — The name of Lorcan's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcan, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

<sup>3</sup> *Nobles*. — *nobiles*. Omitted in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-ech*. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 201, note n.

<sup>5</sup> *Condaire*. — Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.



slain by the Luighni,<sup>1</sup> viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan,<sup>2</sup> son of Cathal, when a great many nobles<sup>3</sup> fell, viz., Maelcron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech,<sup>4</sup> i.e., Dubhcuilind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tipraití son of Nuadu, 'herenagh' of Condaire,<sup>5</sup> and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela<sup>6</sup> and Lathrach-Briuin<sup>7</sup>, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngelain,<sup>8</sup> i.e. Finnguine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finnguine, King of Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-clíath, by Maelfindia, son of Flannacan, with the men of Bregh, and by Cerbhall, son of Murican, with the Leinstermen; when they left a great number of their ships, and escaped half-dead, after having been wounded and broken. Fogartach son of Flann, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>7</sup> died. [901.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop and abbot of Lughmadh;<sup>9</sup> Maelciarain, abbot of Tir-daglas and Cluain-eidnech;<sup>10</sup> Ceallach son of Soergus, an anchorite, and bishop<sup>11</sup> of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in peace. Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, King of Bregh, a religious layman, died. [902.]

<sup>6</sup> *Lann-Ela*.—Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>7</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Cenngelain*.—This was a nickname for Finnguine. See Stokes's observations on the subject, in his edition of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 145.

<sup>9</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the parish,

barony, and county of the same name.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-eidnech*.—The "Ivy lawn (or meadow)." Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Bishop*.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

Mac Dērbail oc baig ar bpeḡmac,  
 ḡrpeo cec ḡrong n-ḡolbač;  
 Mael fiaḡ Fīnnia foroll febrac  
 h-Éo ruac ḡoḡorm ḡoḡlac.  
 Baithiunn ri reim cen ḡabac,  
 Arḡchli of Émna oenuch,  
 Fer aḡpeidim cen boeḡul,  
 Ba riú Éirinn a oenur.

Maelfīnnia fer cen h-ulla,  
 Coimdiu bpeḡ breo ḡar ḡinna,  
 Delbḡai ri ḡoḡac raḡḡorm,  
 Fiait corac caḡlonn Crinna.

Cennetiḡ mac ḡaiḡini rex Laiḡire, Anḡiairiḡ mac  
 Maelmuire rex Turbi, morḡui runḡ. Occirio Treoit  
 o māelīniḡis mac Flannacain 7 o Oengur nepote  
 Maelḡechnaill, per consilium Flann filii Maelḡechnaill.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ḡcccc.º iii.º (aliar ḡcccc.  
 iii.º) Ioreḡ abbar Cluana mic Noir in pace quieuit.  
 Saruḡac Cenanna la Flann mac Maelḡechnaill, for  
 Donnachac .i. a māc raḡerin, 7 alii mulḡi decollati  
 runḡ circa opatorium. Ųungal epircopur princepr  
 ḡlinne ḡa loḡo, uitam penilem in Chriḡto rinuiḡ.  
 Iḡar ua hIḡar ḡo marbaḡ la riru Forḡrenn, 7 ár  
 máir n-imbi. Flann mac Conaill, abb imleḡa iḡair.

Fol. 46ba.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ḡcccc.º iii.º (aliar ḡcccc.  
 ii.º). Maelciaraia mac Forḡḡir, epircop lanne leire,

<sup>1</sup> *Son.*—The original of these stanzas, which are not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced into the text.

<sup>2</sup> The word in the original, here left untranslated, is n-ḡolbač. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-ḡolbač.

<sup>3</sup> *Crinna.*—This was the name of a

place in Meath, where a great battle was fought in the third century, in which Cormac Mac Airt was victorious. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 226.

<sup>4</sup> *Turbhi.*—The name of this district is now represented by that of Turvey, near Donabate, in the north of the co. Dublin.

<sup>5</sup> *Treit.*—Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Flann.*—Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at the time.

The son of Derbhail, battling over Bregh-magh,  
 Would scatter every . . . .<sup>2</sup> band ;—  
 Maelfinnia the generous, great and fierce,  
 Most illustrious, most valiant hero.

He was a king whose career was without danger ;  
 Chief over the ' fair ' of Emain ;  
 A man, I assert, without fear,  
 Who was alone worthy of Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness,  
 Lord of Bregh ; a torch over fortresses ;  
 A well-shaped king, select, noble,  
 The famed prince of the battalions of Crinna.<sup>3</sup>

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maelmuire, King of Turbhi,<sup>4</sup> died. Destruction of Treoit<sup>5</sup> by Maelmithidh, son of Flannacan, and by Oengus, the grandson of Maelsechnaill, by the advice of Flann,<sup>6</sup> son of Maelsechnaill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 903 (alias 904). Joseph, abbot of [903.] BIS. Cluain-mic-Nois, rested in peace. Profanation of Cenannas<sup>7</sup> by Flann,<sup>6</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, against Donnchad, *i.e.* his own son ; and a great many people were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, a bishop, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, ended an old age in Christ.<sup>8</sup> Imhar,<sup>9</sup> grandson of Imhar, was slain by the men of Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> and a great slaughter about him. Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>11</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 904 (alias 905). Maelciarain son of [904.] Fortchern, bishop of Lann-leire,<sup>12</sup> rested in peace. A

<sup>7</sup> *Cenannas*.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *In Christ*.—The Latin equivalent is not in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Imhar*.—Or Ivar, as the name was otherwise written. Regarding this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaëdhil*, &c., pp. 278-9.

<sup>10</sup> *Fortrenn*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.



in pace quiescit. Slogad la Flann mac Maelreċnall cu Oipraċi. Laċtnan abbar Ferna morpuur ept 1mnairi caċa etip da mac Aeda .i. Domnall 7 Niall, co po tairmeirceō tria impide ceiniul n-ċogain.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (aliaz dcccc.º ui.º). Flann mac Domnall, riċdomna in tuaircirt, morpuur ept. Eicneċan mac Dalaiċ, rex generir Conall, morpuur ept. Slogad la Flann mac Maelreċlainn co riru Muman, co r' innreō leir o ċabran co Luimneċ. Ciarmac ri .h. Riċgenti. Inŋpechtach abb ċennċair morpuur ept.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º ui.º (aliaz dcccc.º uiu.º). Colman reriċa, epiŋcopur Doimliaċ 7 Lurca, in pace quiescit. Ferċill, epiŋcopur Finnŋubraċ abea, 7 pŋincepŋ Inŋeiŋnein, uitam penilem in Chriŋto piniuit. Annur morŋalitatir. Dubŋinna mac Eilċe, rí muigi h1ċa, morpuur [ept].

- .b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º uiu.º (aliaz dcccc.º uiuu.º). Slogad la cenel n-ċogain .i. la Domnall mac Aedō 7 la Niall mac Aedō, co polrcaċ leo Tlaċtċa. Maelmarŋain pŋincepŋ Luċmaĩō paupauit (i maĩċ Ailbe, h1 ŋeil Daċain [Inbiri] daile .i. in 1o Septimbiri i Maiŋt 7 i tpeŋ dec). Bellum etip riru Muman 7 leiċ Cuinn 7 Laiċniu, in quo occirur ept Copmac mac Cuileannain rí Cairil, cum alur ŋeċibur pŋeclarir. h1 ŋunt, ŋoċarŋaċ mac Suibne ri Ciapairċe, Ceallaċ mac

<sup>1</sup> *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnlaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

<sup>3</sup> *Gabhra*.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.

<sup>4</sup> *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciarmac*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarmhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Fidhgenti*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 150, and note <sup>13</sup>, p. 333, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Itha*; i.e., the "plain of Ith." The old name "of a district now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe," in the co. Donegal. Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note a.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall-Niall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann<sup>1</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtnan, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,<sup>2</sup> viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, [905.] royal-heir of the North, died. Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran<sup>3</sup> to Luimnech<sup>4</sup> was devastated by him. Ciarmac,<sup>5</sup> King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,<sup>6</sup> [died]. Indrechtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 906 (alias 907). Colman, a scribe, [906.] bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeidnen, ended an old age in Christ. A year of mortality. Dubhsinna son of Eilge, King of Magh-Itha,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the [907.] BIS Cinel-Eoghain, i.e., by Domnall<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, and by Niall<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha<sup>9</sup> was burned by them. Maelmartain, abbot of Lughmadh, rested—(in Magh-Ailbhe, on the festival of Dagan of [Inbher]-Daile,<sup>10</sup> i.e., the Ides of September, on a Tuesday, the 13th). A battle between the men of Munster and the Leth-Chuinn<sup>11</sup> and Leinstermen, in which Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Caisel, was slain, together with other famous Kings, viz., Fogartach son of Suibne, King of Ciarraidhe;<sup>12</sup>

mentioned above at the year 904, as about to engage in battle with each other.

<sup>9</sup> *Tlachtgha*.—This was the old name of the hill now known as the "Hill of Ward," near the town of Athboy, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Inbher-Daile*.—This is now represented by Ennereilly, in a parish of the same name, barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow. This clause, which

is not in B., is added in the margin in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half," i.e. the Northern half of Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Ciarraidhe*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of "Ciarraidhe-Cuirche," a territory now represented by the barony of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork.

Cerball ní Orraighi, Cilill mac Eoghain princep̃ truin  
Corcraig̃i, Colman princep̃ Cinn etiḡ, 7 ceteri. Flann  
mac Maelreclaind ri Teimrač, Cerball mac Muirecan  
ri Laigen, Cačal mac Concobair ri Connact, uictorep̃  
puepunt. Cač belaiḡ Muḡna. Diarmaic princep̃  
Daire Calḡaiḡ in pace quieuit. Cormac ancorita  
princep̃ Opoma moir, moritur. Maeloḡrai mac  
Conḡalaiḡ, ní Loča ḡabor, per solum occipit̃ ep̃t o  
Poḡartač mac Tolairḡḡ.

Fol. 45bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º uiii.º (aliar dcccc.º  
ix.º). Cerball mac Muirecan, rex optimus Laginen-  
rium, dolore mortuus ep̃t. Muḡron mac Sočlačain  
rex nepotum Maine. Dec nepor Lečlabair rex  
dail Araičē, defunctus ep̃t. Douina mortali tar.  
Amalḡaič mac Conḡalaič rídomna b̃reḡ, 7 Indeiḡi mac  
Maelteimin religiorus laicus, decollati sunt o Con-  
ailliḡ Murteimni. Cumreac mac Cilello, equonimus  
airto Mača, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º ix.º (aliar dcccc.º x.º).  
Cačroinič pe Flann mac Maelreclaind cum suis filiis  
for riru b̃reirne, ubi cecidit Flann mac Tisernain, 7  
alii nobiles multi interpreti sunt, Ačō mac Mael-  
ḡatraice, ní .h. Riarač, o Niall mac Ačō interpretus  
ep̃t.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º (aliar dcccc.º  
xi.º). Poḡartač mac Cel rex nepotum filiorum Cuair  
moritur. Eičigen mac Fingui, princep̃ Treoit, penilem  
uitam p̃nuuit. Diḡrein do rič immalle in una die

<sup>1</sup> *Cenn-Etigh*.—Now Kinnitty, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Flann*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B. is added in the margin in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Belagh-Mughna*.—The Road (or Pass) of Mughna. It is well known as Ballaghmoone, in the south of the

county of Kildare. A curious account of this battle has been published in *Fragm. of Irish Annals*, pp. 201–225. See also O'Donovan's *F.M.*, at A.D. 903, under which year the battle is there entered; the correct date being 908.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagmen-  
tium, corrected to Laginen-  
rium, A. Laḡi B.



Ceallach son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh,<sup>1</sup> and others. Flann<sup>2</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall son of Muirecan, King of Leinster, [and] Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, were victors. The battle of Belagh-Mughna.<sup>3</sup> Diarmait, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh, rested in peace. Cormac, an anchorite, abbot of Druim-mor, died. Maeloghra son of Conghalach, King of Loch-gabhor, was treacherously slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 908 (alias 909). Cerbhall son of Muirecan, a most excellent King of the Leinstermen,<sup>4</sup> died of anguish. Mughron son of Sochlachan, King of Ui-Maine, [died]. Bec, grandson of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. A mortality of cattle. Amalgaidh son of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregb, and Indeirghi son of Maelteimin, a religious<sup>5</sup> layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumuscach son of Ailill, house-steward<sup>6</sup> of Ard-Macha, rested.<sup>7</sup> [908.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by Flann<sup>8</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann<sup>9</sup> son of Tigernan fell, and a great many other eminent persons were slain. Aedh son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall son of Aedh. [909.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 910 (alias 911). Fogartach son of Cele, King of Ui-mac-Cuais,<sup>10</sup> died. Eithigen son of Fingin, abbot of Treoit, ended an aged life. Two suns ran together on the same day, viz., the day before the [910.]

<sup>5</sup> *Religious*. — *relegiorur*, A. B.

<sup>6</sup> *House-steward*. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), A. B.

<sup>7</sup> *Rested*. — *queuit*, A. *mor* (for *moritur*, or *moritur ept*), B.

<sup>8</sup> *Flann*. — *Flonn*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>9</sup> *Flann*. — The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 905), call him Lord of Breifne.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-mac-Cuais*. — Otherwise, and correctly, written *Ui-mac-Uais*. The name of this branch of the Airghialla is preserved, but in an altered form, in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

.1. 1 ppr̃o nonar Mai. Domnall mac Aeda do gabail bachla.

b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (alíar dcccc.º xii.º). Flann mac Mecluiġe, princep̃r Corcaġi, dor-miuit. Maelbriġte mac Maeldomnaiġ, princep̃r Lir moir, in Chriſto quieuit. Cernaċan mac Duilġein, riġdomna na n-Áirter, occip̃r ep̃t in lacu crudeli o Níall mac Aed̃o. Muireðac̃ mac Cormaic princep̃r Droma inarclainn, 7 riġdomna Conaillí .1. ġairbiċ mac Maelmor̃a, do orcaim f̃r̃i daiġið 1 p̃rainntiġ Droma inarclainn :

Muireðac̃,  
Ced nach cainid̃ a coemu,  
1r̃ domna do dunebað ;  
1r̃ nell co nime noem̃u,

Mor̃ therbaið int̃ oir̃oniġi  
Mac Cormaic̃ milib̃ maiſſi ;  
Á[n] minñ foroll̃ forġl̃ide,  
ð̃a cainnel̃ cecã claiſi.

Soċlacan mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Maíne, in clerícatu p̃muit. Cleirċen mac Murchada, rí .h. m-ðruim̃ reola, Muireðac̃ mac Mugroiñ dux clainni Caċail, moriuntur. Daiġi il̃ do lorcað̃ ip̃rait̃ air̃do Maċa per incupiam. Pluuialir̃ atque tenebropur̃ annur̃. Comet̃er̃ apparuit̃.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (alíar dcccc.º Fol. 46aa. xii.º). Típpaiti mac Maelſ̃ino princep̃r imleċ̃o 1bari, Maelmuire ingen Cínaeð̃a mic Áilp̃in, Etulb̃ r̃i Saxon

<sup>1</sup> 'In lacu crudeli.' — This must surely be corrupt. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (907), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (911), the lake in which Cernachan is stated to have been drowned is called Loch-Cirr, to the west of Armagh. Possibly "crudeli" may be by mistake for "crudeliter."

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn.* — Dromiskín,

in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (*In-asclainn*) is not in A., and is represented in B. by ġ.

<sup>3</sup> *By fire.* — f̃r̃i daiġi, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Muiredhach.* — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac- [911.] BIS. luighe, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cernachan son of Duilgen, royal-heir of the Airthera, was put to death 'in lacu crudeli,'<sup>1</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh. Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,<sup>2</sup> and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire<sup>3</sup> in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,<sup>4</sup>

Who laments him not, ye learned !

It is a cause for plague.

It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man,

Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces ;

The great, illuminating gem,

Who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirchen, son of Murchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola,<sup>5</sup> [and] Muiredach, son of Mughron, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died. Many houses were burned in the 'Rath' of Ard-Macha, through carelessness. A rainy and dark year. A comet<sup>6</sup> appeared.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 912 (alias 913). Tipraite son of Mael- [912.] find, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maelmuire daughter of Cinaedh<sup>7</sup> Mac Alpin, Etulb<sup>8</sup> King of the North Saxons,

place where they might be introduced into the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Seola*. — A powerful tribe, descended from Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, King of Ireland in the 4th Cent., whose territory was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Clare, co. Galway. See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* p. 368.

<sup>6</sup> *Comet*.—Cometιr, A. Omitted in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Cinaedh*.—Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

<sup>8</sup> *Etulb*.—Æthelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappen-berg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.



tuaircirt, moriuntur. Congalaë mac Gairbith, rí Conaille, a ruir iugulatur ert irin nomad mír iar n-orcain in tairgi abad i n-Oruim inarclaind for mac Maelmorðā 7 for Muiredaë mac Cormaic princep Oroma. Cuilennan mac Maelbrigte in pine eiuðem anni moritur. Caðroiniud rí n-Donnchad Oa Maelrečnaill, 7 pe Maelmíðíð mac Flannacain, for Rogartaë mac Tolairg rí deircirt ðreğ, 7 for Lorcan mac Donnchada, 7 for Laişniu, co fargabrat ilí itir bar 7 ergabail. Caðroinéd pe n-Şentið for fairinn nočoblaiğ de Ultaib i n-airiur Saxan, du itorepatar ilí im Cumurcaë mac Maelmočopğí mac riğ leiđi Cađail. Sloğed la Níall mac n-Čeđo co Connačta, 7 caðroiniud ríam for ócu tuaircirt Connačt .i. for Ou Čmalnğar 7 for ríru hUmail, co fargabrat rocharde itir bar 7 ergabail, im Maelcluiče mac Concobair. Pluuialir atque tenebropur annur. Maelbrigte mac Torcnain du tečt imMumain do řuarlucad ailiđir do ðretnaib.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xii.° (alıar dcccc.° xiiii.°). Inðpeð deircirt ðreğ 7 deircirt Ciannačta o Plaunn mac Maelrečnaill. Cealla ilí do řarugađ leiř. Maelbrigte mac Şiblečain, rí Conaille, do řuin o hUib Ečoch quarto menře pegni řui. Sloğar la Níall mac n-Čeđo i n-đail n-Čraide lunio menře,

<sup>1</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as "Gairbith" in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.

<sup>2</sup> *Grandson*.—Donnchad was the son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

<sup>3</sup> *Saxon-land*; i.e. England.

<sup>4</sup> *Including*.—i. in A. and B., obviously by mistake for im, as in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908=913).

<sup>5</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Amalgaidh*.—"Descendants of Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [itir Čmalnğar], co. Mayo.

<sup>7</sup> *Umhall*.—A district comprising the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelbrigte*.—He was bishop (or abbot) of Armagh. His obit is entered at the year 926 *infra*, where he is

died. Congalach son of Gairbhídh, King of the Conailli, was slain by his own people, in the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house in Druim-Inasclainn, against the son<sup>1</sup> of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuilennan, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson<sup>2</sup> of Maelsechnaill, and Maelmithídh son of Flannacan, over Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, and over Lorcan son of Donnchad, and over the Leinstermen, who lost a great number, between those killed, and prisoners. A battle was gained by Gentiles over the crews of a new fleet of the Ulidians on the coast of Saxon-land,<sup>3</sup> where a great many were slain, including<sup>4</sup> Cumuscach son of Maelmocherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail.<sup>5</sup> A hosting by Niall, son of Aedh, to Connaught; and he gained a battle over the warriors of the North of Connaught, viz., over the Ui-Amalgaidh,<sup>6</sup> and the men of Umhall,<sup>7</sup> who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte,<sup>8</sup> son of Tornan, went into Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 913 (alias 914). Devastation of the South of Bregh, and of the South of Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Flann son of Maelsechnaill. Several churches were violated by him. Maelbrigte son of Giblechan, King of Conailli, was killed by the Ui-Echach, in the fourth month of his reign. A hosting by Niall,<sup>10</sup> son of Aedh, into Dal-

[913.]

described as "comarb" (or successor) of Patrick and Colum Cille. But in the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Maelbrigte is said to have been also a successor (*comarb*) of St. Bridget. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.

<sup>9</sup> *Cianachta*; i.e. the Cianachta-

Bregh, a district comprising the east of the present county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*.—This was Niall 'Glundubh' (Niall black-knee), afterwards King of Ireland, who was killed in a battle with the Danish invaders, fought at Kilmashogue, in the co. Dublin, in the year 919 (918 of these

Loingreč .h. Lečlađair, pī tal Araidē tī a tairēčt oc  
 Fregabul, 7 maiom fair co fargađ a bpačair ar a  
 lupγγ .i. Plačruae .h. Lečlabair. Aēđ mac Eođocain pī  
 in coicid, 7 Loingrech pī tal Araidē, tī a tairēcht oc  
 capn Erenn, 7 maiom foraiđ. Cerran mac Colman  
 topeč cenel Maelče, 7 mac Acllacain mic Laičtečain  
 7 alale, tu facbail ar a lupγγ. Aēđ, imorro, cum  
 pauciprimir ex fuga reuerterir 7 acerpime intra fugam  
 perirterir, quorūdam ex militibur Neill pporētrauit.  
 Dubgall piliur eir uulneratur euairt. Bellum nauale  
 oc Manainn etir ġairt mac n-Oitir 7 Ragnall .h.  
 Imair, ubi ġape[ro] pene cum omni exercitu suo dele-  
 tur ert. Nocoblač mar tī ġentib oc Loč dacaeč. Siđ  
 etir Niall mac n-Oeđo pī n-Ailigh 7 Aēđ pigh in coicid,  
 oc Tealaign occ, i Kt. Nouembir. Slogat ino fočlai  
 la Niall mac n-Aēđo hī Míde hī mīr Decimbir.  
 Scopair oc ġpellaign eilltī pī Cpora coil aníar. Luid  
 ploğ h-uađ arin tūnađ tu rağairt arba 7 condađ.  
 Durnarparit Oengur .h. Maelrečlainn, cona bpačpib  
 olčena, 7 co ploğ fer Míde, co fargađrat coicer ar  
 cečpačait leo im Coinnecan mac Muircepraič, 7 im  
 ferğal mac Oenğurra, 7 im Uačmaran mac n-Ailib, 7  
 im Eruđan mac ġairpib toirech .h. mġperail Mača, 7  
 im Maelpuanaiđ mac Cumurpaič toireč pīl Duibčire,  
 7 im Maelmbriğtī mac n-Aēđacain, 7 im mac n-Eru-  
 main mic Aēđo, 7 im Piačpaign mac Cellačain, 7 im

Fol. 46ab.

Annals). See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd. pp. xc., xci.

<sup>1</sup> *Fregabal*.—A river in the county Antrim, the name of which is now corrupted to the "Ravel Water." See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 334-5.

<sup>2</sup> *Province*; i.e. the Province of Ulidia, often called *the Province* in these Annals, though it merely re-

presented the greater portion of the present county of Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Carn-Erenn*.—Now Carnewry (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. *Down and Connor*, p. 341, note.

<sup>4</sup> *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-dacaech*.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

<sup>6</sup> *Province*.—In coicid (lit. "the



Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal,<sup>1</sup> when he was defeated, and lost his brother out of his army, *i.e.*, Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,<sup>2</sup> and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Erenn,<sup>3</sup> but were routed. Cerran son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manann,<sup>4</sup> between Barid, son of Ottir, and Ragnall grandson of Imar, where Barid was killed, together with nearly all his host. A large new fleet of Gentiles at Loch-dacaeach.<sup>5</sup> Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province,<sup>6</sup> at Telach-og,<sup>7</sup> on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla<sup>8</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte,<sup>9</sup> to the west of Crosa-cail.<sup>10</sup> A large party went from him out of the camp to procure corn and fire-wood. Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn, with all his brethren and the army of the men of Meath, overtook them; and they lost 45 men, including Coinnecan son of Muirchertach, and Ferghal son of Oenghus, and Uathmaran son of Ailib, and Erudan son of Gairfidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maelbrihte son of Aedhacan, and the son<sup>11</sup> of Eru-man son of Aedh, and Fiachra son of Cellachan, and

fifth"); by which was meant the Province of Ulidia.

<sup>7</sup> *Telach-og*.—Now Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>8</sup> *Fochla*.—A name for that part of the North of Ireland occupied by the Northern Ui-Neill.

<sup>9</sup> *Grellach-Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Crosa-cail*.—Crossakeele, in the last named barony and county.

<sup>11</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as Maelmordha, by the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 910.

Maelmuire mac Flannacain rídomna na n-Áir-  
ġialla.

Ḃron do ġrellaiġ eillti huair,  
Fuaramar cuain na tairb;  
Árbert Cormacan ffrí Niall,  
Nac in lecar riar tiasam riar.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xiiii.º (alıar dcccc.º  
xu.º). Oengur .h. Maelreġnail, rídomna Tempaġ,  
reptimo iour Februairi reria tertia mortuur ert.

Deannacht for láim Ģirno mic Ḃirno,  
Ro marb Oengur fínn muaró Fail:  
Maít ino arparn ġaircío ġeir,  
Díġail Áeóa allain ain.

Domnall mac Áeó, rí Áilíġ, uerpo equinoctio in peni-  
tentia mortuur. Ffríuíoecht Flainn mic Maelreġ-  
lainn o maccaib .i. o Donnchaó 7 o ġonġobur, 7 inoreó  
Míóe uaóib co loġ rí. Sloġeo ino foġlai la Niall mac  
n-Oeóa ríġ n-Áilíġ co roġaib naióm Donnchaóa 7 Ģon-  
cobuir ffría reir a n-áar, 7 co farġaib oraó itir Míóe  
7 Ḃreġa. Maelciarain mac Eoġacain, princep Ģluana  
h-aur 7 epircopur airo Maġa, anno lxx.º aetairi rue,  
Scannlan airġhinnech Taġlachta 7 Scannlan airġhin-  
nech na Ģongbala ġlinne Suileíó, in Ģhrísto mori-  
untur. Ruarcc mac Maelbriġte, rí Murġraide ġire,

<sup>1</sup> *Grellach-Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cormacan*.—Better known as Cormacan *Eiges* (or C. the “Poet”). His obit is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 946=948. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, printed for the Irish Archæol. Soc., 1842. The original of these lines, which is not in B., is added in the upper margin of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>3</sup> *Royal-heir*.—rídomna, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Died*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 911) say that Oengus died of wounds received by him in the battle of Grellach-Eillte, mentioned under the preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

<sup>5</sup> *Fal*.—Fal, and Inis-Fail, were bardic names for Ireland. The orig. of these lines (not in B.), is added in the lower margin of fol. 47a in A, with the usual mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Allan*.—The death in battle of Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 742. The

Maelmuire son of Flannacan, royal-heir of the Airghialla.

Sorrow to the cold Grellach-Eillte,<sup>1</sup>

We found hosts by its side.

Cormacan<sup>2</sup> said to Niall,

“We will not be allowed to go westwards, let us go eastwards.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 914 (alias 915). Oengus Ua Melsechnaill, royal-heir<sup>3</sup> of Temhair, died<sup>4</sup> on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week. [914.]

A blessing on the hand of Cernd son of Bernd,

Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal;<sup>5</sup>

It was a good deed of his sharp valour,

To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.<sup>6</sup>

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Melsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-auis<sup>7</sup> and bishop of Ard-Macha,<sup>8</sup> in the 70th year of his age; Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Tamlacht, and Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Congbail<sup>9</sup> of Glenn-Suilidhe, died in Christ. Ruarc son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraidhe-thire,<sup>10</sup> was killed

victor in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Melsechlainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-auis*.—Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Ard-Macha*.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Mael-

ciarain does not appear in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 186, note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Congbail*.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

<sup>10</sup> *Muscraidhe-thire*.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.



do žuin tre mešail 7 ta[n]žnačt o huiš Dunžalaiž. Tormač mar meinic do žentib do žiachtain oc loč dačaeč beor, 7 inoreo tuač 7 ceall Muman h-uādiš.

b. ꝥt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º u.º (alīar dcccc.º xui.º). Plann mac Maelrečlainn (mic Maelruanaiš mic Donnchara), ri Tempač, pegnanr annor xxx. et ui., et menribur .ui. et diebur .u., anno aetatir fue lx.º uiu.º, octaua die ꝥalendarum lunu feria septima, hora diei quarta septima, moritur. Požarptač mac Tolairž ri veircirt ħpež moritur. Annle mac Cačan, ri Uačne Cliac, do bar[ugao] o Gallaiš loča dačaeč. Ceš mac Cilello abbar cluana perpa ħrendain, Conligan mac ħraignen topech .h. Lomain Gacla, Martain abbar poirr Commain, moriuntur. Niall mac Ceša irpiže Tempač, 7 oenač Tailten do aiž lair, quod multir temporibur ppetermirrum ert. Žail loča dačaeč beor do innriuš Muman 7 laižen. Maelbarrpino racaršo Cluana mic Noir moritur. Aršo Mača do lorcaš diait 1 quint ꝥalendar Mai .i. a leith veircerptač, corin toi 7 corint raboll 7 cupin čucin 7 corino liur abbato h-uile. Coblaiš inžin ħuibšuin, comarba ħpižti, quieuit.

ꝥt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ui.º (alīar dcccc.º xui.º). Sneacša 7 h-uacš diňar, 7 aiž anaičenta, irin bliadain re, comtar ruirre prum loča 7 prum abainn ħrend, co po la ar di cešraiš 7 enaiš 7 eicniš. Airtoi žrainoi olčena. Cometir celum ardepe uirum ert. Olum čeineš do arčpužo co torainn iar n-ħrinn

<sup>1</sup> *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is written by way of gloss, in the orig. hand in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Who reigned.*—pegnanr, in A. and B.

<sup>3</sup> *Of June.*—lunū, A. The criteria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to the common computation.

<sup>4</sup> *Uaithne-Cliach.*—A territory now represented by the barony of Owneybeg, co. Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Lomain-Gaela.*—A sept of the Ui-Maine (or Ily-Many) of Con-

through treachery and malice, by the Ui-Dungalaigh. A great and frequent increase of Gentiles coming still to Loch-dachaeach; and the territories and churches of Munster were plundered by them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 915 (alias 916). Flann, son of Mael- [915.] BIS. sechlainn (son<sup>1</sup> of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned<sup>2</sup> 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June,<sup>3</sup> the 7th day of the week, about the 7th hour of the day. Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, died. Annle son of Cathan, King of Uaithne-Cliach,<sup>4</sup> was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaeach. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain; Conligan son of Draighen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela;<sup>5</sup> [and] Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall,<sup>6</sup> son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair; and the fair of Taitiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Loch-dacaeach still plundering Munster and Leinster. Mael-barrfind, a priest of Clonmacnoise, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning on the 5th of the Kalends of May, viz., the southern half, with the 'Toi'<sup>7</sup> and the 'Saball,'<sup>7</sup> and the kitchen, and the abbot's house all. Coblaithe, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 916 (alias 917). Great snow and cold, [916.] and unprecedented frost, in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable, which brought great havoc upon cattle, birds, and fishes. Horrid signs besides. The heavens seemed to glow with comets. A mass of fire was observed, with thunder, passing over Ireland from the west, which went over the sea eastwards.

naught. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 949, note k.

<sup>6</sup> *Niall*; Niall Glundubh, or Niall "Black-knee." The epithet *ḡlun-tuḡ* is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note *ḡlun*

*ḡlun-tuḡ* *reḡnape* incipit in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

<sup>7</sup> *Toi*—*Saball*.—Regarding these churches, see Reeves' *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12, 13; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 480.

aníar co n-dečaið ðar muir rair. Sitruc .h. 1mair  
 cona čobluč do šabail oc Cinnfuait i n-airiur laigen.  
 Rašnall .h. h1mair cona čobluč ailu co Šallu  
 loča ðáčaeč. Ar nŠall oc neimlīo la Mumain.  
 Ar n-aile la Eoganacht 7 Ciapairðe. Slogao .h. Neill  
 in ðeircipt 7 in tuaircipt la Niall mac nČeða ruz  
 nEpendo co riru Muman, do čocuð rru Šenneti. Sco-  
 rair ala laičiu pičet mīr Čugairt oc Topor glečpač  
 i Maiš peiñin. Dollozar in Šenti irrin tir irino  
 lau četnai. Furruaparɛaɛar in Šoril etir čeirɛ  
 7 meðoin laei, 7 cačaišreɛ co epaɛɛain, co top-  
 čair amail čet per eturru, ačɛ ir lia dočep ti  
 šallaič. Dollozar teopcobraiɛ arin longpoɛ na  
 nŠenneti rru tóir ammuinɛre. Imopɛoɛet in  
 Šoril por culu dočum a n-dunaið perin toir de-  
 denaiš .i. pe Rašnall ri Dušgall, co ploš ti Šal-  
 laiɛ uime. Luið Niall mac Čeða co n-uaiɛ i n-ašaið  
 na Šenti co tarmaɛe ɛia tɛuɛ an inguin. Anair  
 Niall iarpin pičet n-aiðce a n-dunað rruir n[a]  
 Šenneti. Arɛɛe uað rru laiɛniu ar a n-šabɛir cačɛ  
 ɛicein rruir in longpoɛ. Roirir cač Cinnfuait poɛaiɛ  
 pe Sitruc h1 1mair, conɛio ann docer Čugairɛ mac  
 Čilello ri laigen, 7 Maelmoɛða mac Muirɛcain ri  
 airčir liři, Maelmoɛðoc mac ɛiaɛmaɛa rui et epir-  
 copur laigen, Čugran mac Cennetiš ri laičre, et  
 ceteri ducer atque nobileɛ. Sitruc .h. 1mair do  
 tuirdečɛ i n-Čč čiač. Eične ingen Čeða, in ueɛa  
 poenitentia et in pɛɛia Maɛɛini, ɛɛɛɛɛa epɛ.

Fol. 46bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Cennfuait*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfuait with Confey, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuait as on the "border" (i n-airiur) of Leinster, whereas Confey is several miles inland.

<sup>2</sup> *Neimlid*. — The 'Translation' of these Annals in Clar. 49 has "Imly"

(i.e. Emly), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Tobar - Glethrach*. — Not now known by this name.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Femhin*. — A plain, famous in Irish history and legend, comprising a large district of country about Clonmel.

<sup>5</sup> *Tierce*. — This was the canonical term for the division of time extending from the 9th to the 12th hour of the day.



Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came with his fleet to Cenn-fuait<sup>1</sup> on the border of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imar, went with his other fleet to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech. A slaughter of the Foreigners at Neimlid<sup>2</sup> in Munster. Another slaughter by the Eoganacht and the Ciarraidhe. A hosting of the Ui-Neill of the South, and of the North, by Niall son of Aedh, to the men of Munster, to wage war against the Gentiles. He encamped on the 22nd of the month of August at Tobar-Glethrach<sup>3</sup> in Magh-Femhin.<sup>4</sup> The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce<sup>5</sup> and mid-day, and they fought till vesper-time, so that about<sup>6</sup> 100 men fell between them, but most fell on the part of the Foreigners. Reinforcements came from the camp of the Gentiles, to the aid of their people. The Irish returned back to their encampment before [the arrival of] the last reinforcement, i.e. before Ragnall, King of the Dubh-Gaill [arrived], accompanied by an army of Foreigners. Niall, son of Aedh, went with a small force against the Gentiles, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this stayed twenty nights encamped against the Gentiles. He sent word to the Leinstermen to beseige the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait<sup>7</sup> was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailill, King of Leinster; and Maelmordha son of Muirecan, King of Airther-Liphè; Maelmoedhoc, son of Diarmait, a wise man, and bishop of Leinster; Augran son of Cennetigh, King of Laighis, and other captains and nobles. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came into Ath-cliath. Eithne,<sup>8</sup> daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

<sup>6</sup> *About.*—*am* (for *amail*, “like”), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

<sup>7</sup> *Cennfuait.*—See note <sup>1</sup>. A marginal note in A. reads *ou iorcpa*—

*ou u. c. uel paulo pluy*, “where 500 or more fell.”

<sup>8</sup> *Eithne.*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregh.

Ʒct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xiiii.º (aliaz dcccc.º xiiii.º) Maelioin princep 7 epircopur Roirr creae, Eicneč princep Arann airčir, Daniel Cluana coirpčē penča aīra, in pace dormierunt. Muirpenn ingen Suairt, abatira Cille dapo, quieuit. Ʒall loča daceč do dergiu Epenn .i. Rašnall pī Dubgall 7 na da iarla .i. Ottir 7 Ʒraggabai, 7 pašaič doib iarpin co pīru Alban. Pīr Alban dono ar a cenn poīm co comairnečtar pōr bpu Tīne la Saxanu tuaircipr. Dogenrat in Ʒenti cečrai cača dīb .i. cač la Ʒočbrič Ua nīmair, cač lar na da iarla, cač lar na h-óctigerna Cač dano la Rašnall i n-epoloč nadacadar pīr Alban Roirir pe pēraič Alban pōrpa tpi cača adconnēadar, copolrat ār n-dīmair dī na Ʒennitīb, im Ottir 7 im Ʒraggabai. Rašnall dono do fūabairt iarpuīdiu illorč pēp n-Alban co po la ar dīb, acht nadpārebač pī na mōpmoep dīpuīdīb. Nox praelium dīpmit. Eīlīpleič, pamoriprima pēgina Saxonum, mōpītur. Cocač itir Nīall mac Clēdo pī Teīnrač 7 Sītrīuc .h. nīmair. Maelmīčīo mac Plannacain pī Cnočbī do dul co Ʒenti, pī cornum tuaircipr dīpēg a muin Ʒente, quod eo nihīl contulīr.

Ʒct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xu. iii.º (aliaz

<sup>1</sup> *Ara-airther*.—The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell asleep*.—dormiunt, A.

<sup>3</sup> *They went*.—pašaič doib [doib incorrectly for doib], A. B.

<sup>4</sup> *Banks of the Tine*, i.e. the River Tyne.

<sup>5</sup> *North Saxonland*.—Northumbria or Northumberland. The meaning of the expression la paxanu tuaircipr, which signifies literally “apud Saxones sinistralis,” has been misconceived by some writers on Scotch history. There can be no doubt that

the foregoing statement, co comairnečtar pōr bpu Tīne la Saxanu tuaircipr, means that they (i.e. the Dubhgall [or Black Foreigners] and the men of Alba, or Scotland) met on the banks of the Tyne, in Northumbria. Skene, misunderstanding the expression, states that the men of Alba prepared to meet the invaders “with the assistance of the northern Saxons.” (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 363). Dr. Todd fell into the same mistake, (*War of the Gaedhil*, Ʒc., *Introd.*, p. lxxxvi).

<sup>6</sup> *Graggaba*.—Regarding the iden-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Maeleoin, abbot and [917.]  
 bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,<sup>1</sup> [and]  
 Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell  
 asleep<sup>2</sup> in peace.' Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess  
 of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech  
 left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgall, and the  
 two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went<sup>3</sup>  
 afterwards against the men of Alba. The men of Alba,  
 however, were prepared for them; so that they met on  
 the banks of the Tine,<sup>4</sup> in North Saxonland.<sup>5</sup> The  
 Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions, viz., a  
 battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Imar; a battalion  
 with the two Earls; a battalion with the young lords.  
 There was another battalion under Ragnall, in ambush,  
 which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba  
 gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and  
 made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir  
 and Graggaba.<sup>6</sup> Ragnall, however, afterwards attacked  
 the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made  
 a slaughter of them, but no King or 'Mor-maer'<sup>7</sup>  
 of them perished. Night interrupted the battle.  
 Eithilfleith,<sup>8</sup> most famous queen of the Saxons,<sup>9</sup> died.  
 War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and  
 Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmithidh son of Flanna-  
 can, King of Cnoghbbha,<sup>10</sup> went to the Gentiles, with a  
 view to defending the North of Bregb by the aid of  
 the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 918 (alias 919). Easter on the 7th [918.]

tity of this person, mentioned in a previous entry under this year, see Todd's work, just cited, *Introd.*, p. lxxxvi, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Mor-maer*.—"Great steward."

<sup>8</sup> *Eithilfleith*.—Æthelfled, Queen of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 918, and a second time at 922.

<sup>9</sup> *Queen of the Saxons*.—Æthelflæd, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, 'ealdorman' of the Mercians. See the previous note.

<sup>10</sup> *Cnoghbbha*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, the name of a townland containing a large mound, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.



ἡ. 47<sup>aa</sup>. 10000.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>) Cairc for rept *kt.* Ma, 7 minčairc ala  
 laiēiu do řamparō. Aēō Oa Maelrečnail do dāllaō  
 le brāčair, la Donnchad ři Miōe. bellum pe nřentiō  
 occ Duiblinn for řoiōelu, du 1 torcair Niall (.1.  
 řluntub) mac Aēōo, ři Erenn, tertio anno řegni řui,  
 xii. *kt.* Octimbrir, iii. řeria, 7 du itorcair Aēō mac  
 Eoōocain ři coicīō Cončobair, 7 Maelmičio mac řlan-  
 nacain ři ħreř, 7 Concobar .h. Maelrečnail ři domna  
 Tempač, 7 řlaičberpač mac Domnail ři domna  
 ino řoēlai, 7 mac Duibřinař .1. Maelcraibi, ři na  
 n-Āirřiallu, et alii nobileř mulci.

Ĥronač inoīu Ĥeiriū Ĥ-uas,  
 Cen řuřiř řuas řiři řiall;  
 [Āř deccir nime řan řrein,  
 řairřri muiře Neill řan Niall]

[Ni]řta medair maiřiur řir,  
 Miřta řič na řuā řloiř;  
 Ni cumairř oenach do ain,  
 O řorřaro in Ĥroenach Ĥroin.

[Tríař] řin a mař m-Ĥreř m-burōe,  
 Ā řir n-ālaino n-āřuiōe;  
 Ro řcarair řrit řiř řuřrech,  
 řotřacaib Niall niamřuinech.

[Cairi mail iarřair betha,  
 Cairi řrain] ceč airmřreča;  
 Inoio Niall cřoā Cnuā  
 Ro małarř a moř řriuā.

Cert mac řlaičberpař ři Cope-Mořpař, ři řepnač  
 .h. Cleiriř, ři .h. řiačpač Āiōne, mořřui řunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Little Easter.*—minčairc. Low Sunday, i.e. the first Sunday after Easter Sunday. The true year was 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on the 7th of the Kalends of May.

<sup>2</sup> *In which fell.*—du 1 torcair, B. Mutilated in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Glundubh.*—"Black Knee." The epithet is added by way of gloss in B.

<sup>4</sup> *The 17th.*—The corresponding number is not in A., which has been partly injured in this place.

<sup>5</sup> *Province of Conchobar,* (i.e. of Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the 1st century). A name for the Province (coiceo or "fifth") of Ulster. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 336 *supra*.

of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter<sup>1</sup> on the 2nd day of Summer. Aedh, grandson of Maelsechnaill, was blinded by his brother, Donnchad King of Midhe. A battle gained by Gentiles at Dubhlinn, over Gaedhil, in which fell<sup>2</sup> Niall (*i.e.* Glundubh)<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th<sup>4</sup> of the Kalends of December, the 4th day of the week; and in which fell Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province of Conchobar;<sup>5</sup> and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Bregh; and Conchobar Ua Maelsechnaill, royal heir of Temhair; and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, royal heir of the Fochla; and the son of Dubhsinach, *i.e.* Maelcraibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful<sup>6</sup> to-day is noble Ireland,  
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign;  
[It is seeing the heavens without a sun,  
To see Magh-Neill without Niall].

There is no joy in man's goodness;  
There is no peace nor gladness among hosts;  
No fair can be celebrated,  
Since the cause of sorrow died.

[A pity] this, O beloved Magh-Bregh,  
Beautiful, desirable country.  
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king;  
Niall the wounding hero has left thee!

[Where is the chief of the western world?  
Where is the hero] of every clash of arms?  
Is it the brave Niall of Cnucha  
That has been lost, O great cantred!

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Core-Modruagh, [and]  
Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

<sup>6</sup> *Sorrowful*.—The original of these stanzas, not in B., is written in the top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be inserted in the text.

Some of the words which had been cut off by the binder, have been restored from the copy in the Ashburnham MS. of the *Ann. Four Mast.* in the Royal Irish Academy.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ix.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º xx.º). Maelmuire, princeps airtod breccain, moritur. Caþroiniud re n'Donncað .h. Maelpechnaill for Gentu, du itopcair ar n-dimair. Fincair epircopur et scriba optimus Doimliac feliciter paupauit. Scannal Roirp Creae, et scriba Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Sitruic ua hlmair do dergiu Acta cliað per potestatem diuinam. Domliac Cenannra do buriuð o Gentu 7 rocaide martpai ann. Domliac Tuileain do lorcað in eodem die. Cormac mac Cuilennan pu na n'Deri Muman iugulatur etc.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º xx.º i.º). Moenac mac Siaðail, comarba Comgaill, cenn ecna innre Epenn, doirmiuir. Domnall .h. Maelpeclainn per dolum occipit etc a fratres suo Donnchað, quod aptum erat. Ciapan abbas Daiminre paupat. Maelpeclainn .h. Plainn puomna Temprað, Piaðra mac Caðalain pu Coille Follamhain, Ragnall .h. 1mair pi Pinngall 7 Dubgall, omnes moritui sunt. Goibruð .h. 1mair i n-Act cliað. Cinaeð mac Domnaill, princeps daira Calcað 7 Opoma tuama, 7 cenn adcomaire Conaill in tuaircipit obuit. Muiriuð do Gallauð illoð Peðail .i. Acob co n-dib longuib trichat. Cenrig i n-inir Euðain do dergiu co cron 7 co leir doib paucir in ea remanentibus per torporem. Pergal mac Domnaill pu ino [p]oðlai i n-epcairtu ppu co romarð luðt lungu dui, 7 co pobur in lungai co nuc a prair.

<sup>1</sup> *Scannal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 918), where the name is written Scannlan, he is stated to have been abbot of Ros-cre (Roscrea.)

<sup>2</sup> *The doimliac*; i.e. the "stone church."

<sup>3</sup> *On*.—in, omitted in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Cuilennan*.—No Cormac "son of Cuilennan" appears in the *Geneal.* of the Desi-Muman (or Desi of Munster). But there is a Cormac "son

of Mothla," who was obviously the person intended. The obit of this Cormac son of Mothla, King of the Desi, is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 917, and by the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 918 (=919.) See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 549.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—Maelsechnaill, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 403 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Gothfrith*.—He probably succeeded



Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maelmuire, abbot of [919.]  
 Ard-Brecain, died. A breach of battle by Donnchad,  
 grandson of Maelsechnaill, over the Gentiles, where  
 a great slaughter was made. Finchar, a bishop, and  
 excellent scribe of Doimliacc, rested happily. Scannal,<sup>1</sup>  
 of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested.  
 Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through  
 Divine power. The 'doimliac'<sup>2</sup> of Cenannas was broken  
 by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there.  
 The 'doimliac'<sup>2</sup> of Tuilen was burned on<sup>3</sup> the same day.  
 Cormac son of Cuilennan,<sup>4</sup> King of the Desi-Muman, was  
 slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 920 (alias 921). Moenach son of [920.]  
 Siadhal, successor of Comgall, head of the learning of the  
 Island of Ireland, 'fell asleep.' Domnall, grandson of  
 Maelsechlainn,<sup>5</sup> was deceitfully slain by his brother  
 Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daiminis,  
 rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of  
 Temhair; Fiachra son of Cathalan, King of Coille-  
 Follamhain,<sup>6</sup> [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the  
 Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith,<sup>7</sup> grand-  
 son of Imar, in Ath-cliath. Cinaedh son of Domnall,  
 abbot of Daire-Calgaigh and Druim-thuama, and head  
 of council of the [Cinel]-Conaill of the North, died.<sup>8</sup> A  
 fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb  
 with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig<sup>9</sup> in Inis-Eogain was  
 abandoned by them quickly and entirely; a few remain-  
 ing there, through laziness. Fergal son of Domnall, King  
 of the Fochla, in enmity towards them, so that he killed  
 the crew of one of the ships, and broke the ship, and took

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose  
 departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin)  
 is recorded under the year 919.

<sup>8</sup> *Died.*— $\tau\acute{\iota}\epsilon\mu\ \acute{o}\beta\eta\tau$ , A.  $\acute{o}\beta\eta\tau$ , B.

<sup>9</sup> *Cen-rig.*—The name of some  
 island off the coast of Inishowen, in

the co. Donegal. See above at the  
 year 732, for mention of an island  
 called Culen-rigi, off the same coast.

The versions of this entry given in  
 the MS. Clar. 49, and in O'Connor's  
 ed., are very inaccurate.

Fol. 47a<sup>b</sup>

Longur aile i Ciunn maḡair a n-aipep ēipe Conaill. i. mac  
h-Uaḡmaran mic ḡairiḡ cum .xx. nauibur. Inopeḡ airḡ  
Maḡa hi .iiii. id Nouembur o ḡallaiḡ Ḃḡa cliaḡ .i. o  
ḡoḡbriḡ Oa iḡair cum ruo exepciḡ .i. h-irint paḡur  
ria feil Martain, 7 na tairi aepnaiḡi do anacal lair  
cona lucht de ḡeilḡ de 7 di lobraiḡ, 7 in ceall olḡeana,  
niri paucir in ea tectir exaurtir per incupiam. In-  
opeḡ leḡan uatib for ceḡ leaḡ .i. riap co h-inir .h.  
Labraiḡa, riap co ḡanḡai, poḡuaiḡ co Maḡ nillren.  
Ḃḡt in rluaiḡ paḡuaiḡ doḡḡarraiḡ Muirceḡtaḡ mac  
Neill, 7 Ḃiḡneḡt mac Muḡcaḡo, co remio poḡaib 7 co  
ḡarḡabḡat ile, paucir elappir ḡubriḡio ḡublurḡur  
noctir. Ecḡppir lunae hi .xii. Ḳḡ. 1anuarii, .iii. ḡeria,  
ḡḡima hora noctir. Flaiḡḡeḡtaḡ mac Muirceḡtaḡ,  
abbay Cluana moep, moḡur.

Cudu anḡuro inḡbaiḡ h uaiḡ,

Cudu alḡuro [a] deigḡoir;

Inḡio Flaiḡḡeḡtaḡ ḡinn ḡiaḡ,

Roḡar ḡḡi mīaḡ Cluana móir.

Ḳḡ. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º .xx.º .i.º (aiar dcccc.º  
xxi.º). Maelpoil mac Ḃilella, ḡui 7 eḡḡcop ḡil Ḃeḡa  
Slane, Taro mac ḡaelain ḡi .h. Cennḡelaiḡ, Cernaḡmac  
ḡlainn ḡḡinceḡ ḡainne lépe 7 moep muinnḡur airḡ  
Maḡa o ḡelaḡ ḡuin co muir, 7 o ḡoainn co Corḡan,  
cenn comairle 7 aḡḡomairc ḡer mḡḡeḡ n-uile, omner

<sup>1</sup> *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer.  
See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 154 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Gothfrith*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, page 440.

<sup>3</sup> *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or  
the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

<sup>4</sup> *Inis-Ui-Labrada*.—O'Labrada's  
Island. Not identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Nillsen*.—Magh-Uillsenn,  
*Four Mast*. Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-mor*.—O'Donovan suggests  
(*F. M.*, A.D. 919, note n), that this  
place is now represented by the place  
called Clonmore, in the barony of  
Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

<sup>7</sup> *Foundation*.—anḡuro. The

name of the composer of these lines  
is not given. O'Conor's version of  
them is very incorrect. They are  
not divided metrically in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Or* 922.—The suggestion "uel  
22," is in B., not in A. The correct  
year was, of course, 922.

<sup>9</sup> *Maelpoil*.—Regarding this emi-  
nent man, and his identity with the  
Paulinus to whom Probus dedicated  
his life of St. Patrick, as alleged by  
Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Four Mast*, ed  
O'Conor, p. 440, note <sup>1</sup>), see  
O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 920,

its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair,<sup>1</sup> on the coast of Tir-Conaill, *i.e.*, the son of Uathmaran son of Barith, with twenty ships. The plundering of Ard-Macha on the 4th of the Ides of November, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, viz., by Gothfrith<sup>2</sup> grandson of Imar, with his army, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin. And the houses of prayer, with their company of Celi-De and of sick, were protected by him, and the church<sup>3</sup> besides, except a few houses in it which were burnt through negligence. An extensive devastation by them on every side, *i.e.*, westwards to Inis-Ui-Labradha,<sup>4</sup> eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nillsen.<sup>5</sup> But Muirchertach Mac Neill, and Aignert son of Murchad, met the army [that went] northwards, who were defeated and lost a great many, a few escaping by the aid of the glimmering of night. An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the Kalends of January, a Tuesday, in the first hour of the night. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Cluain-mor,<sup>6</sup> died.

Where is the foundation<sup>7</sup> of a great treasure?

Where the report of his good fame?

Behold, Flaithbertach the fair, generous,

Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922).<sup>8</sup> Maelpoil,<sup>9</sup> son of Ailill, [921.] a sage and bishop of the race of Aedh Slane; Tadg son of Faelan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Cernach son of Flann, abbot of Lann-leire,<sup>10</sup> and steward of the 'family' of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin<sup>11</sup> to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan,<sup>12</sup> chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note tt; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Belach-duin*.—This was the old name of Disert-Ciarain (or, as it is now called, Castlekieran), in the present barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *From the Boinn to Cossan*; *i.e.*

from some point (not specified) on the River Boyne to Cassan-linè, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called *Annagassan*, to the S.E. of Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii., note <sup>1</sup>.



moruntur. Ruman eppcop Cluana iparpo, pēpōalāc eppcop cluana mic Noir, Loingreac mac Oenacain equonimur Doimliac, Colgu mac Maelpempuil abbar Slane, omnes dormierunt. Longur Luimniḡ .i. mic Ailche for loč rí, co po optatar Cluain mic Noir 7 h-uile innri ino loča, co puerat ppiato mair etir or 7 arḡat 7 innbura ilí.

Fol. 47ba. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ii.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º iii.º). Maelpāpāic mac Mopāinō, princep Droma cīaḃ 7 Aīpō ppačā, morpuur ert. Spelan mac Congalaiḡ, rí Conaille, per dolum occipur ert. Inōpēḃ per nAīpā 7 Lanne lepe 7 per Roīp in eodem menpe. Inōpēḃ Cille rleīḃe o ḡentiḃ de rnam Aīḡneč, 7 Dublitir pacapō apō Mačā do ḃul mairpa leu. Cucongalt pacapō Lanne lepe, 7 tetpa Epenn etir ḡuč 7 cruč 7 roar, in pace quieuit. Maelclunche mac Cončobair, pīdomna Connačt, per dolum occipur ert. Liḡač ingen mic Maelpečlainn, pīḡan pīḡ ḃpeḡ, morpuā ert. Pīnn mac Maelmopōā, pīdomna Laiḡen, a ppatpe puo occipur ert. Maelcallann princep dīpīpō Dīarmata quieuit.

**¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iii.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º ii.º). Longar dī ḡallaiḃ for loča Eīpne, co p' innpīpēt innri ino loča 7 na tuāčā imbi ran can. A n-depḡe d' ino loč ipīnt pāīpāḃ ar ciunn. ḡaīll for loč Cuan, 7 Maelduīn mac Aēḃā, pīdomna in

<sup>1</sup> *Fleet of Luimnech*; i.e. the Foreign Fleet of Limerick.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—Mentioned again at A.D. 923, and 927, *infra*. According to Dr. Todd his real name was "Tamar." But he was also known by the name of Gormo Gamle, and various other epithets. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cv., note <sup>3</sup> and pp. 266-7.

<sup>3</sup> *Conaille*; i.e. the tribe (or ter-

ritory) of Conaille-Muirtheinhne, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Fera-Arda*.—Or Fera-Arda-Cianachta. See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-sleibhe*.—Or Cill-sleibhe-Cuinn. Killeavy, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>7</sup> *Snamh-aighech*. — Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeves. See his *Down and Connor*, p. 252.

Bregh—all died. Ruman, bishop of Cluain-Iraird; Ferdalach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsech son of Oenacan, house-steward of Doimliae; Colgu son of Maelsempuil, abbot of Slane—all ‘fell asleep.’ The fleet of Luimnech,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* of the son of Ailche,<sup>2</sup> on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver, and other treasures.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 922 (alias 923). Maelpatraic son of [922.] Morand, abbot of Druim-eliabh and Ard-sratha, died. Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille,<sup>3</sup> was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda,<sup>4</sup> and Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe<sup>6</sup> by Gentiles from Snamh-aighech,<sup>7</sup> and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> the *tetra*<sup>8</sup> of Ireland for voice, and figure, and knowledge, rested in peace. Maelcluiche son of Conchobar, royal-heir of Connaught, was slain through treachery. Ligach, daughter of the son<sup>9</sup> of Maelsechlainn, the King of Bregh’s queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>10</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners [923.] on Loch-Erne; and they plundered the islands of the lake, and the territories round it, to and fro. They departed from the lake in the Summer following. Foreigners on Loch-Cuan; and Maelduin son of Aedh, royal heir

<sup>8</sup> *Tetra*.—This word, which appears to be used here in the sense of “paragon,” or “most eminent,” is explained in the *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 921, as signifying “chantor, or orator,” (cantairne no opator), a meaning which does not seem consistent with the context. The Translator in Clar. 49 makes Cucongalt “chiefe of Ire-

land in all virtues.” But Dr. O’Conor understands *tetra* and *cruth* as signifying respectively “Tympanista,” and “cithara”!

<sup>9</sup> *Son*.—He was Flann Sinna, King of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 915.

<sup>10</sup> *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

coicið, do ðotaim leu. No çoblaç map de çallaið loça Cuan do baðað oc peptair Ruçraiçe, du in robatuð nôi cet aut eo ampliu. Sloçað la çoçbriç .h. n-1mair o Að cliaç co Luimneç, co paççbað plog timar dia muintir la mac n-Ailçe. Moçta eprcop Oa Neill 7 pacapc aipç Maçã in pace quieuit. Muirçdaç mac Domnall tanape abbað aipç Maçã, 7 apçmaep Oa Neill in ðeipçipç, 7 comapba ðuiri mic ðronaiç, cenn aþcomapc pep mðpeç n-uile ocab cleipçið quinto die Kalendarum Decimbrium uita deceripç. Mael-morðã mac Conçãile ppincepç Ðaiminnipç quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iii. (aliar dcccc.º 25º). Dubçall mac Aðã, pi Ulaç, a ruiç iugu-latur epç. Lopcan mac Ðunchaðã, pi ðpeç, penile morçte moripçur. Caçal mac Conçobair, pi Connachç, in penitencia obipç. Ðomnall mac Caçail do mapbað li a bpaçair .i. la Taðc, pep dolum, 7 alii ppeclari de Connaççtaið.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º u.º (aliar dcccc.º 26º). Opçain ðuin Sobairçe do Çallaið loça Cuan, in quo multi hominer occipç punit 7 capçi. Roimiuð pe Muirçepçtaç mac Neill for Çallu oc pnam Aigneç, ubi .cc. decollati punit. Colman ppincepç Cluana ipaiç 7 Cluana mic Noip, 7 pepiba 7 epipcopup, in Çpupçto quieuit. Peççup mac Ðuiliçen, pi Luipç, do mapbað o pepaið ðpeipçne. Longup loça Cuan do

Fol. 47bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Province*; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Fertas-Rudhraighe*.—The *Four Masters* (at 922), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as “Loch-Rudhruidhe,” or “Loch-Rudhraighe,” and the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (920=924) as “Logh - Rowrie.” Loch-

Rudhraighe was the old name of the inner Bay of Dundrum, co. Down; and Fertas-Rudhraighe was probably the name of the passage between the inner and outer Bays; the word *Fertas* signifying a ford, crossing, or passage.

<sup>4</sup> *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—See note regarding this active depredator, under A.D. 921.

<sup>6</sup> *Successor of Buite*; i.e. abbot of



of the Province,<sup>1</sup> fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan<sup>2</sup> was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe,<sup>3</sup> where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliath to Luimnech,<sup>4</sup> when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche.<sup>5</sup> Mochta, bishop of the Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Muiredhach son of Domnall, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, and high-steward of the Ui-Neill of the South, and successor of Buite<sup>6</sup> son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregh, lay and clerical—died on the 5th of the Kalends of December. Maelmordha son of Conghal, abbot of Daiminis, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 924 (alias 925). Dubhgall son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Bregh, died in a senile state. Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, died in penitence. Domnall, son of Cathal, was treacherously killed by his brother, *i.e.*, Tadhg, and other nobles of the Connaughtmen [were also slain]. [924.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of Dun-Sobhairche<sup>7</sup> by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan,<sup>8</sup> in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aigneche,<sup>9</sup> where 200 were beheaded. Colman, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, and a scribe and bishop, rested in Christ. Fergus son of Duligen, King of Lurg,<sup>10</sup> was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan<sup>8</sup> took up [a position] at [925.]

Mainister-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Dun-Sobhairche*.—Now known as Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, co. of Antrim; near the Giant's Causeway.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

<sup>9</sup> *Snamh-Aigneche*. — See p. 444, note 7. A marg. note, partly mutilated, states that the victor was Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.

<sup>10</sup> *Lurg*.—Now represented by the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.

ḡabail oc Linn h-Uačail .i. Alprčann mac ḡočbrič, hi ppiro nonar Septembur. Roineč pe Muirceptač mac Neill oc počut Cluana na Cuiimčep in .u. pepia i quinnit Ict. Enair, du itopčair Alprčann mac ḡočbrič cum magna ptraḡe exepciur pui. Ro cabač cačt pechtmuine por alleč oc ač Cuiične, co tainic ḡočpuič pī ḡall o ač cliač dia cočair.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (alia p dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Maelbrigte mac TorRAIN, comarba PaTraic 7 Colum cille, pelici penectute quieuit. SiTriuc .h. Imair, pī Dubḡall 7 Finḡall, immatura aetate moritur er. Longar Linne du derḡiu, 7 ḡorpič do derḡiu Ačā cliač, et iterum ḡočpuič peuerpuy er ante pinem rex menpium. Corcpač n-oenaiḡ o mac Neill mic Ačā im Donnchač .h. Maelpechlainn, peo dominur repapauit eor pine ulla occipione. ḡoač mac Duibpoa, pī Ciannachta ḡlinne ḡamin, occipuy er o Muirceptač mac Neill. Puacarpa mac Lačtnain, rex Tečba, dolore a pua familia occipuy er. Copmac epircopuy ḡlinne da ločā, 7 archinnech, quieuit.

.b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (alia p dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Bačēne comarba ḡpenaino ḡipor quieuit. Murgel ingin Maelpečlainn in penectute obuit. Maelpuanaḡ mac Concobair occipuy er o ḡonnchač. Donnchač mac Domnail mic Ačā a

<sup>1</sup> *Linn-Uachaill*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachaill. Not identified. Todd thought it was the name of a pool at the mouth of the confluence of the rivers Dee and Glyde, near Castlebellingham, co. Louth. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii.

<sup>2</sup> *Colum-Cille*.—In the list of 'comarbs' (or successors) of Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), Maelbrigte, the length of whose rule is limited to 33 years,

is stated to have been also 'comarb' of St. Brigit. Ware alleges that Maelbrigte was archbishop of Armagh from A.D. 885 to 927. *Works*, Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> *Linn*.; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uachaill is noted.

<sup>4</sup> *Tailtiu*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 406 *supra*

<sup>5</sup> *The son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh. See the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirchertach*

Linn-Uachaill,<sup>1</sup> viz., Alpthann son of Gothfrith, the day before the Nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach Mac Neill, at the bridge of Cluain-na-Cruimther, on Thursday, the 5th of the Kalends of January, where Alpthann son of Gothfrith was killed, with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliath to their aid.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille,<sup>2</sup> rested at a happy old age. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, King of Dubh-Gaill and Finn-Gaill, died at an unripe age. The fleet of Linn<sup>3</sup> retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliath; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Taittiu<sup>4</sup>] by the son of Niall<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, against Donnchad<sup>6</sup> grandson of Maelsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life.<sup>7</sup> Goach son of Dubhroa, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin,<sup>8</sup> was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtnan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested. [926.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 927 (alias 928). Baithene, comarb of Brenand of Biror, rested. Murgel,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Maelsechlainn, died in old age. Maelruanaigh, son of Conchobar, was slain by Donnchad.<sup>6</sup> Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, was slain by Norsemen. The [927.]

*mac Neill*, edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1841.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnchad*.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Maelsechlainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Without any loss of life*.—*ſine ulluſ occipione*, A., B.

<sup>8</sup> *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note 7, p. 132 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Murgel*.—See above at the year

882, where the daughter of Maelsech-naill (or Maelsechlainn), called Muirgel in the *Chron. Scotorum* (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (926) and *Chron. Scot.* (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.



Horomannur interpretur ert. Mac Ailche for loč  
n-ēčāč co muiriučē to Gallaiḃ, co po inder innri in  
ločā et conpniā eiur. Diarmaid mac Cerpaiḃl pī  
Orraiḡi morpuur ert. Ceile comarba Comgall, et  
apostolicur doctop totuor hiberne do dul i n-ailiēri.

Tri noi, noi ced do bliadnaiḃ,  
Rimēir po maḡlaiḃ peiliḃ,  
O ḡein Cpurē ḡnim cen den,  
Co bar caid Ceili clepiz.

Ciaran comarba Caimneic quieuit.

Fol. 49aa. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° iiii.° (aliar  
dcccc.° xx.° ix.°). Tuatāḃ mac Oenacain, rēpiba et  
episcopur Doimliac 7 Lurca, 7 moer muinntēri  
patraice o rleib pādē, heu immatura etate quieuit.  
Longar for loč Erpren i Connactaiḃ. Ceile comarba  
Comgall, rēpiba et anchopita et apostolicur doctop  
totuor hiberne, lix.° anno etatir rue, xiiii.° die Ct.  
Octimbrur, in peregrinatione feliciter Romae quieuit.  
Sloḡaḃ la Donnchad co liat druim ppi mac Neill.

Abbeo nech ppi Donnchad donn,  
Ririr ronnchad rlaioi clann,  
Cia beid liat druim ar a chinne,  
Cta ḡilla diardaino and.

Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° ix.° (aliar  
dcccc.° 30.°). Soēprie .h. 1mair co n-Gallaiḃ Cēā cliač  
do toḡail dēpca pēna, quod non auditum ert anti-  
quor temporibur. Plano roḃair, episcopur et anco-

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—See the note re-  
garding this person, under A.D. 921  
*supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceile*—Successor of Comgall, or  
abbot of Bangor (co. Down). The  
*Four Masters* write his name “Cele-  
dabhail” (926), and add that he went  
to Rome.

<sup>3</sup> *Ceile-Clerigh*.—See last note. The  
original of these lines, which is not

in B., is added in the top margin of  
fol. 49a in A., with a mark of re-  
ference to the proper place in the text  
(which is on fol. 48b).

<sup>4</sup> *Scribe*.—rēpiba, A.

<sup>5</sup> *To the south of the mountain*.—  
This is one of many entries in this  
Chronicle regarding the office of  
steward of Patrick’s ‘family;’ but the  
limits of his district are nowhere

son of Ailche<sup>1</sup> upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,<sup>2</sup> comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,  
Are reckoned by plain rules,  
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,  
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.<sup>3</sup>

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, [928.]  
a scribe,<sup>4</sup> and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick's 'family' to the south of the mountain,<sup>5</sup> rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen<sup>6</sup> in Connaught. Ceile,<sup>7</sup> comarb of Comgall, a scribe and anchorite, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, rested happily at Rome, on his pilgrimage, on the 18th of the Kalends of October, the 59th year of his age. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim,<sup>8</sup> against the son of Niall.

Let some one say to Donnchad the brown,  
To the bulwark of plundering clans,  
That though Liath-druim<sup>8</sup> is before him,  
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson [929.]  
of Imar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, demolished Derc-Ferna,<sup>9</sup> a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. Flann of Fobhar, a bishop and anchorite,

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Orbsen*.—*Loch Orppen*, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

<sup>7</sup> *Ceile*.—See note <sup>2</sup> under the last year, regarding him.

<sup>8</sup> *Liath-druim*.—It is impossible to say which of the numerous places in Ulster called Liath-druim ("Gray-

ridge," Anglicised Leitrim) is here referred to. The original of the stanza here printed, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 49a, in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Derc-Ferna*.—Supposed to be the Cave of Dunmore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.

ῥῖτα, in penectute feliciter paupat. Ḥaill ῥor loč  
Ečāč, 7 allongῥorot oc Rubu mena. Ḥaill ῥor loč  
Deačῥač i n-Oῥῥaiḡi.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° (a1iar dcccc.°  
xxx.° 1.°). Tῥῥῥaiti mac Annpene, comarba Ciapain,  
extenῥo doloῥe obiit. Cennῥaelad mac Lopcain, ῥῥin-  
ceῥῥ Cluana auir 7 Cločair mac n-Daimeni, 7 taniri  
n-apāč auῥo Mačā, paupauit. Maeleoin, eῥῥcopur  
et ancorita Ačō tῥuim, feliciter quieuit. Deῥḃῥail  
ingen Maelῥinnia mic ῥlannacain, ῥegina Tempač,  
moptua eῥt. Cernāčan mac Tῥḡῥῥnain, ῥi ḃῥeῥῥne,  
moptuῥ eῥt.

.b. †Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 31.° (a1iar dcccc.°  
32.°). ῥerdomnač mac ῥlannacain ῥῥinceῥῥ Cluana  
iraird, ῥeriba optimῥ, quieuit. Topulb iarla do  
ḡarḃad la mac Neill. Maelḡῥicc comarba ῥeicene  
ῥobair dorpῥuuit. Loingῥeč .h. lečlobair, ῥi dal  
Aῥaičē, moptuῥ eῥt. Aῥῥῥeḃač ῥῥinceῥῥ Cuile  
ῥačῥin a ḡentilibur interpretatῥ eῥt. Cinačō mac  
Cainḃelbain, dux ḡenerῥῥ loeḡairē, iugulatῥ eῥt.  
Longar ῥor loč ῥi.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno Domini dcccc.° 32.° (a1iar dcccc.° 33.°).  
Roimiuč ῥia ῥeḡal mac Domnaill mic Ačō, 7 ῥia Sič-  
ῥῥaič mac h-Uačmῥῥain .i. mac ingine Domnaill, ῥor  
Muirceῥtač mac Neill, 7 ῥor Conainḡ, immaiḡ h-Uačā,  
itorčair Maelḡarḃ ῥi Deῥlair, 7 Conmal ῥi Tuaič  
ačāč, 7 .cc. Cuilen mac Cellaiḡ, rex Oῥῥaiḡi, optimῥ  
laicῥ, moptuῥ eῥt. Maῥom ῥia Conainḡ mac Neil

Fol. 49ab.

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough-Neagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Rubha-Mena*.—This, according to Dean Reeves, was the ancient name of a point on Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim, "where the Main Water flows into that lake, now included in Shane's Castle park." *Adannan*, p. 430, note n.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Bethrach*.—No lake answer-

ing to this name has been identified in Ossory.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Niall*.—The famous Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks." This entry, which is added in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Cul-rathin*.—Now known as Coleraine, co. of Londonderry.



rested happily in old age. Foreigners on Loch-Echach,<sup>1</sup> and their encampment at Rubha-Mena.<sup>2</sup> Foreigners on Loch-Bethrach<sup>3</sup> in Osraighe.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 930 (alias 931). Tipraiti son of [930.] Annsene, comarb of Ciaran, died after a long illness. Cennfaeladh son of Lorcan, abbot of Cluain-auis and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-truim, rested happily. Derbfail, daughter of Maelfinnia son of Flannacan, queen of Temhair, died. Cernachan son of Tigernan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdornach son of [931.] Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.<sup>4</sup> Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingsech Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Gentiles.<sup>6</sup> Cinaedh son of Caindelbhan, chief of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain. A fleet upon Loch-Ri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 932 (alias 933). A victory by Fergal,<sup>7</sup> [932.] son of Domnall, son of Aedh, and by Sichfridh son of Uathmaran, i.e. the son of Domnall's daughter, over Muirchertach son of Niall, and over Conaing,<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Uatha,<sup>9</sup> where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas,<sup>10</sup> and Conmal, King of Tuaith-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cuilen son of Cellach, King of the Osraighi, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing<sup>8</sup> son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

<sup>6</sup> *By Gentiles.*—α γέντιλιβυρ, A., α γέντιβυρ, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fergal.*—He was heir to the sovereignty of Ailech, (or, in other words, of Tirconnell), and son of Domnall (son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland), who previously was Prince, or King, of Ailech, and whose obit is given above at the year 914.

<sup>8</sup> *Conaing.*—He was son of Niall

Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks."

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Uatha.*—O'Donovan suggests that this was "a plain in the east of Meath" (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 931, note s). But this is doubtful.

<sup>10</sup> *Derlas.*—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have

por Ultu oc rubu Conchongalt, i torperatar .ccc. uel paulo plur. Matudhan mac Aeða co coiceð Epenn, 7 co n-ḡallaiḃ, co ro opatar co Sliab Beða riap, 7 co Mucnam faðer, conoptarraið Muirceptað mac Neill, co remaib foraiḃ, 7 co forḡaibret da xxi<sup>c</sup> déc cenn, 7 a n-ḡabail. Ceilican mac ḡairbhíḃ, duax na n-Áirḡer, morptui punt.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 33.º (alíar dcccc.º 34.º). ḡoḡfriḃ .h. h-1maip, ri crudelirrimur Norðmannorum, dolope morptuip epṛ. Dubgilla mac Robucan, duax nepotum Cormaic, dolope occipur epṛ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 34.º (alíar dcccc.º 35.º). Cormac daltá Moenaiḡ, pṛincepṛ Áchar bo, obuit. Maelbriḡte, pṛincepṛ Mainiṛtreḃ, quieuit. Muirptað mac Maelbriḡte, pṛincepṛ Doimliaic, immatupa aetate obuit. Inip loḃa ḡaḃar do ḡogail la h-Ámlaiḃ .h. n-1maip. hUam Cnoḡḃai do ḡogail dó ipint reḃtmain cednai. Dairmher díḡar. Cínaeð mac Coirppi, duax nepotum Ceinnrelaiḡ, cum multip a Norðmannip interpectur epṛ. Concobar mac Domnail, pṛdomna Áilíḡ, morptuip epṛ, et repulstur epṛ in cimitepio regum in apṛ Maḃa.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 35.º (alíar dcccc.º 36.º). Iopeḃ pṛincepṛ airṁ maḃa, epircopur et rapienṛ et ancorita, in penectute bona quieuit. Cluain mic

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrechtain, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the *Trip. Life of St. Patrick* (Hennessy's Transl.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

<sup>1</sup> *Rubha-Conchongalt*. — Not identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Matudhan*. — King of Ulidia at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *Province of Ireland*. — coiceð Epenn; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

<sup>4</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Mucnam, in A. Now Mucknoe, a parish containing the town of Castleblayney, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> *Died*. — The MSS. have morptui punt for morptuip epṛ.

<sup>6</sup> *Of anguish*. — dolope, A. B.

Rubha-Conchongalt,<sup>1</sup> in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland,<sup>3</sup> and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh;<sup>4</sup> but Muirchertach son of Niall met them, and defeated them; and they left 240 heads, and their spoils. Celican, son of Gairbhith, King of the Airthera, died.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 933 (alias 934). Gothfrith, grandson [933.] of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of anguish.<sup>6</sup> Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of [934.] Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,<sup>7</sup> rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliacc, died immaturally. The Island of Loch-gabhar<sup>8</sup> was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha<sup>9</sup> was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar,<sup>10</sup> son of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, died, and was buried in the 'cemetery of the kings' in Ard-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,<sup>11</sup> abbot of [935.] BRS. Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the

<sup>7</sup> *Mainistir*.—Mainistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth. This and the rest of the entries for this year are added in a different hand in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-gabhar*.—Now represented by the name of Lagore, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. But the *loch* (or lake) is now dried up.

<sup>9</sup> *Cnoghbha*.—Now known as the

mound of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Conchobar*.—concuḃar, B. The original of this entry is added in the margin in A., by the orig. hand, but in smaller writing.

<sup>11</sup> *Joseph*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, states that he was ʁo ḃlann ʁarb ʁaela, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."



Νοιρ το ορεαιν ο γαλλαιβ Αττα κλιατ, 7 αναο τα αιθι  
τοαιβ ιντοι, quod antiqui temporibus inauditum ert.  
Μαελπατραic mac Μαελετουile, princeps αιρο Ματτα,  
in penectute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba. | Ct. 1 αναir. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° ui.° (αλιαρ dcccc.°  
37.°) | Διαρμαit mac Αιλελλο, princeps Cille cuilinn, in  
penectute quieuit. | Ορυαταρ mac | Ουιβγille, rex nepo-  
tum Ceinnrealaiḡ, iugulatur ert. | Σαρβριτ mac Μαελ-  
ειτιḡ, rex per Ροιρ, a πατριbur iugulatur ert.  
Crongilla mac Cuilennain, πi Conaille muipt̃eir̃inne,  
dolore moritur. Conaing mac Neill, p̃idomna ñθ̃enn,  
moritur. | Bellum ingeñ lacrimabile atque horribile  
inter Saxones atque Norðmannor̃ crudeliter gertum  
ert, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non  
numerata sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis  
euarrit .i. Αmlaiḡ; ex altera autem parte multitudo  
Saxonum cecidit. Αδαλρταν autem rex Saxonum  
magna uictoria uictatur ert. Macetiḡ mac Αnnre-  
main, πi Μογδορνα magen, mortuus ert. Ρεδατ  
princeps Slane mortuus ert.

| Ct. 1 αναir. Anno domini dcccc.° 37.° (αλιαρ dcccc.°  
38.°). | Ουβτατ comarba Coluim cille 7 Αδομναιν in  
pace quieuit. Μαελκαιρniḡ mac Conaill, princeps  
Tuilain, obiit. Ρεργαl mac | Οομναill, πi Αιλιḡ, mor-  
tuus ert. | Ιμναιρι caτa etir | Οοnnτ̃ao mac Ρlainn 7  
Μuiρceptaτ mac Neill, co po ριτ̃aiḡ | Οια. Αmlaiḡ  
mac Σοτ̃ρριτ̃ i n-Ατ̃ κλιατ̃ iterum. Cell Cuilino do

<sup>1</sup> *Not been heard.*—7 aud̃itum, for inaud̃itum, A. B.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Cuilinn.*—Now Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, and county of Kildare; a place of great importance anciently, where there are still the remains of a round tower, and strong fortifications.

<sup>3</sup> *Battle.*—This was the famous battle of Brunanburh, a graphic ac-

count of which is given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, at the year 937, which is the correct year.

<sup>4</sup> *Amlaibh.*—Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran. For some interesting particulars regarding his history, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 280, sq., and the other places indicated in the Index to that work under the name "Olaf Cuaran."

Foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard<sup>1</sup> of from ancient times. Maelpatraic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of [936.] Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn,<sup>2</sup> rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhgilla, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeleitigh, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Crongilla son of Cuilennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Conaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle<sup>3</sup> was stubbornly fought between the Saxons and Norsemen, in which many thousands of Norsemen, beyond counting, were slain. But the King, *i.e.* Amlaibh,<sup>4</sup> escaped with a few. On the other side, however, a great multitude of Saxons fell. But Athelstan King of the Saxons was enriched with a great victory. MacEtigh son of Anseman, King of Mughdorna-Magen,<sup>5</sup> died. Fedhach, abbot of Slane, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 937 (alias 938). Dubhtach, comarb<sup>6</sup> [937.] of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Mael-cairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,<sup>7</sup> died. Fergal<sup>8</sup> son of Domnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muirchertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,<sup>9</sup> son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-cliath. Cill-Cuilind<sup>10</sup> was

<sup>5</sup> *Mughdorna-Magen*. — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crich-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb*; *i.e.* successor. As successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, Dubhtach was abbot of Raphoe in Ireland, and of Hy in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 393.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuilain*. — Now Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fergal*. — See above at A.D. 932.

<sup>9</sup> *Amlaibh*. — The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunanburh. See note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-Cuilind*. — Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

opcaim la Cmlaim .h. nīmaip, quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus. Slogad la Donnchad .h. Mael-reclainn riḡ Tempač, 7 la Muirceprtač mac Neill riḡ n-Clilḡ, do čačt for Gallu Ačā cliač co p' inōpīret o Ačt cliač co Ačt Truipren. Concobar mac Maelcein, ri hū foilḡi, iugulatur est o Laiḡnib.

Fol. 49<sup>bb</sup>. ꝥct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 38.° (aliair dcccc.° 39.°). Opcaim cille Cuilind o Galluib Ačō cliač olpočāin na pu menic. Cuičān mac Maelmuire, ri .h. Piačpač, moritur. Toḡal Clilḡ for Muirceprtač mac Neill, 7 a tabairt conōici longairr, conōi forpailc diaeirī. Slogad la Donnchad i m-ōreaḡa, 7 Finnabair abā do arcaim, 7 in rācarp do marbač for lap na cille, 7 alaile olčēna. Maioim ria Congalač mac Maelmīčīō for Galenga moruib (7 beccuib), oc Ačt daloarc, du itopcpatair ilī. Ačalcpctān ri Saxan, cleiči n-opōain iarcpair do main, recupā morpce moritur. Finnečta mac Ceallaiḡ, comarba Dairē, in Ciprto quiescit.

.b. ꝥct. 1anair, xiiii. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.° 39.° (aliair dcccc.° 40.°). Slogad la Donnchad 7 la Muirceprtač co Laiḡniu 7 co Muimnečū, co tucpat a n-ḡiallu diblinuib. Suibne mac Conbpetān do marbač o Galluib. Niall mac Pcpḡaile do ḡuin ocop [do] bačuo

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-Truisten*.—This seems to have been the name of a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 936, note p.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Cuilind*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 457.

<sup>3</sup> *A thing not often done*.—ol počāin na pu menic. This is rendered by the translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, by "which till then was not often done." But O'Connor translates "qui plurimas divitias inde diripuerunt!"

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach*.—There were several

septs known by the tribe name of Ui-Fiachrach. But the sept here referred to was the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha (or Ardstraw), descended from Colla Uais (one of the three Collas, founders of the principal families of the Oirghialla), and which inhabited anciently the district adjacent to Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 76.

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Galenga-mora*; or Great Galenga.



plundered by Amlaibh grandson of Imar, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Donnchad Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, and by Muirchertach son of Niall, King of Ailech, to besiege the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, when they devastated from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten.<sup>1</sup> Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Ui-Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind<sup>2</sup> by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, a thing not often done.<sup>3</sup> Crichan son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach,<sup>4</sup> died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad<sup>5</sup> into Bregh, when Finnabhair-abha<sup>6</sup> was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga-mora<sup>7</sup> (and [Gailenga]-becca),<sup>8</sup> at Ath-da-loarc, where a great many were slain. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, the pillar of dignity of the western world, died a quiet death. Finnechta, son of Cellach, 'comarb' of Daire,<sup>9</sup> rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940).<sup>10</sup> A hosting [939] BIS. by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, *i.e.* [by]<sup>11</sup>

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Gailenga-becca*; or Little Gailenga. O'Donovan (following O'Dugan) states that this was the name of a territory to the north of the River Liffey, comprising Glasnevin, and that the family name was O'hAonghusa, now anglicised Hennessy. (O'Dugan's

*Topogr. Poem*, note 57). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

<sup>9</sup> *Daire*.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

<sup>10</sup> *Alias* 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *By*.—The equivalent in Irish [ṽα] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast*.

1. [la] Muirceartač mac Neill. Flann ingen Donnchada, rígan Ailíḡ, moritur. Crech la Donnchad 1 m-ḡreḡa, co ro ort lano lepe. Quier Muirḡaíḡ comarba Comgall.

¶ Ct. 1anair, xx. ix. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (alíar dcccc.º xli.º). Secc mor combtar ríuríurí locha 7 rroḡa. Natiuitar ḡrian mic Cennetis. Slogad la Muirceartač co ro ort Míde 7 hUí Fáilḡi co n-deochaid 1 n-Orḡaíḡi, co tuc a peir uadib, 7 co r' innir na ḡeirí, co tuc Ceallaḡan rí Cairil lair ríuríurí n-Donnchada. Maelruanaíḡ mac Flainn (i. rídomna Ailíḡ) do marbad do ḡenul Conaill. Eoḡu mac Scannail, arḡhinnech imleḡo 1bair, moritur. Oenacan, racarḡ Duin leḡglairí, moritur.

¶ Ct. 1anair, x. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xli.º (alíar dcccc.º 42.º). Dunchad mac Suḡainein episcopur Cluana mic Noir, Poelan mac Muirḡaíḡ rí Laígen, moritur. Caḡroined pe n-Uib Fáilḡi for ḡallaib Aḡo cliaḡ; peḡ in pḡecedente anno hoc factum erḡ. Dun leḡglairí do arḡain do ḡallaib. Do ríḡal Dia 7 Paḡraic forru. Tuc ḡaillu dar muir, co ro ḡabra[ḡ] a n-inrí forru, co n-eḡlai in rí, co ro marbrat ḡoidil for tír. Da mac Lorcain mic Dunchada do marbad do Conḡalach mac Maelmíḡiḡ. Maelmoḡḡa, arḡhinneḡ Cluana irairḡ, quieuit. Cluain mic Noir do inḡmuḡḡ do ḡenḡib Aḡa cliaḡ, 7 Ceall dapa.

Fol. 50aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair, xxi. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xlii.º

<sup>1</sup> *Lann-lerc*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Passable*.—rúiríurí; translated "iced," in the MS. Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Brian*.—The famous Brian Borumha.

<sup>4</sup> *Hosting*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, designates this hosting, or expedition, as rluagaḡ na h-uíḡrú, i.e. "the hosting of the

frost," in allusion to the time of the year (mid-winter) in which the expedition was undertaken. See the curious account of this expedition written by Cormacan Eiges in the year 942, and edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc. (1841), under the title of *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*. From having provided cloaks made of cow-

Muirchertach son of Niall. Flann, daughter of Donnchad, queen of Ailech, died. A depredation by Donnchad in Bregb, when he destroyed Lann-lere,<sup>1</sup> Repose of Muiredach, comarb of Comgall.

Kal. Jan., m. 29. A.D. 940 (alias 941). Great frost, so that lakes and rivers were passable.<sup>2</sup> Birth of Brian<sup>3</sup> son of Cennedigh. A hosting<sup>4</sup> by Muirchertach, when he ravaged Midhe and Ui-Failghi, and went into Osraighi, and obtained his demand from them; and he ravaged the Deisi, and brought with him Cellachan, King of Caisel, in subjection<sup>5</sup> to Donnchad. Maelruanaigh, son of Flann, (*i.e.* royal-heir<sup>6</sup> of Ailech), was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died. [940.]

Kal. Jan., m. 10. A.D. 941 (alias 942.) Dunchad son of Suthainen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Foelan son of Muiredach, King of Leinster, died. A victory by the Ui-Failghi over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith; but this was gained in the preceding year. Dun-leth-glaise was plundered by Foreigners. God and Patrick avenged it on them; brought Foreigners across the sea, who seized their islands against them; and the King escaped; but the Irish killed him on shore. Two sons of Lorcan<sup>7</sup> son of Dunchad were slain by Conghalach son of Maelmithidh. Maelmochta, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliaith. [941.]

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over [942.]

hides for his army on this expedition, Muirchertach acquired the *sobriquet* of Muirchertach na g-cochall g-croicenn ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

<sup>5</sup> *In subjection.*—*ppu neip.* This clause is not very clearly expressed in the original. But the meaning is that

Muirchertach brought Cellachan with a view to making him do homage to Donnchad the monarch of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Royal-heir.*—Added by way of gloss, in A. and B.

<sup>7</sup> *Lorcan.*—He was King of Bregb (or Bregia). His obit is recorded above at the year 924.



(αλιαρ δεccc.° 43.). Roiniuð pop Gallu ločā cuan pe  
leič Cačail, in quo pene omnes delecti sunt. Muir-  
cerptač mac Neill (.i. Muircerptač na cočall croicinn),  
pī Alilīg, 7 Ečtoir iapčair beačā, do marbað do ġentič  
pīma pēria, iii. Ĵct. Martai, (.i. la blacair mac  
Sorpaio pī [Dub]gall, ic ġlair liačain hī taič Cluana  
cāin pēp Rop).

Deirpīð oigal ocup oit

Pōp pīl clainne Cuinn co bpač ;

Nao mair Muircerptač ba liač,

Oilečta iač ġaidel n-ġnač.

Αρδ Μαčā do arcaia hī teipτ Ĵct. ap a bapač o na  
ġallaiβ cetnaiβ. Lorcan mac Paelain, pī Laiġen, do  
marbað do ġallaiβ. Cellach mac bēce, pī dal Αραιde,  
do marbað o muinnitip tpea ča[n]ġnačτ.

- b. Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini δεccc.° xl. iii.° (αλιαρ  
δεccc.° 44.°). Flaitbherptač mac Inmānen cenn in pace  
quieuit. Coirpīpī mac Maelpātpaic, pī .h. liačān,  
Pinn mac Mutain, pī Corco Laiġōi, do marbað do pēpaiβ  
Maiġi pēine. Conġalač mac mālmičīð, 7 bpoen mac

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Muircertach*.—See note<sup>4</sup>, p. 460.

<sup>4</sup> *Blacair*.—The King of the Danes of Dublin at the time. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 287, note <sup>11</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Glas-liathain*.—The "stream of Liathan." The *Ann. Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scotorum* state that Muirchertach was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh (Ardee, co. Louth).

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-cain*.—Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Clann-Cuinn*.—The clan, or descendants, of Conn of the Hundred battles. The original of these lines, not in B., is added in the top margin

of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>8</sup> *Lorcan*.—In the list of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is stated to have ruled only one year. It is further stated that he was slain by the Foreigners of Dublin (Athcliath) after having defeated them in the early part of the day (iap pōi poppo i tūr lāi).

<sup>9</sup> *Malice*.—The translator in Clar. 49 renders tpea ča[n]ġnačτ by "murtherously."

<sup>10</sup> *Head*.—This entry is obviously imperfect, something being omitted after cenn ("head"). Flaitbhertach was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the time of his death. Before his accep-

the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan<sup>1</sup> by the people of Leth-Cathail,<sup>2</sup> in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach<sup>3</sup> son of Niall (*i.e.* Muircertach, "of the Leather Cloaks"), King of Ailech, and the Hector of the West of the World, was killed by Gentiles, on a Sunday, the 4th of the kalends of March (*i.e.* by Blacair<sup>4</sup> son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain,<sup>5</sup> by the side of Cluain-cain<sup>6</sup> of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen

On the Race of Clann-Cuinn<sup>7</sup> for ever.

As Muircertach does not live, alas !

The country of the Gaedhil will ever be an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered on the morrow, the third of the kalends, by the same Foreigners. Lorcan<sup>8</sup> son of Faelan, King of Leinster, was killed by Foreigners. Cellach son of Bec, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by his people, through malice.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (alias 944.) Flaithbhertach son [943.] BIS. of Inmhainen, head,<sup>10</sup> rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Liathain,<sup>11</sup> Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Laighdhi,<sup>12</sup> were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine.<sup>13</sup> Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to *Frag. of Annals*), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, or Scatterry Island, in the Shannon.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Ui-Fidhgeinte. The Irish name of Castlelyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is *Caislen Ua Liathain*.

<sup>12</sup> *Corco-Laighdhi*.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork

(namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the *Corco-Laighdhi* (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Driscolls (who were the inhabitants of the country) had but a scanty estate round the town of Baltimore. See O'Donovan's *Geneal. of Corca Laidhe*; *Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.*, Dublin, 1849.

<sup>13</sup> *Fera-Maighe-Féine*.—A tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the barony of Fermoy (Fera-Maighe), co. Cork.

Maelmorðai pī laiḡen, do arcaim Ḃṡa cliaṡ co tucrat  
peotu 7 maine 7 brait moip. Donnchaḡ mac Flainḡ  
(mic Maitreacḡlainḡ, mic Maelruanaḡḡ, mic Donn-  
chaḡa), pī Teḡpaṡ, annip .xxv. tranraṡtir in peḡno,  
moritur. Maelpeḡeni comarba Pinnia, Dungal mac  
Caṡain, in Cripṡo dormierunt. Caṡ ḡoipṡ potṡaṡain  
pī Cellaṡan for tuṡaṡ Mumain, in quo multi ceciderunt.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xl. 4º (aliair  
dcccc. 45.). Secc mor anaicenta, comtar ruipri na  
loṡa 7 na h-aḡne. ḡaill loṡa Eḡoḡ do marbaḡ la  
Domnall mac Muirceṡtaḡḡ 7 li a braṡair .i. Flaṡ-  
berṡaṡ, 7 opḡain a loingri. Maeltuile mac Dunain,  
comarba Tiḡerṡaḡḡ 7 Cairniḡḡ, recura morṡe moritur.  
Cupṡaṡ mac Muṡcaḡḡa pī iarṡair Connaṡṡ, Maelduin  
mac ḡairbiṡṡ pecnaṡ airḡ Maṡa. ḡlacair do ḡelṡuro  
Ḃṡa cliaṡ, 7 Ḃmlaiḡṡ tar a eipri. Opem do muinnṡtir  
hOī Chanannan do marbaḡ do Congalaṡ 7 Ḃmlaiḡṡ  
cuapain i Conailliḡṡ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xl. u.º (aliair  
dccccº 46.º). Cluain mic Noip do opcaim do ḡallaiḡ  
Ḃṡa cliaṡ, 7 cella ṡep Miḡe olcena. Maelbeṡach  
airṡinnch Daíminnri moritur.

Fol. 50ab. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xl. ui.º (aliair  
dccccº 47.º). Slogaḡ la Ruairi .h. Canannan co Slaíne,  
conṡarṡṡṡṡṡ ḡaill 7 ḡoṡel .i. Congalaṡ mac Mael-  
mṡiṡiḡ 7 Ḃmlaiḡṡ cuapan, co ṡoimṡiḡ for ḡallu Ḃṡa  
cliaṡ, in quo multi occipri et meṡri sunt. Lan inḡ  
[ṡ]innṡairḡḡ ṡatṡaice do arḡut ḡil o ḡeniul Eogain do

<sup>1</sup> *Maelsechlaind*.—"Maelsechnaill," in B. The clause is added in a later hand in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell asleep*.—dormiuir, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Gort-Rottachain*.—The name of the place where the battle was fought is given as "Magh-Duine" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (942), and *Chron. Scotorum* (943).

<sup>4</sup> *Tuath-Mumha*.—Thomond. In

the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the battle is stated to have been gained over Cennedigh (who was the father of Brian Borumha).

<sup>5</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Conailli*.—Conailli-Muirtheimhne, a territory in the county of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.



Maelmordha, King of Leinster, plundered Ath-cliath, when they carried off jewels, and treasures, and a great spoil. Donnchad, son of Flann (son of Maelsechlaind,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Mael-fecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, ‘fell asleep’<sup>2</sup> in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain<sup>3</sup> [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha,<sup>4</sup> in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias<sup>5</sup> 945). Great, unusual, frost; [944.] so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Domnall, son of Muirchertach, and his brother, *i.e.*, Flaithbhertach; and their fleet was destroyed. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, comarb of Tigernach and Cairnech, died a quiet death. Aurchath son of Murchadh, King of the West of Connaught, [and] Maelduin son of Gairbhith, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. Blacair abandoned Ath-cliath, and Amlaibh [remained] in his place. A number of Ua Canannan’s people were killed by Conghalach and Amlaibh Cuaran, in Conailli.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 945 (alias<sup>7</sup> 946). Cluain-mic-Nois was [945.] plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the churches of Fer-Midhe also. Maelbethach, ‘herenagh’ of Daiminis, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by [946.] Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, viz., Congalach<sup>8</sup> son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran,<sup>9</sup> encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick’s ‘Finnfaidhech’<sup>10</sup> of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Conghalach*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>9</sup> *Amlaibh Cuaran*. — ‘Amlaimh (Amlaff) of the sock’ (or “of the sandal”).

<sup>10</sup> *Finnfaidhech*.—“Sweet sound-

ing.” The name of one of St. Patrick’s bells. See Reeves’s *Bell of St. Patrick*, in *Transac. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii.

<sup>11</sup> *To Patrick*, *i.e.* to the successor of Patrick.

patraice. scolaiḡi .h. Aedacain, mī Dartraigi, 7  
ḡairbiṭ mac Muireḡaiḡ mīdomna .h. Creimtain, 7 Aed  
.h. Ruairc, mac Tigernain, hī ppiṭḡuin. Broen mac  
Maelmorḡa, mī Laiḡen, do marbaḡ for creiḡ i  
n-Orpraigib. Caṡuraḡ mac Ailei, epiṡcopuṡ ceneoil  
Eogain, moriṡuṡ.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xl. un.º (alias  
dcccc.º 48.º). Blocair mac ḡorpiṭ, mī ḡall, do marbaḡ  
la Conḡalaḡ mac Maelmīṭiḡ, 7 re cet dec etiṡ ḡuin 7  
braiṡ. Anmepē .h. Aolai comarba Ciaraṡ mīc int  
ṡair, Colman mac Maelpatraice ppiṡceṡ Slaine, do  
ḡabail 7 a éc etiṡpu. ḡormlaiḡ ingiṡ ṡlainn mīc  
Maelreḡlainn in penitentiā morṡua epṡ. Natiuiṡaṡ  
Maelreḡnail mīc Domnail.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º 8.º (alias  
dcccc.º xl.º ix.º). Sloḡaḡ la Matuḡan mac Aedō 7 la  
Niall Oa n-Eṡuilb, co ro inḡep Conailliu 7 Oṡuim  
n-inarclainn 7 Iniṡ cain Deḡa. Creḡ la .h. Canannan  
co ro inḡep ṡiṡu lí, 7 co ro marḡ ṡlaiṭberṡaḡ .h.  
Neill. Aedān Tuama ḡa ḡualann in Cṡiṡṡo paupaiṡ.  
ṡoḡarṡaḡ mac Donnacain, mī Oirḡiail, in penitentiā  
moriṡuṡ. Sloḡaḡ la Conḡalaḡ mac Maelmīṭiḡ, co ro  
inḡep .h. Meiṭ 7 ṡepnniāḡ.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º 49º (alias dcccc.º  
50.º). Donnchaḡ mac Domnail, ṡí Mīde, do marbaḡ  
ḡia braiṭṡiḡ. Oel ṡí bṡetan moriṡuṡ. Scoṡine aṡ-  
chinnech ḡairmaiḡi, Maelṡindan epiṡcopuṡ Cille ḡara,  
Cleirḡen mac Conallan aṡchinneḡ ḡaiṡe Calḡaiḡ, in

<sup>1</sup> *Dartraigi*.—Known as the Dart-  
raigi-Coininse, a tribe whose territory  
is now represented by the barony of  
Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Heat of battle*.—This entry evi-  
dently appears to be a continuation of  
the first entry for this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not  
in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ciaran-mac-int-sair*; i.e. "Ciaran  
son of the Carpenter." St. Ciaran,  
founder of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>5</sup> *Gormlaidh*.—She was the queen  
of Niall Glundubh, King of Ireland,  
whose death in the battle of Ath-  
cliath (or Kilmashoge, near Dublin)  
is recorded above at the year 918  
(=919); having been previously  
married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain

Scolaighe Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi,<sup>1</sup> and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighernan, [slain] in the heat battle.<sup>2</sup> Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was killed on a predatory expedition in Osraighi. Cathasach, son of Ailce, bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias<sup>3</sup> 948). Blacair son of Goth- [947.] BIS.  
frith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, 'comarb' of Ciaran-mac-int-sair,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Colman son of Maelpatraic, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaidh,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 948 (alias 949). A hosting by [948.]  
Matudhan son of Aedh, and Niall Ua h-Eruilb, when they plundered Conailli, and Druim-Inasclainn, and Iniscain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbhertach Ua Neill. Aedhan of Tuaim-da-ghualann<sup>7</sup> rested in Christ. Foghartach son of Donnacan, King of Oirghialla, died in penitence. A hosting by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Fern-mhagh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 949 (alias 950). Donnchad son of [949.]  
Domnall, King of Midhe, was killed by his brothers. Oel,<sup>8</sup> King of the Britons, died. Scothine, 'herenagh' of Dairmagh; Maelfindan, bishop of Cill-dara, [and] Cleirichen son of Conallan, 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh,

(slain A.D. 907, *supra*), and after his death, to Cerbhall son of Muiregan, King of Leinster, by whom Cormac Mac Cuilennain had been slain.

<sup>6</sup> *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year

980. The entry is added in the margin in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuaim-da-hualann, A. Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>8</sup> *Oel*. — Howel the Good. See *Annales Cambriæ*.



pace quieuerunt. Matudan mac Aedá do marbhad o  
 uib Edoe .i. o macaib ðroin, reo Deur illum u[i]n-  
 cauit in breui tempore in morte ipsorum. Ruairi  
 ua Canannan do marbhad do Galluib .i. ríomna Ereno,  
 iar forbair re mír for Míðiu 7 for ðreðu, 7 iar cor  
 Fol. 50ba. air Gall .i. dí mile uel plur. Niall Oa Canannan 1  
 ppiðguin, et alii pauci. Meap mor anaicenta. Cloicðeð  
 sláne do lorcað do Galluib Aða cliað. Baðall ino  
 eplama 7 cloc ba ðeð di clocuib, Caeneðair ppleigino,  
 [7] roðairde mór imbi, do lorcað.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º l.º (alias dcccc.º  
 51). Maceitið mac Cuilennan, rí Conaille; Suairpe  
 .h. Forannain airðinneð Aðra rraða, moritur. Soð-  
 ppið mac Siðriuc co n-Galluib Aða cliað do orcain  
 Cenannra 7 domnaið Patraic, 7 Aíro ðreccain 7  
 Tuileain 7 cille Scipe, 7 alailiu cealla olðena. A  
 Cenannur po orða h-uile, ubi capta sunt tria milia  
 hominum uel plur, cum maxima ppeða boum et  
 equorum auri et argenti. Aed mac Maelruanaid,  
 ðecc mac Duindcuan, rí Teðbai, Cenneitið mac  
 Lorcaín rí Tuatmuman, Garbið mac Lorcaín rí per  
 leaína. Niall moðlað do marbhad do ðoirppi tria  
 meabail. ðeð ðibair. Clamtrurca mor for Galluib  
 Aða cliað, 7 pð pola.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º li.º (alias 952º).  
 Scannal airðinneð domnaið Seðnaill, Plann airðinneð

<sup>1</sup> *Two thousand*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of the Foreigners at six thousand men, exclusive of boys and calones. The note *bellum muine brocain* ("Battle of Muine Brocain") is added in the margin in A., in the original hand. The site of the battle has not been identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Patron saint*; i.e. St. Erc, or "Bishop" Erc, whose obit is recorded at the year 512 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenannas*.—Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (949), and *Chron. Scotorum* (950), Aedh was *rigdamna* ("materies regis," or royal-heir) of Temhair, and was slain by Domhnall son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered under the next year.

<sup>6</sup> *Cennetigh*.—The father of Brian Borumha. The entry is imperfect;

rested in peace. Matudhan, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ui-Echach, viz., by the sons of Broen; but God avenged him in a short time, in their death. Ruaidhri Ua Canannan was killed by Foreigners, *i.e.* the royal-heir of Ireland, after a siege of six months against Midhe and Bregha, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand,<sup>1</sup> or more. Niall Ua Canannan, and a few others, [fell] in the heat of battle. Unusually great 'mast.' The belfry of Slane was burned by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. The crozier of the patron saint,<sup>2</sup> and a bell that was the best of bells, [and] Caenechair the lector, [and] a multitude along with him, were burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 950 (alias<sup>3</sup> 951). MacEtigh son of [950.] Cuilennan, King of Conailli, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas,<sup>4</sup> and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Brecain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Scire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas<sup>4</sup> they were all plundered; on which occasion three thousand men, or more, were captured, together with a great booty of cows and horses, of gold and silver. Aedh<sup>5</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donnucuan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh<sup>6</sup> son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach<sup>7</sup> was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 951 (alias<sup>8</sup> 952). Scannal, 'herenagh' [951.] BIS. of Domnach-Sechnaill; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. xcvii.

<sup>7</sup> *Niall-Mothlach*.—He was of the family of Ua Canannain, a powerful family in the territory now forming the county of Donegal.

<sup>8</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B. The number 520 appears in the margin in A., in the accurate handwriting of the Canon M'Uidhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.

Όρομα ελιαβ, Κυρταντιν mac Αεθα ρι Αlban, Ρερ-  
domnaε comarba Ciarain, μορτυι ρυντ. Caε πορ ριρυ  
Αlban 7 Όρετνυ 7 Saxanu ρια Γαλλαιβ. Plann .h.  
Cleiriε, ρι δειρσιρτ Connaετ, Όmnnall mac Όnnchaοα  
ριdomna Τεmpraε, Cele clam 7 ancorita, Plann mac  
Maelpιαεραε, αιρcinneε Mαιγι etir δι γλαιρ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lii.º (αλιαρ 953.º).  
Cluain mic Noir do arcain do ρεραιβ Muman co  
n-Γαλλαιβ. Maelcoεαιο comarba Comgaill 7 Mocol-  
moc. Γαιλengα do arcain ο U Cpemεainn. Όomnall δια  
Fol 50bb. ταιρpecht Μυιρceρταιγ co ραργαβρατ αρ cenn. Mael-  
marταιν mac Moenaiγ, Ruaεδacan mac Eitigen ρι  
αιρτιρ Γαιλeng, Maelπατραic mac Corcan ρεpleigιnt  
Αιρτο Maεα, Maelmυiρe αιρcinneε Ταγι Ρεεγnai,  
Cennpaelao αιρcinneε Saiγne, Όepμαιτ mac Τορρεα  
αιρcinneε Lιρρ μοιρ Moευτυ, Όubinnηι eρrcob Όenn-  
εαιρ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liii.º (αλιαρ dcccc.  
54º). Plannacan mac Αllεon comarba mic Nιρρε 7  
Colmain Ela, Maelcoluim mac Όomnaill, ρι Αlban,  
occιrur epτ. Conn mac Eρυοain mic Γαιρbiε, ρι Μυιγι  
οumαι, do μαρβαε. Όοοιβαο μορ ρο Eριnt. Αρ μορ  
de Coιρppi 7 Τεεβαι ρε n-O Ruaρc, co τορεαιρ ann  
.h. Cιαρδαι ρι Coιρppi. Ceileεαιρ comarba Ciarain 7

<sup>1</sup> *Cele, a leper.*—Cele clam. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 950) join together Cele (the proper name) and clam (a leper), and construct a name Celeclam, which is wrong.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-etir-di-glais.*—The "Plain between two streams." See note <sup>6</sup>, under the year 881 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias.*—The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *'Comarb' of Comgall;* i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>5</sup> *Mocholmoc.*—Patron of Dromore in the county of Down.

<sup>6</sup> *They;* i.e. the Ui-Cremthainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Fethgna.*—The "House of Fethgna." This place has not been identified. It was probably some church in Armagh, founded by, or called after, Fethgna bishop of Armagh ("hæres Patricii"), whose obit is entered above at the year 872.

<sup>8</sup> *Saighir,* or Saighir-Ciarain. Seir-keiran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County, where there are some interesting ruins.



cliabh, Custantin son of Aedh, King of Alba, [and] Ferdomnach, 'comarb' of Ciaran, [died]. A battle [gained] over the men of Alba, and the Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners. Flann Ua Cleirigh, King of the South of Connaught; Domnall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Temhair; Cele, a leper<sup>1</sup> and anchorite, [and] Flann son of Maelfiachrach, 'herenagh' of Magh-etir-da-glais,<sup>2</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias<sup>3</sup> 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was [952.] plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, 'comarb' of Comgall<sup>4</sup> and Mocholmoe,<sup>5</sup> [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Cremthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they<sup>6</sup> left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhacan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Maelpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuire, 'herenagh' of Tech-Fethgna;<sup>7</sup> Cennfaeladh, 'herenagh' of Saighir;<sup>8</sup> Dermait son of Torpath, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor-Mochuta,<sup>9</sup> and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias<sup>10</sup> 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, [953.] 'comarb' of Mac Nisse<sup>11</sup> and Colman-Ela,<sup>12</sup> [died]. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha,<sup>13</sup> was killed. A great cow mortality throughout Ireland. A great slaughter of the Coirpri and Tethba by O'Ruairc, in which Ua Ciardha, King of Coirpri, was killed. Ceile-

<sup>9</sup> *Lis-mor-Mochuta*. — "Mochuta's great fort." Lismore, co. Waterford; founded by St. Mochuda (ob. 636). See note <sup>14</sup>, p. 103 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Alias*. — The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aengus Mac Nisse was the founder.

<sup>12</sup> *Colman Ela*. — His obit is recorded above at the year 610. His 'comarb,' or successor, would be abbot of Lann-Ela, (Lynally, in a parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*. pp. 97-8.

<sup>13</sup> *Magh-dumha*. — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.

ῥinnain, Roðarṭaċ comarba Colum Cille 7 Adomnain, in Chriſto paueraerunt. Niall .h. Tolairḡs, Ceallaċan ῥi Cairil, Rectabpa aircinneċ Cille achair, moriuntur. ðran mac Domnaill, ῥi Cenuil Loegaire ðreḡ, iugulatur ep̃.

[Ct. Ianair, ui. feria, iiii. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º Liiii.º (aliar 955º). Oengur mac Conloingri aircinneċ Maige bile, Oengur mac Maelbriḡte aircinneċ Doimliacc, moriuntur. Alene ῥi Mugdorna Magen 7 Mugdorna ðreḡ, 7 Inðerḡi mac Moċain do toiritim allurḡ Congailaiḡ 1 Connaċtu. Slogao la Domnall mac Muirceṛtaiḡ co longaiḃ o ðuaiḡ inðir ῥor loċ n-Ċċaċ, ῥor Ðabail, ðarr na h-Ċirḡiallu ῥor loċ n-Ċirne, iarṛin ῥor loċ n-uāċtaiṛ, co ῥo op̃t in mðreirne, 7 co tuc ḡiallu hui Ruairc.

.b. [Ct. Ianair, ui. feria, xu. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º Lu.º (aliar 956º). Maelpatraic mac Conbretan aircinneċ Slane, Oengur mac nOcain comarba Feċene, ḡaiċene ῥui erpuċ Ðuin leċ ḡlairi. Taðc mac Caċail, ῥi Connaċt, moritur ep̃. Congalaċ mac Maelmiċið (mic Plannagain mic Ceallaiḡ mic Congalaiḡ mic Conaing ċurraiḡ mic Congalach mic Ċeða plaine), ῥi Epend, do marbað do ḡallaiḃ (Ċċa cliaċ) 7 laiḡniḃ oc Taiḡ ḡiurann il laiḡniḃ, 7 Ċeo mac Ċiciri ῥi Teċba, et alii multi. Moenaċ comarba Finnia 7 pepleiḡinn aip̃o Maċa, Maelbriḡte mac Ðruðain, comarba Mic

<sup>1</sup> 'Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnan; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnan.

<sup>2</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

<sup>3</sup> Alias.—The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> Fell in the army.—do toiritim allurḡ. This is another way of

saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connaught, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> Tuagh-Inbher.—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

<sup>6</sup> Alias.—The *alias* number is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> Fechin.—By successor (or 'comarb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Fobhar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> Son.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran, and Finnan,<sup>1</sup> and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille<sup>2</sup> and Adomnan,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolairg, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, 'herenagh' of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregh, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias<sup>3</sup> 955). Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliace, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Bregh, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army<sup>4</sup> of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbher<sup>5</sup> upon Loch-nEchach, on the Dabhall, across the Airghialla upon Loch-Erne, afterwards on Loch-uachtair, when he devastated the Breifne, and took O'Ruairc's pledges. [954.]

Kal. Jan., Saturday; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias<sup>6</sup> 956) [955.] BIS  
Maelpatraic, son of Cubretan, 'herenagh' of Slane; Oengus son of Ocan, 'comarb' of Fechin,<sup>7</sup> [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhc son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmithidh (son<sup>8</sup> of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath<sup>9</sup> and Leinstermen, at Tech-Giurann,<sup>10</sup> in Leinster, and Aedh son of Aicid, King of Tethba, and a great many others. Maenach 'comarb' of Finnia,<sup>11</sup> and Lector of Ard-Macha; Maelbrigte son of Erudhan, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse and of Colman-Ela,<sup>12</sup> [and]

thetic clause is added in a different hand in A. It is interlined in the original hand in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Of Ath-Cliaith*.—The corresponding Irish, *Ōc̃a cliãt̃*, is added in *al. man.* in A., and interlined in the orig. hand in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Tech-Giurann*.—This place has not been identified. The name should

be written *Tech-Giugrand*, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25 b.

<sup>11</sup> 'Comarb' of Finnia; i.e. successor of St. Finnia, or abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Ela were joint patrons.



Nippe 7 Colmain h-θλα, Muirpeðac̃ mac Eicnečain, moriuntur. Domnall pegnapre incipit.

Fol. 51aa.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º L.ii.º (alias 957º). Cačurač mac Dulgen (o ðruim ðoppaird), comarba Paत्राie, rui ercop Zoiðel, in Chpirtio Iheru paupairt. Maelpočarčaič rui Cairil, Colman mac Congaile comarba Molairpe, Eču mac Anluain rui Loča cal, Scannal mac Luačduið comarba Lirr c̃ morptui runt. Maelcolum .h. Canannan, rui ceniuil Conaill, Močta mac Zormacain, Plann .h. h-Αεðacain airčinneč Zlinne da loca.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º L.iii.º (alias 958). Plann mac Močloingri comarba Tizerpnaiz 7 Maeltoio. Tanairde mac h-Uioir, comarba ðennčair, do marbad do Zallaib. Niall .h. h-Eruilb. Tuacal mac Aužaire, rui Laižen, moritur. Lugaio mac Colgan, airčinneč Slane, in penitentia moritur. Pinačta mac Lačtna, airčinneč Ferpa, moritur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º L.iiii.º (alias 959º). Cluain mic Noir do arcaian do peraið Muman. Martain comarba Coimgen, Dubduin comarba Colum cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Duðdabairpenn mac Domnaill, rui Cairil, a rui occipit er. Moenač mac Cormaic, airčinneč Lirr moir.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º L.ix.º (alias 960º) Slozao la Domnaill mac Muircepraiž co dal n-Αραιde,

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—He was son of Muirchertach "of the leather cloaks," whose death is noticed above at the year 942.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias*.—The alias number, which is added in a different hand from the original in A., is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Dulgen*.—Cathasach is called "son of Maelduin," in the list of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4.

<sup>4</sup> 'Comarb' of Molaisse; i.e. successor of St. Molaisse, and abbot of

Daimhinish (or Devenish, co. Fermagh),

<sup>5</sup> *Lock-Cal*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 356 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Liss-Cr*.—So in A. and B. The so-called Translator of these Annals whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, renders *Liss-Cr* by "Laisserin," and O'Conor prints *Comhorba Lisserin*, which he translates "Vicarius Lasserani." But these renderings seem quite unreliable.

Muiredhach son of Eicnechan, died. Domnall<sup>1</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias<sup>2</sup> 957). Cathasach son of Dulgen<sup>3</sup> (from Druim-dorraidh), 'comarb' of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goidhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, 'comarb' of Molaisse;<sup>4</sup> Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal,<sup>5</sup> [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr,<sup>6</sup> died. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, Mochta son of Gormacan, Flann Ua hAedhacain, 'herenagh' of Glenn-da-locha, [died]. [956.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Mochloingse, 'comarb' of Tigernach and of Maeldoid,<sup>7</sup> [died]. Tanaidhe MacUidhir,<sup>8</sup> 'comarb' of Bennchair, was killed by Foreigners. Niall Ua h-Eruilb [died]. Tuathal son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Lugaidh son of Colgu, 'herenagh' of Slane, died in penitence. Finachta son of Lachtna, 'herenagh' of Ferna, died. [957.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, 'comarb' of Coemgen;<sup>9</sup> Dubhduin 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,<sup>10</sup> and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdabairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moenach son of Cormac, 'herenagh'<sup>11</sup> of Lis-mor, died]. [958.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Domnall,<sup>12</sup> son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he [959.]

<sup>7</sup> 'Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sts. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

<sup>8</sup> Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir; i.e. "Tanaidhe son of Odhar." This Odhar was the ancestor from whom the name of Mac Uidhir (M'Guire, or Maguire) has been derived.

<sup>9</sup> 'Comarb' of Coemgen; i.e. abbot of Glendalough. The *Four Mast.*,

at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Maelruain, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

<sup>10</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 394.

<sup>11</sup> 'Herenagh.'--The *Four Masters* represent Moenach as 'abbot' of Lis-mor.

<sup>12</sup> Domnall.—See under the year 955.

co tuc aithe. Carluir mac Cuinn mic Donnchada occirur ert i n-*Alt* cliač. Maíom for Camman mac *Almlaim* mic *Soēruē* oc Dub. Muiređac mac Per-  
gypa co po la morcuairt Connačt. Cačmož air-  
činneč lir moir quieuit.

*Kt.* 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º* (*alíar* 961.º)  
Saižet teneđ do čuđecht iar put laižen aniarđer, co  
po marb mile čet do doeniš 7 alčiai cotigi *Alt* cliač.  
Mac Ercada, *pi .h.* *bruiin* [*r*]eola, obuit. Ualgaric *pi*  
Dartpaci, a ruir occirur ert. Pergraiđ *pi* Cairil a  
ruir occirur ert. Conaing .*h.* Domnallan, airčinneč  
Cločair mac n-Daimeni, quieuit.

*Fol. 51ba.* *Kt.* 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º 1.º* (*alíar* 962.º)  
Cpeč la Flaičbertač mac Cončobair, la *piž* n- *ilíž*, i  
n-dal n-*Alraide*, co *p'* inder Conoir, coniotarčetar  
Ulaiđ, co po marbad ann, 7 a da bračair .i. Tađž 7  
Cono, et alii multi. Eusan mac Muiređaiž, erri  
Erenni, do marbad do Uib Fialgi. Oengur .*h.* Mael-  
doraid a ruir iugulatur ert.

*Kt.* 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º 11.º* (*alíar* 963.º).  
Longa la Domnall .*h.* Neill de đabull dar Sliab

<sup>1</sup> *Conn.*—This was evidently Conn (son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland), heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, whose death at the hands of the people of Fernmhagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 942.

<sup>2</sup> *Camman.* — See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Geneal. Table, p. 278, and note <sup>13</sup>, p. 288.

<sup>3</sup> *Dubh.*—The River Duff, which flows into the bay of Donegal, after forming the boundary for some distance between the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Dr. O'Connor, not knowing

that *Dubh* was the name of a river, has blundered greatly in his version of this entry. *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

<sup>4</sup> *Muiredhach.*—He was one of the successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh. His removal (or resignation) in favour of his successor Dubhdalethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *As far as Ath-cliaith.* — cotigi *Alt* cliač, A. B. The translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49, wrongly renders the clause cotigi *Alt* cliač by "with the houses of Dublin burnt."

<sup>6</sup> *Son.*—His name is given as Donn-



took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn,<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-cliath. A victory over Camman,<sup>2</sup> son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh.<sup>3</sup> Muiredhach,<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, made a full visitation of Connaught Cathmogh, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 960 (alias 961). An arrow of fire [960.] came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath.<sup>5</sup> The son<sup>6</sup> of Erchadh, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraighi,<sup>7</sup> was slain by his own people. Fergraidh,<sup>8</sup> King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Conaing Ua Domnallain, 'herenagh' of Clochar-mac-Daimeni, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory expedition by Flaithbertach son of Conchobar, King of Ailech, to Dal-Araidhe, when he plundered Condere; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was there slain, with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn, and a great many others. Eogan son of Muiredhach, champion of Ireland, was killed by the Ui-Failgi. Oengus Ua Mael-doraidh<sup>9</sup> was slain by his own people. [961.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships<sup>10</sup> [were brought] [962.] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,<sup>11</sup> across Sliabh-

chad, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 959.

<sup>7</sup> *Dartraighi*. — Otherwise called Dartraighi - Mac Flannchada; the patrimony of the sept of Mac Flannchada (Mac Clancy or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Ross-clogher, co. Leitrim.

<sup>8</sup> *Fergraidh*. — This entry, which is in the marg. in A., is in the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Maeldoraidh*, or O'Muldory. The family name of a powerful tribe which held the chief sway in Tir-Conaill from the middle of the 9th to

the end of the 12th century, when the O'Donnells asserted their supremacy. The Oengus here referred to was the son of Maelbresail (son of Maeldoraidh), whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 896.

<sup>10</sup> *Ships*. — *longa*. These vessels were probably light cots, or boats, capable of being transported on men's shoulders.

<sup>11</sup> *Dabhall*. — The northern Blackwater River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.

n-uait co loē n-Annenne, quod non pactum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Dubdalethi. Eicnech mac Dalaiḡ nā n-Anniall, 7 Dubdara a mac, occipi sunt o Murchara mac Dalaiḡ, a patrē. Ro marbaḡ dono in Murchara rin pocetoir ipin mīr cētna. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba patrāic, natyrest. Mac Cellachāin nā Cairil moritur. Gorrāid mac Annlāin moritur est, Comarba Tigheaiḡ moritur .i. Coencompac. hūalḡapc .h. Maltrea occipitur est o Mugdoirnaib maigen.

- .b. **¶** Ct. lanair. Anno domini mccc.º lxi.º (aliar 964º). Ir i ro in bliadhain dedenach ino lantao coir o tainic patrāic i n-Eirinn. Maelpuanāid mac Flainn mic Eicnechāin, 7 a mac, do marbaḡ do cloinn fianḡura. Dubrcuile mac Cinaeda, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Ppuidōran mac Decce, rī Deplair, do marbaḡ do cennul Eogain tria ta[n]ḡnaet 7 mebaḡl. Muirceprāid mac Congalach mic Maelmīid, rīdomna Tempač, o Domnall

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

<sup>2</sup> *Had not been done*.—See above at the year 954, where Domnall son of Muirchertach (the Domnall Ua Neill of the present entry) is stated to have transported ships from Tuagh-Inbhir (the mouth of the River Bann) across Lough Neagh, along the Dabhall, and over Airghialla (or Oriel) to Loch-Erne.

<sup>3</sup> *Book of Dubhdalethe*.—This Book, which seems to have been a chronicle of Irish affairs, has been referred to before in these Annals. It is mentioned for the last time at the year 1021 *infra*. The compiler of the work is generally supposed to have been Dubhdalethe, successor of St. Patrick (*i.e.* abbot or bishop of Armagh), whose death is entered within at the year 1064 (=1065), and who

is represented in the List of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, as having ruled for 33 years. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 50; and Vol. II. (*Irish Writers*), p. 65; and under A.D. 964 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelmuire*.—See at the year 1000 *infra*, where Maelmuire's appointment to the abbacy of Armagh is recorded.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as Donnchadh (Donogh) in the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (955—963), and by the *Four Mast.* (961).

<sup>6</sup> 'Comarb' of Tigernach; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Of the 'just completion'*.—Ino lantao coir. The so-called Translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full

Fuait, to Loch-Aininn,<sup>1</sup> which had not been done<sup>2</sup> from most ancient times. Thus in the Book of Dubhdalethe.<sup>3</sup> Eicnech son of Dalach, King of the Airghialla, and his son Dubhdara, were slain by his brother, Murchad son of Dalach. This Murchad was also killed soon after, in the same month. Maelmuire<sup>4</sup> son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son<sup>5</sup> of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach<sup>6</sup> died, *i.e.* Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Maitrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] BIS. of the 'just completion'<sup>7</sup> [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,<sup>8</sup> and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,<sup>9</sup> rested. Furudhran son of Becc, King of Derlas,<sup>10</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain, through malice and treachery. Muirchertach, son of Congalach,<sup>11</sup> son of Maelmithidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

proffit," which seems wrong. O'Connor translates *Lantadhchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecte intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Rer. Hibernicarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Connor nor the author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49 perceived that by the words *lantadhchoir*, ("just [or full] completion"), was meant the Paschal Cycle, or Cycle of 532 years, framed by Victorius (or Victorinus) of Aquitaine. See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 14, and note <sup>1</sup>, p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evi-

dence referring the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland to the year 431 (=432), but also as evincing the watchfulness of the old Irish Annalists in matters connected with chronological data.

<sup>8</sup> *Eicnechan*.—This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

<sup>9</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum Cille; *i.e.*, successor of Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Ia, in Scotland, and probably of Kells and other Columbian foundations in Ireland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394.

<sup>10</sup> *Derlas*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Congalach* — He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.



mac Congalaid occirur ep̃t. Ceall dapa do arcain do  
 ḡallaid, p̃et m̃ir̃epabile pietate m̃ir̃ep̃tur ep̃t t̃ria  
 Niall .h. ñep̃uil̃b̃, p̃etemptir omnibur clericir pene  
 p̃ro nomine domini .i. lan in t̃aig̃i moir̃ p̃anc[τ] ḡr̃ig̃ti,  
 7 lan in d̃ep̃t̃aig̃i, ip̃p̃et do puagell Niall d̃uib̃ dia ap̃ḡat  
 p̃ep̃in.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (aliar 965º).  
 ḡorta m̃or̃ d̃iuloč̃ta i n-ep̃iño, co p̃enāḡ iñt̃ ač̃air̃ a  
 mac 7 a iñḡen ap̃ b̃iaḡ. Cač̃roineḡ p̃ia n-Oib̃ Canannan  
 co tor̃c̃air̃ año Domnall. Cač̃ etir̃ p̃iru Al̃ban  
 imoneitir̃, ubi multi occir̃i p̃unt̃ im̃ Donnchaḡ .i. abb  
 d̃uine Caillen. Coemcloḡ abbaḡ i n-ap̃o Mač̃a .i.  
 Dubdaleč̃e in uicem Muir̃ep̃aig̃ (o r̃liab̃ Cuilinn).  
 Slogaḡ la Domnall .h. Neill, la p̃iḡ T̃em̃p̃ač̃, co po op̃t̃  
 Connač̃ta, 7 co t̃uc̃ ḡiallu o hU Ruair̃c. Iop̃ep̃ 7 D̃unč̃aḡ  
 abbaḡ t̃ipe ḡa ḡlar̃, C̃inaḡḡ abb̃ Lir̃ moir̃ Moč̃utu,  
 in C̃p̃iḡto quieuerunt.

Fol. 51ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (aliar 966º).  
 Muir̃ep̃ač̃ mac p̃er̃ḡura, comap̃ba p̃at̃raic, Cač̃urač̃  
 mac Muir̃c̃aḡan ep̃p̃cop̃ aop̃o Mač̃a, p̃aelan mac  
 Cop̃maic p̃i na n-Deire Muman, p̃aelan p̃i Laiḡen,  
 moḡtũi p̃unt̃. Maelmuir̃e iñḡen Neill m̃ic̃ Aḡeḡa  
 moḡtũa ep̃t. Dubdabair̃enn comap̃ba d̃uirĩ ũitam̃  
 p̃iniuit̃. p̃er̃ḡal .h. Ruair̃c do map̃baḡ la Domnall  
 mac Congalaidḡ, la p̃iḡ ḡp̃eḡ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (aliar 967º).  
 Dub mac Maelcoluim, p̃i Al̃ban, do map̃baḡ la  
 h-Al̃banč̃u p̃ein. T̃iḡep̃nač̃ mac Ruair̃c, p̃i Cair̃ce

<sup>1</sup> *Wonderful*. — m̃ir̃epabile (for m̃ir̃abail̃i), A., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias*. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Intolerable*. — d̃iuloč̃ta (for d̃iḡuloč̃ta), A., B.; d̃iḡul̃aig̃, *Four M.* (963).

<sup>4</sup> *Themselves*. — imoneitir̃, A.; imoneitir̃, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar̃, immenetar̃, and manetar̃; corresponding in meaning to the Latin *in vicem*, or *inter se*; and explained by et̃ap̃pu, "amongst them" in O'Donovan's Irish Glossary. See Ebel's ed. of Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, p. 614. The author of the so-called Translation in Clar. 49 renders this entry by "Battle

Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful<sup>1</sup> piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God's name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias<sup>2</sup> 965). A great, intolerable,<sup>3</sup> [964.] famine in Ireland, so that the father would sell his son and daughter for food. A victory by the Ui-Canannan, in which Domnall was slain. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves,<sup>4</sup> in which many were slain, including Donnchad, *i.e.*, abbot of Dun-Caillen.<sup>5</sup> A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muiredach<sup>6</sup> (of Sliabh-Cuilinn)<sup>7</sup>. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O'Ruairc.<sup>8</sup> Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of [965.] Fergus, comarb of Patrick; Cathasach son of Murchadan, bishop of Ard-Macha; Faelan son of Cormac, King of the Deisi-Muman; Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Maelmuire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairenn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Ferghal O'Ruairc<sup>8</sup> was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Mael- [966.] coluim, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic-

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between Scottsmen about Etir" (!), where many were killed about (!) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Caillen* — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 375 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Muiredach*. — See above at the year 959.

<sup>7</sup> *Sliabh-Cuilinn*. — Now Slieve-Gulion, a conspicuous mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 965, note c.

<sup>8</sup> *O'Ruairc*. — Ferghal (or Farrell) O'Rorke, King of Connaught.

Ὀραῶσαιθε, μοριτυρ. Κατ̃ Πορμαεile (i. ic Rair̃ bicria) ceniuł Eogain por ceniuł Conaill, du itopcair Maeliru .h. Canannan, pi cenil Conaill, 7 Muirceptač .h. Tair̃e pıdomna Connacht, et alıı multi. Aeođ .h. h-Actı̃o, pi .h. n-Ečac̃, a ruir iugulatur ep̃t. Maťgamain mac Cennetiť, pi Cairril, do arcaın Luimniť 7 dia loračō. Cerpall mac loraın, pıdomna laigen, do marbađ do Domnall, do piť ġpeť.

6. İct. İanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alıar 968). Ceallač .h. ġanan, comarba Comgaill, morıtur. Muirpe-  
dač comarba Caimniť, Flaitberptač mac Muirpeđaič, pi .h. n-Ečac̃, morıuntur. Sloġao la Domnall .h. Neill co laġniu, coror inoir o ġerba riap co fairce, co tuc boıońa mor lair, 7 cotapať porbaırr por ġallu 7 por laġniu co cenn da mır. Conmač comarba Ultain quieuit.

İct. İanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alıar 969). Cınaeť .h. Caťmaıl aıřcınneč đairpe Calcaıđ, Maelpinnen mac Učtan ep̃rcop Cenannra 7 comarba Ultan 7 Cairniť, Eogan mac Cleiriť ep̃rcop Connačt, paıpaueıunt. Soeılaıđ ingen Elčomaiť .c. annır morıtur. ġeollan mac Cıarmaic, pi loča ġađor, in Chıııto quieuit.

İct. İanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. ix.º (alıar 970). Cenannur do arcaın do Amlaim cuapan. Maıom por Ualġaric .h. Ruairic pia Concođar mac Tairđġ, co po marbađ cum plupımir. Sloġao la piť nıllač .i. la

Fol. 51bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Taidhg*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Tadhg." This patronymic is now represented by O'Teige, and also by the form Tighe; names borne by many persons in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

<sup>2</sup> *Mathgamain*. — Now generally anglicised Mahon. He was the eldest brother of Brian Borumha. His murder by Maelmuaidh son of Bran (ancestor of the O'Mahonys of South

Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) *infra*. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamhain.

<sup>3</sup> *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor, in the county of Down.



Brachaidhe, died. The battle of Formael (*i.e.*, at Rath-  
bec) by Cinel-Eoghain over Cinel-Conaill, in which  
fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill,  
and Muircertach Ua Taidhg,<sup>1</sup> royal heir of Connaught,  
and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ui-Echach,  
was killed by his own people. Mathgamain<sup>2</sup> son of  
Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luim-  
nech.<sup>3</sup> Cerbhall son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster,  
was killed by Domnall, King of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 967 (alias 968). Cellach Ua Banan, [967.] BIS.  
comarb of Comgall,<sup>4</sup> died. Muiredach, comarb of Cain-  
nech,<sup>5</sup> Flaithbheartach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-  
Echach, died. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to  
Leinster, when he plundered from Berbha westwards<sup>6</sup> to  
the sea, and brought a great prey of cows, and laid siege  
to the Foreigners and Leinstermen for two months.  
Connmach, comarb of Ultan,<sup>7</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 968 (alias 969). Cinaeth Ua Cathmail, [968.]  
'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh; Maelfinnen son of Uchtan,  
bishop of Cenannus and comarb of Ultan and Cairnech,  
[and] Eoghan son of Clerech, bishop of Connaught,  
rested. Soerlaith, daughter of Elchomach, died [at the  
age of] 100 years. Beollan son of Ciarmac, King of  
Loch-gabhor, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Cenannus was plun- [969.]  
dered by Amlaimh Cuaran.<sup>8</sup> A victory over Ualgarg Ua  
Ruairc, by Conchobar son of Tadhg,<sup>9</sup> when he [Ualgarg]  
was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King

<sup>5</sup> *Cainnech*. — St. Canice, founder  
and abbot of Achadh-bo (Aghaboe),  
in the Queen's County. His obit is  
given at the year 599 *supra*, and his  
birth is entered under 526.

<sup>6</sup> *From Berbha westwards*. — This  
should be from Berbha (the river  
Barrow) *eastwards*.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Ultan*; *i.e.* successor of

St. Ultan of Ardbraccan, and abbot  
of that place. The *Four Masters*  
(at A.D. 966) state that Connmach was  
also a priest of Cenannus, or Kells.

<sup>8</sup> *Amlaimh Cuaran*. — See note <sup>4</sup>, p.  
456, and note <sup>9</sup>, p. 465, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Conchobar son of Tadhg*. — King  
of Connaught at the time. His obit  
is entered under the year 972 *infra*.

h-*Artgar* mac *Matuðan*, co *Gallob*, co ro ort *Condere*, 7 co *pargar* ar cenn. *bellum Cille mona* ria *Domnall* mac *Congalaig*, 7 ria n*Almlaim*, pop *Domnall* .h. *Neill*, du iorðair *Artgar* mac *Matuðain*, ri *Ulad*, 7 *Donnacán* mac *Maimuirpe*, airðinneč, 7 *Cinaeð* mac *Crongaille* ri *Conaille*, cum plurimur. *Orcaín* *Lugmaíð* 7 *Opoma* inarclainn la *Murchad*, la riğ n*Alilig*. *Orcaín* *Maniurpeč* 7 *Lainne* leipe la *Domnall*, la riğ n*Epend*, ubi in una domu .cccl. accenri punt.

[*Artgar*. Anno domini .cccc.º lxx.º (*aliar* 971). *Culen* [mac] *Illuilb*, ri *Alban*, do marbad do *Opetnaib* iproi cađa. *Domnall* .h. *Neill*, ri *Temprač*, do innarbu a *Míðe* do claino *Colmain*. *Niall* mac *Aeða*, ri *Ulad*, moritur. *Tuačal* comarba *Ciarain*, *Maelramna* comarba *Cainniğ*, moriuntur. *Ceallač* .h. *Nuaðat* do marbad do *Gallob* i n-dorur in pproinntiği. *Slogad* la *Domnall* .h. *Neill* co riru *Míðe*, co ro ort a n-ule cella 7 dune, 7 co ro ort .h. *Failğ* 7 *Bočarta*.

b. [*Artgar*. Anno domini .cccc.º lxx.º i.º (*aliar* 972). *Cač* etir *Ulta* 7 *Dal-nAlraide*, iorðair ri in coicid .i. *Aeð* mac *Loingrič*, 7 *alı*. *Murchad* mac *Finn* do marbad la *Domnall* cloen per dolum. *Cačurac* mac *Perğura*, comarba *Duin*, moritur. *Bočartač* mac

<sup>1</sup> *Artgar*, or *Ardgar*.—More correctly written *Artghal* in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at the year 968. But the name does not appear, in either form, in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> *Condere*.—Connor, co. Antrim. To palliate the offence committed by *Artgar* (or *Artghal*) in plundering an ecclesiastical establishment so famous as Connor, the *Four Masters* (968) insinuate that it was, at the time, in the possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-mona*.—Apparently the place

now known as Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Mainistir*; i.e. *Manistir-Buite*, or *Monasterboice*, in the county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ilulb*.—*Indulf*, son of *Constantine*, King of Scotland. His “*moritur*” is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 960 (= 961), although *Skene* observes that the “*Irish Annals*” do not record his death. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxliii.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Aedh*.—In the list of

of Ulidia, *i.e.* Artgar,<sup>1</sup> son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere,<sup>2</sup> and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona<sup>3</sup> [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgar<sup>1</sup> son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maelmuire, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmadh and Druim-inaslainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir<sup>4</sup> and Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb,<sup>6</sup> [970.] King of Alba, was slain by Britons, in the field of battle. Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, was expelled from Midhe by the Clann-Colmain. Niall son of Aedh,<sup>7</sup> King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran,<sup>8</sup> Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech,<sup>9</sup> died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory.<sup>10</sup> A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to the men of Midhe, when he spoiled all their churches and forts; and he spoiled the Ui-Failghi and the Fotharta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 971 (alias 972). A battle between the [971.] BIS. Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, in which the King of the Province,<sup>11</sup> *i.e.* Aedh son of Loingsech, and others, were slain. Murchad, son of Finn, was deceitfully killed by Domnall Cloen. Cathasach son of Fergus, comarb of Dun,<sup>12</sup>

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Kings of Ulidia contained in *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Eochaid, with "vel Aed" written over it.

<sup>8</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

<sup>9</sup> *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder of the Monastery of Aghabo, in the Queen's County.

<sup>10</sup> *Refectory*.—The Irish of the words "in the door-way" (in-doruy) is not in B. The name of the church, or monastery, not having been given, it is not easy to identify Cellach Ua Nuadhat.

<sup>11</sup> *The Province*; *i.e.* the Province of Ulidia. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 386 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Dun*.—Downpatrick, in the county of Down.



Neill .h. Tolairg do marbad la Domnall mac Congalach, tria meðail. Crunnmael airċinneċ Glinne da laċa moritup.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxi.º (aġiar 973). Concobar mac Tairċe, ri Connaċt, moritup. Caċ etir Murchad .h. Flaitċbertaiġ 7 Connachta, du itorċair Caċal mac Tairċe ri Connaċt, 7 Ģeibennaċ mac Aeċa ri .h. Maine, 7 alu multi. Maelmuire airċinneċ Ģairmaġi do baċaċ i n-Er ruaiċ. Decan comarba Finnen, Ailill airċinneċ Glinne da laċa, pecura morċe moriuntup. Dubċaleċe comarba Paċraic por cuairt Muman, co tuc a peir.

Fol. 55aa

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx. 3.º (aġiar 974º). Murchad .h. Flaitċbertaiċ do ċul por creiċ i cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mór, conitarraiċ oen ġai conerbaile de oc Ģun cloitiġe, do cummain 7 aċruġe. Ģairmaġ mac Ģoċartaiġ, comarba Molairċ, morċuup erċ. Ģonnochad rinn, ri Miċe, do marbad la Aeċa mac Ģuibcinn. Roeniuċ ru a nġgairċ mac Tuacail por Orraiġi, itorċair Ģairmaġ mac Ģonnochada. Maċom aile dono ru a n-Orraiġi por hġib Cennreġaiġ, itorċair Ģomnall mac Cellaiġ.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini lxx. 4.º. (aġiar 975º). Etġair mac Etmonn, ri Saxan, in Chriġto paupauit. Ģomnall mac Eogain, ri Ģreġan, in ailċri, Roġartacċ

<sup>1</sup> *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

<sup>2</sup> *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Es-Ruaidh*. — Otherwise written *Es-Aedha-Ruaidh*, the "Cataract of Aedh *ruadh* ('red')." Anglicised "Assaroe," but also known as the Salmon Leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

<sup>4</sup> *Comarb of Finnen*; i.e. successor of St. Finnen, founder of the famous monastery of Clonard, in the county of Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*. — See note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Cloitighe*. — The "fort (or fortress) of Cloitech." O'Donovan identifies Dun-Cloitighe with Dun-glady, a remarkable fort in a townland of the same name, parish of Maghera, and county of Londonderry. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 972, note <sup>7</sup>.

died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Crunnmael, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 972 (alias 973). Conchobar son of [972.]  
Tadhg, King of Connaught, died. A battle between Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh<sup>1</sup> and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maelmuire, herenagh of Dairmagh,<sup>2</sup> was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.<sup>3</sup> Becan, comarb of Finnen,<sup>4</sup> Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaith- [973.]  
bertaigh<sup>5</sup> went on a preying expedition into Cinel-Conaill, and made a great capture; but he was hit by one dart, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe,<sup>6</sup> after communion and penitence. Diarmait son of Dochartach, comarb of Molaise,<sup>7</sup> died. Donnchad Finn, King of Midhe, was slain by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal<sup>8</sup> over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall<sup>9</sup> son of Cellach fell.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar<sup>10</sup> son of Edmond, [974.]  
King of the Saxons, paused. Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,<sup>11</sup> in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. abbot of Daimhinis (Devenish Island in Loch-erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuathal*. — The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*. — He was King of Ui-

Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Edgar*. — The death of Edgar is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 975, which is the correct year.

<sup>11</sup> *Britons*. — The Britons of Strathclyde. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 223, note <sup>6</sup>.

abb Daire, mortui sunt. Perbalach airċinneċ Reċ-rann a gentilibus occipit erit. Cinaed .h. Artygan (.i. do ril Cernaiġ rotail), pprimeceir Epenn, quieuit. Doineenn mor irin bliadain rin.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. ii.° (alia 976°). Maġgamuin mac Cennetiġ, ri Cairil, do marbad la Maelmuaiċ mac inċrain. Donnchad mac Ceallaiġ, ri Orraigi, Domnall mac Congalaiġ, ri Ġreġ, mortui sunt. Conaing .h. Pinan, comarba Mic Niri 7 Colman Ela, paupauit. Taġġ .h. Ruadrac pi Cianaet occipit erit i n-ul'taib. Setna .h. Doman, airċinnech nOen-poma, in sua domu exurit erit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. iii.° (alia 977°). Muirceprad mac Domnail .h. Neill, 7 Congalaċ mac Domnail, da piġdomna Epenn, do marbad la hĀmlaim mac Siurua. Gillaolaim .h. Canannan do marbad la Domnall .h. Neill. Āmlaim mac Āluilġ (.i. ri Ālban) do marbad la Cinaed mac Domnail. Conaing mac Cadain, comarba Moetoc, mortuus erit. In hoc anno Flaitċbertaċ mac Muirceprad natu erit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° 7.° (alia 978°). Piaċra airċinneċ 1a quieuit. Caċ etir Ġrian mac Cennetiġ 7 Maelmbuaċ pi Dermuman, co torċair Maelmuaiċ ann. Caċ Ġiċlainde for Laiġmġ sua n-ġallaiġ Āċa eliaċ, tū itorċair pi Laiġen .i. Uġaire

Fol. 52ab.

<sup>1</sup> *Rechra*.—See note<sup>13</sup>, p. 101 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cernach Sotal*; i.e. Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty). His obit is given above at the year 663. The parenthetic clause, which is not in B., is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

<sup>3</sup> *Mathgamhain*.—This name is now Anglicised Mahon. The bearer was the elder brother of Brian Borumha.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Cellach*.—This is in accordance with the list of Kings of

Ossory in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5. But Rev. J. F. Shearman states that Donnchad was the *grandson* of Cellach, being the son of Muirchertach son of Cellach, both of whom were slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, mentioned above at the year 907 (=908). *Loca Patriciana*, Table II., after p. 264.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela*.—This would mean Abbot of Connor (of which Mac Nisse was the founder), and of Lann-Ela (now



abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Rechra,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail),<sup>2</sup> chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 975). Mathgamhain<sup>3</sup> son of [975.] Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmhuidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach,<sup>4</sup> King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregb, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse<sup>5</sup> and Colman Ela,<sup>5</sup> paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh<sup>6</sup> of Oendruim, was burned in his own house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of [976.] Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitriuc. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb,<sup>7</sup> King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall.<sup>8</sup> Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaithbertach<sup>9</sup> son of Muirchertach was born.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh [977.] of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmhuidh,<sup>10</sup> King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmhuidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in

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Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, of which St. Colman Ela was the founder). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 242.

<sup>6</sup> *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 974, Setna is stated to have been abbot of Aerdrum.

<sup>7</sup> *Illulb*. — Indulf, or Indulph. See note <sup>6</sup> under A.D. 970.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall*. — This should probably be Maelcoluim (Malcolm) as in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

<sup>9</sup> *Flaithbertach*. — This was the famous Flaithbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaithbertach-an-trostain, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1036 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelmhuidh*. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuidh, is entered above at the year 975.

mac, Tuathail, 7 alii multi. Caethroiniudh rí n-Áir-  
giallaib for cenel Conaill, du i torcáir Niall .h.  
Canannan, 7 alii multi. Corcaë mor Muman do  
arcan la daigið. Ler mór Močutu do arcan 7 do  
U[orcuð].

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx.º 8.º (aliar 979º).  
Muirpenn ingin Congalaig, comarba ðrigte, quieuit.  
Lečlaðor .h. Píacna, rí ðalapaiðe, per dolum occiur  
ert. Conchobar mac Finn, rí úa Failgi, mortuur ert.  
Áipečtač .h. Capan, cenn ecnai Erend, in pace quieuit.

.b.

[Cl. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx.º 9.º (aliar 980º).  
Cač Tempač rí Maelpečnaill mac n'Domnaill for  
Gallaið Áčto cliač 7 na n-inðpeð, ipolað ðepg ar  
Gall 7 nept Gall a hEpinð, dú i torcáir Ragnall mac  
Ámlaim, mac ríg Gall, 7 Conaňal mac aepri Gall, 7  
alii multi. Domhnall .h. Neill, arðri Epenn, pozt  
penitentiam, in arð Mača obiut. Muğron, comarba  
Colum cille etip Epinn 7 Álbann, uitam pelicitet  
piniuit. Rumann .h. Áeðacan, comarba Tígepnaiç,  
Murchað mac Ríada, comarba Comain, paupauerpunt.  
Dubğall mac Donnchara, rídomna Álilğ, a ppatre ruo  
.i. o Muirpeðaç mac Flainn, interpretur ert. Muirpeðaç  
mac Flainn ante menrem integrum a gente ríua decol-  
latur ert. Comaltan .h. Cleipğ, rí .h. Píacrač Áiðne,  
mortur. Tígepnan, .h. Maelðopaið .i. rí ceniuil

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Conchobar*.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and, as O'Donovan alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Mac Fírbis states that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobar, son of Conghalach [ob. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

<sup>3</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—Called "Mor," or the Great. His accession to the

monarchy is recorded under the year 979 (= 980) by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>4</sup> *Domhnall*.—A marginal note in A. distinguishes him as "Domhnall of Ard-Macha," and adds that he was the son of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh. A quatrain in Irish, in praise of Domhnall's prowess, quoted as from Mac Coissi, is written on lower marg., fol. 52a, in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Mughron*.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394. A few lines of poetry

which fell the King of Leinster, *i.e.*, Ugair son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of [978] Congalach, comarb of Brigit,<sup>1</sup> rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar,<sup>2</sup> son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghi, died. Airechtach Ua Carain, the most learned of Ireland, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temh- [979.] BIS. air [was gained] by Maelsechnaill,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron,<sup>5</sup> comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>6</sup> [and] Murchad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,<sup>7</sup> 'paused.' Dubh-gall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, *i.e.* by<sup>8</sup> Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire<sup>9</sup> month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own

written on the lower marg., fol. 52 a in A., fixing the year of Mughron's death at 980 (the correct year), do not seem of sufficient merit to be printed.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Coman*; *i.e.* abbot of Ros-Chomain, or Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>8</sup> *By*.—α, uel o, A. o, B; which seems more correct.

<sup>9</sup> *Entire*.—int̃r̃m̃, A., B.



Conaill a ruir iugulatur ep̃t. ʒroen mac Muircaḁa, ru Laigen, do ep̃gaḁail do ḡallaib, 7 a m̃rbaḁ iapum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ʒcccc. lxxx.º (a1iar 981º). Domnall .h. h-aiiṛḁ ru .h. neḁaḁ, 7 loingreḁ mac Roḡarṛaiḁ ru .h. Niallain, do comṛotim. Cleirḁen mac Donnḡaile comarba Feiḁin, Eoḡan .h. Caḁain comarba ʒrenainḁ, Siṇaḁ mac Muirḁilen comarba Comḡaill, in Chriṛto doṛmieṛunt. Meṛṛ anaḁnata ip̃in bliad-  
ain ruin.

Fol. 52ba. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º lxxx.º i. (a1iar 982º). ʒruatar mac Tiḡernaiḡ, ru .h. Cennrealaḡ, moṛitur. Archu mac Neill do marbaḁ do maccaib Archair ṛia meḁail. Aeḁ .h. Dubḁai, ru ṛiairceiṛt Coirnaḁt, ṛecur̃a moṛte moṛitur. Orḁain Cilli ḁarao 1ḡur Phuṛt Laṛce.

¶ Cal. 1anair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º lxxx.º ii.º (a1iar 983º). Copmac mac Maeleiaran, comarba Moḁuṛu, Muṛeḁaḁ mac Muṛecan, ṛecnar airḁ Maḁa, moṛiun-  
tur. Caṛṛoiniuḁ ru Maeleḁnaill mac Domnall, 7 ru n-ḡlin-iap̃in mac Am̃laim, ṛoṛ Domnall cloen, ṛoṛ ru Laigen (7 ṛoṛ 1ḡar puṛt Laṛḡe), ḁu iṛoṛḁarḁail iḁ iḁiṛ baḁaḁ 7 marbaḁ, im ḡilla Paṛṛaic mac 1ḡair, 7 alii. Aeḁ .h. Moḁran, comarba ʒarinchill, iugul-  
atur ep̃t.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º lxxx.º iii.º (a1iar

<sup>1</sup> *Bran.* — The name is written ʒroen in A. and B. But this is a loose form of writing it.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua h-Aitidh.*—This name, which is variously written Ua Aidith, Ua Aiteidh, Ua Aiddeidh, seems to have been derived from Aideid, son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is noticed at the year 897 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarḁ of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), in the present county of Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Tigernach.*—Other authorities, as the *Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum*, and the lists of Kings in the *Book of Leinster*, write the name Echtigern, which is apparently the proper form. The *Ann. F. M.*, at A.D. 951, record the death of an Echtigern, Lord of Ui-Cennselaigh, who was probably the father of Bruatar.

<sup>5</sup> *Archu.*—According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (980), Archu was royal heir of Ulidia.

people. Bran,<sup>1</sup> son of Murchad, King of Leinster, was captured by Foreigners; and he was killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 980 (alias 981). Domhnall Ua h-Aitidh,<sup>2</sup> King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech son of Fogartach, King of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Cleirichen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin;<sup>3</sup> Eoghan Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 981 (alias 982). Bruatar son of Tigernach,<sup>4</sup> King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, died. Archu,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, was treacherously killed by the sons of Ardgar. Ahdh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Maelciarain, comarb of Mochuta,<sup>7</sup> Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Mael-sechnaill son of Domnall, and by Glun-iairn son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar<sup>8</sup> of Port-Lairge<sup>6</sup>), where a great many perished<sup>9</sup> by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,<sup>10</sup> was slain.<sup>11</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 983 (alias 984). Uissine Ua Lapain [983.] BIS.

<sup>6</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—The old name of Waterford.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mochta," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Imhar*.—The orig. of the parenthetic clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Perished*.—*ιτορκαρ*, A. *ιτορκαρταρ* (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is

interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Dasinchell*.—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, Introd. xliii., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Slain*.—*ιυγυλατυρ ερε*. The abbrev. for *interit* follows (*ιτιτ*), as if by mistake.

984°). Uirrine .h. Lapan, airċinneċ daire Calcaicċ, Muirpeaċ .h. Flannacain, pepleiġino arto Maċa, paurant. Dubdapaċ mac Domnallan, ri Deplair, a riur interpretur [ert]. Domnall cloen, ri Laigen, o huiB Cennrelais occirur ert. Flaiċberpaċ .h. hAn-lucan, ri .h. Niallain, per dolum occirur ert o huiB bperail.

Ĵct. 1anair., u.p.; L.u. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° iii.° (alair 985°). Poġarpaċ .h. Conġaile airċinneċ Daim-innri, Flaiċlem airċinneċ Saiġri, Maelpinnia airċinneċ Domnaiġ Patraic, in Chriſto quieuerunt. Sloġao la Maelpeċlainn mac nDomnail 1 ConnaċtaiB, cotarait maġ nO1 illuaiċpeo. Cpeċ polaiġa la Connaċta co loċ nĀnino, copo loirpet 7 copo marbrat ri per cell. Maelpeaċloinn mac Domnail do inoſiuo Connacht, 7 do ċoġail a n-innpeaċ, 7 do marbaċ a toirpeach.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° u.° (alair 986°). Cumarc mor (.i. 1 n-arto Maċa) irin domnuċ ria luġnapaċ, etir .h. Eċaċ 7 .h. Niallain, du itoſċair mac Tpenair mic Celecan 7 alu. Na Danair do ċuirecht 1 n-airer Dailriatai, .i. teopa longa, co po riaġċa peċt riċit oiB, 7 co po pentā olċena. 1 Colum cille do arcaim do DanairiB aiċċi notlaic, co po marbrat in apaio 7 .xii. uiror do rruioiB na cille.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (alair

Fol. 52bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Daire-Calgaigh*.—Derry (or Londonderry).

<sup>2</sup> *Derlas*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *By the Ui-Bresail*.—o hui bperail, A. o huiB bperail, B.; which is more correct.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Better known as Saighir-Chiarain. Now Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *To ashes*.—Dr. O'Connor, mistaking the signification of illuaiċpeo

("into ashes"), translates "vastat planitiem Aoi in regione Luathre."

<sup>6</sup> *Secret*.—*polaiġa*. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders cpeċ polaiġa by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for polaiġa have po a la moċ, which O'Donovan renders by "in retaliation."

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named



herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh,<sup>1</sup> Muiredach Ua Flannacain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Domnallan, King of Derlas,<sup>2</sup> was killed by his own people. Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. Flaithbertach Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 5. A.D. 984 (alias 985). Foghartach Ua Conghaile, herenagh of Daimhinis, Flaithlem herenagh of Saighir,<sup>4</sup> Maelfinnia herenagh of Domnach-Patraic, rested in Christ. A hosting by Malsechlainn, son of Domnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.<sup>5</sup> A secret<sup>6</sup> depredation by the Connaughtmen as far as Loch-Aininn,<sup>7</sup> when they burned, and slew the King of, Fir-Cell.<sup>8</sup> Malsechlainn, son of Domnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains. [984.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict<sup>9</sup> (*i.e.* in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammass, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others,<sup>10</sup> were slain. The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, *i.e.* in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged, and the others dispersed. I-Coluim-Cille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night, when they killed the abbot, and 15 of the seniors of the church. [985.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann<sup>11</sup> [986.]

in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fir-Cell* (or *Fera-Cell*).—A district which, according to O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglis (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in the King's County. *Irish Topogr. Poems*, App., note <sup>24</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Great Conflict*.—cumarc mop. Dr. O'Connor fell into a serious error in his reproduction of this entry, the

original of which he misprints, and renders by "Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica antemensem Augusti"! For cumarc ("commotion," "conflict"), he read cārc (Pascha). The parenthetic clause ιη-αρσῖ Μαάα ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Others*.—αλαβι, for αβι A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

987). Caſt Manano pía mac Aralt 7 pía na Danarab, ubi mille occipi punt. Deirgtoibud mor co ro la ár doeine 7 inoeli i Saxanaib 7 bpetnaiſ 7 ſoiðelaiſ. Ar mor forr na Danarab ro oirg 1, copo marbta tpi xxv. 7 tpi cet oib.

.b. Kt. 1anair. i. p., l. ix. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º uii.º (alias 988). Dunlang mac Duibðabairenn, p-domna Cairil, 7 Muirgír mac Concobair, do comtuirim in hUib Briuin Sinna. Congalač .h. Cuilennan pi Conaille, 7 Ciarcaille mac Cairellan pi tuaircirt bpeſ, do comtuirim. Laidhnen mac Cerpail, pi PERNMUIGI, do marbat i n-ard Mača la Pargal mac Conaing, pi Ailiſ. Colum aircinneč Corcaide, Duibðabairenn aircinneč Doiti Conair, doirmierunt.

.b. Kt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º uiii.º (alias 989). Dunchad .h. bpaen, comarba Ciaraín, optimur pcpiba 7 pelegioririmur, do ecaib i n-ard Mača (in .xiiii. Kt. Februaru) ina ailiſpi. Dunleſglairi do arcain do ſallaiſ, 7 a lorcač. Glun iairi pi Gall do marbat dia moſaič fein i meirce. Goppaič mac Arailt, pi innpi Gall, do marbat i n-Dalriatai. Dunchad .h. Robocan, comarba Colum cille, morpuur ep. Eochaid mac Ardgair, pi Ulad, do dul for pluagad i

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Aralt*.—This must have been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) King of Insi-Gall (or the Hebrides), who was killed by the Dalriads in the year 988 (alias 989) as recorded *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Hi*; or I-Colum-Cille. See under the year 985, where the plundering of Hi is noticed.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Sinna*.—The name of a well-known district in the co. Ros common, lying along the Shannon, from which it partly derives its name Ui-Briuin-[na]-Sinna; i.e. the “Ui-

Briuin (‘descendants of Brian’) of the Shannon.” See O’Don. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1196, note k.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach*.—More frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, (“the great Corcach—or rushy place—of Munster,” Cork).

<sup>5</sup> *Both-Conais*.—See note 15, p. 361 *supra*. A note in the margin in A. has No gumač air in Callanno ro buč coir Dunchad .h. bpaen, “or it may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this year] Dunchad Ua Brain should be.” The note refers to the entry regarding

[was gained] by the son of Aralt<sup>1</sup> and the Danes, where one thousand were slain. A sudden great mortality, which caused a slaughter of people and cattle in Saxonland, and Britain, and Ireland. Great slaughter of the Danes who had plundered Hi,<sup>2</sup> so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 9. A.D. 987 (alias 988). Dunlang [987.] BIS. son of Dubhdabhairenn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Ui-Briuin-Sinna.<sup>3</sup> Congalach Ua Cuilennan, King of Conailli, and Ciarchaille son of Cairellan, King of the North of Bregh, fell by one another. Laidgнен son of Cerbhall, King of Fernmhagh, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Fergal son of Conaing, King of Ailech. Colum, herenagh of Corcach,<sup>4</sup> Dubhdabhairenn, herenagh of Both-Conais,<sup>5</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 988 (alias 989). Dunchad Ua Brain, [988.] BIS. comarb of Ciaran,<sup>6</sup> a most excellent and religious scribe, died in Ard Macha (the 14th of the Kalends of February), in pilgrimage. Dun-lethglaise was plundered by Foreigners, and burned. Glun-iairn,<sup>7</sup> King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant,<sup>8</sup> in drunkenness. Gofraidh<sup>9</sup> son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall,<sup>10</sup> was killed in Dal-Riata.<sup>11</sup> Dunchad Ua Robocain, comarb of Colum-Cille, died. Eochaid son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, went on a hosting into Cinel-Eoghain, when he

Dunchad Ua Brain under the following year.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. For some interesting notices regarding Dunchad O'Brain, see Colgan's *Life of him*, *Acta Sanctorum*, at Jan. 16.

<sup>7</sup> *Glun-iairn*. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunflaith, daughter of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks,

of the northern O'Neill stock. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 288.

<sup>8</sup> *Servant*.—His name is given as Colbain in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 988.

<sup>9</sup> *Godfrey*.—See note<sup>1</sup>, last page.

<sup>10</sup> *Innsi-Gall*.—*Ib.*

<sup>11</sup> *Dal-Riata*. — The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.



cenel Eogain, co parḡaiḡ ann .h. nAitid. Dubdaleiḡi, comarba Paḡraic, do ḡabail comarbuir Colum cille a comairle per nEreann 7 Alban. Eḡmiliḡ mac Ronain, ri na nAitid, do marbad do Connailliḡ cerd. Macleḡinn .h. Murḡadain, arḡinneḡ Cuile paḡain, moritur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º ix.º (aliair 990). Daire Calcaḡ do arḡain do ḡanaraiḡ. Airard mac Coirri pprimecer Erend, Aḡḡ .h. Maelḡoraid .i. ri cenul Conaill, morḡui punt. Caḡ Cairn porḡroma ria Maelreḡlainn por Tuatmumain, i torḡair Domnall mac Loreain ri .h. Porca, 7 alii multii.

Fol. 53aa.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º (aliair 991). Donnchad .h. Conḡalaiḡ, riḡomna Tempach, per dolum occirur ert la Maelreḡlainn. Taḡc mac Donnchada, riḡomna Orraiḡi, o peraiḡ Muman, Aḡḡ .h. Ruairc riḡomna Connaḡt, Dubaraḡ .h. Riḡnai, o cenul Eogain, occiri punt.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º i.º (aliair 992). Maelpetair .h. Tolaiḡ, comarba Brenainn, Mael-pinnia .h. Maenaiḡ comarba Ciaraia Cluana, dormie-punt. Donn .h. Duinncean, ri Teḡra, moritur. Sluaḡad la Maelreḡlainn i Connaḡtaiḡ, co tuc ḡabala

<sup>1</sup> *Aitid*.—This was probably the Aideid son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is mentioned at the year 897 *supra*. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 492 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Successorship of Colum-Cille*.—That is to say, the presidency of the Columbian order. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 396.

<sup>3</sup> *Conailli-cerd*.—Another name for the tribe better known as Conailli-Muirthemhne, which occupied the northern part of the present county of Louth, and some of the adjoining portion of the county of Down.

<sup>4</sup> *Cul-rathain*.—Coleraine, co. Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Airard MacCoissi*.—The obit of this person is entered in the *Annals of Tigernach* at the year 990, and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under 988=990; but not in the *Ann. Four Mast*. At the year 1023, however, the *F. Masters* notice the death, at Clonmacnoise, of an Erard MacCoisse, "chief chronicler" of the Irish. It is probable that Airard MacCoissi the "chief poet," and Erard MacCoisse the "chief chronicler" were one and the same person, as the

lost the grandson of Aitid.<sup>1</sup> Dubhdalethi, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille,<sup>2</sup> with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cerd.<sup>3</sup> Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain,<sup>4</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was [989.] plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi,<sup>5</sup> chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.*, the King of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma<sup>6</sup> [was gained] by Maelsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Domnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga,<sup>7</sup> and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua [990.] Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair,<sup>8</sup> was treacherously killed by Maelsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, [991.] comarb of Brenaind,<sup>9</sup> Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> 'fell asleep.' Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

*Chron. Scot.* (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1023), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erard of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note<sup>t</sup> under A.D. 989), and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. lxix., lxxii.

<sup>6</sup> *Carn-fordroma*.—The "Cairn of the protended ridge." Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui Forga*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the name of a tribe

seated at and around Arderoney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note f.

<sup>8</sup> *Of Temhair* (or Tara).—Temnach. Not in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Brenaind*; *i.e.* successor of Brendan, or abbot of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. The name "Brenaind" is represented by bpeñ in B., and rudely written bpeimno by a later hand in A.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

moṛa lairr. Ταῦδριυ ιγναῶ αἰῶι ρεῖλε στεφαν, combo cpoδερz ιn neñ.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. (ι. ρ., l. ιιι.) Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ιι.º (αἰαρ 993º). Τυαῶal mac Rubai comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmoc, Concobar mac Cerpail .h. Maelpeclainn, moṛtuι punt. Maelpuanaro .h. Ciardai, ρι Cairpri, do marbaḁ do ρεραῖḁ Τεῦba. Da Ua ðanannan do marbaḁ. Eicneḁ .h. Leogan, ρι Luiḡne, do marbaḁ la Maelpeclainn ι ταιḡ abbaiḁ Domnaiḡ Patraic. Mael-pinnian ua hOenaiḡ, comarba Feicini 7 eppcop τυαῦ Luiḡne, ιn Chriṛto Iheṛu paupaιτ. Cleipḁen mac Maeleuin, ρι .h. neḁḁḁ, α ρuir iugulatur epτ. Duniḁa mór ρop daiuiḁ, 7 ceḁraiḁ 7 beḁaiḁ, ρo Epino uile ipin bliadaιṛiu. Muirecan (o boiḁ domnaiḡ), comarba Patraic, ρop euairτ ι τip neogain, co ρo epλεḡ ḡraḁ ριḡ ρop Aeḁ mac nDomnaiḁ ι ρiaḁnupe ρaḡḁa Patraic, 7 co tue moṛḁuairτ ḁuairciṛτ Epenn.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ιιι.º (αἰαρ 994º). Ρογαṛταḁ mac Διαṛματα, ρι Copcoḁri, do marbaḁ do ḡalengaiḁ Copaiḁ. Mac Dubḡail (ι. Aeḁ) mic

<sup>1</sup> *Ruba*.—In the *Ann. Four Masters* (at A.D. 992), the name is Maelrubha, which is probably the correct form.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc*; i.e. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, of which Finnen was the founder, and Mocholmoc one of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmoc is given at the year 653 *supra*, where his name is written Colman. The expansion of the name into Mocholmoc (=mo-Cholum-oc) arose from the habit of putting the devotional prefix *mo* ("my") before, and adding the adjective *oc* ("young") after, the simple name of a saint, in token of affectionate regard.

<sup>3</sup> *Cairpri*.—Now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of

the county of Kildare, anciently called Cairpri Ua Ciardha (Carbury-O'Keary, or Carbury-O'Carey).

<sup>4</sup> *Two descendants*.—Their names are given as Domnall and Flaithbheartach, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 992.

<sup>5</sup> *Luighne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Domnach-Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare), in the county of Sligo, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuath-Luighne*. — "Territory of



with him. A wonderful appearance on the night of St. Stephen's festival, when the sky was blood-red.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 992 (alias 993). Tuathal [992.] son of Ruba,<sup>1</sup> comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc,<sup>2</sup> [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri,<sup>3</sup> was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants<sup>4</sup> of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic.<sup>6</sup> Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin,<sup>7</sup> and bishop of Tuath-Luighne,<sup>8</sup> rested in Jesus Christ. Cleirichen son of Maelduin, King of Ui-Echach, was slain by his own people. Great mortality upon men, and upon cattle and bees,<sup>9</sup> throughout all Ireland in this year. Muirecan from Both-domnaigh,<sup>10</sup> comarb of Patrick, on a visitation in Tir-Eoghain, when he conferred the degree of King on Aedh, son of Domnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation,<sup>11</sup> and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 993 (alias 994). Fogartach son of [993.] Diarmaid, King of Corcothri,<sup>12</sup> was killed by the Gailenga of Corann<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh,

Luighne." Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achonry were sometimes called bishops of Luighne. O'Donovan erred in identifying the Tuath-Luighne here referred to with the barony of Lune, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 992, note c.

<sup>9</sup> *Bees*.—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

<sup>10</sup> *Both-domniagh*.—Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

<sup>11</sup> *Patrick's congregation*.—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

<sup>12</sup> *Corcothri*.—This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corca-Firthri, by which the inhabitants of the baronies of Gallen (co. Mayo), Leyny and Corran (co. Sligo), were anciently designated. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69.

<sup>13</sup> *Gailenga of Corran*.—The Gailenga, who gave name to the district now known as the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, were descended from Cormac Gaileng, great grandson of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 2nd century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.

Donnchara, pīdomna Ailīg, occipit erit. Sord Colum cille do lorcāð do Maelpeclainn. Cono mac Con galaiḡ, pī .h. Pailgi, do marbað. Maelmuire mac Scanlainn, eppcop aipð Mača, quieuit. Siṡriuic mac Amlaim do innarba a h-Ačč eliač. Raḡnall mac Imair do marbað do Murchað.

Fol. 53ab.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º iiii.º (aliai 995º). Cīnaeð mac Maelcōlaim, pī Ailban, do marbað per dolum. Domnač Patraic do arḡain do ḡallaið Ačā eliač, 7 do Muirceptač .h. Congalaiḡ; peð Deur uinḡ-cauit in morṡe ipriuṡ in pīne eiurðem menriuṡ. Colla aipchinneč Inniṡ cačaiḡ moritup. Clepcen mac Lēpan, pačart apð Maca, quieuit.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º u.º (aliai 996º). Tene diait do ḡabail aipð Mača, co na paṡcaið deṡtač na ðamliac na h-epðañ na pīðnemeð ann cen lorcāð. Diaṡmaut mac Domnaill, pī .h. Ceinnṡelaiḡ, ḡillapatraic mac Donnchara, pī Orraiḡi, Copmac .h. Congalaiḡ, comarba Ðaiminniṡ, morṡui punt. Cpeč la Conaille 7 Muḡðopna 7 tuaiṡciupṡ mðpeḡ co ḡlenn riḡe, conuṡṡaparið Ačēð mac Domnaill pī Ailīg, 7 cotaprat ðebaið ðoið 7 copemaið šopaið, copo marbað pī Conaille and .i. .h. Cponḡilla (.i. Matuðan) 7 alii plupimi (.i. ða cet).

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ui.º (aliai 997º). Maiðm šop huið Meič ic Spučaiṡ, pīa mac

<sup>1</sup> *Sord-Cholum-Cille*. — Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Murchad*. — Murchad son of Finn, King of Leinster. But in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 994) it is stated that Ragnall was slain by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn, which is more correct. The death of Murchad, son of Finn, is recorded above at the year 971.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*. — Now known as Scattery Island, in the Lower Shannon.

<sup>4</sup> *Lightning*. — tene diait. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is tene ṡaḡnén. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tene diait by "the fyre Diat," mistaking diait apparently for *divinus*.

<sup>5</sup> *Church-grove*. — pīðnemeð. Translated *turris* by O'Connor. But the term is comp. of pīð (a wood, or grove), and nemeð, which is glossed by *sacellum*, in the St. Gall Irish MS., fol. 13 b, and would therefore seem to signify a grove, or enclosure



royal heir of Ailech, was slain. Sord-Coluim-Cille<sup>1</sup> was burned by Maelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. Maelmuire son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliath. Ragnall, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchad.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 994 (alias 995). Cinaedh son of Mael- [994.]  
coluim, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. Domnach-  
Patraic was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath,  
and by Muirchertach Ua Congalaigh; but God avenged  
it in his [Muirchertach's] death at the end of the same  
month. Colla, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh,<sup>3</sup> died. Clerchen  
son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 995 (alias 996). Lightning<sup>4</sup> seized Ard- [995.] BIS.  
Macha, so that it left neither oratory, nor stone church,  
nor porch, nor church-grove,<sup>5</sup> without burning. Diarmait  
son of Domnall, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Gillapatraic  
son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, [and] Cormac Ua  
Conghalaigh, comarb of Daiminis, died. A preying  
expedition by the Conailli, and Mughdorna, and the  
people of the north of Bregha, as far as Glenn-Righe<sup>6</sup>; but  
Aedh<sup>7</sup> son of Domnall met them, and gave them battle,  
when they were defeated, and the King of Conailli, *i.e.*,  
Ua Cronghilla<sup>8</sup> (*i.e.*, Matudan<sup>9</sup>) and many others (*i.e.*, two  
hundred<sup>9</sup>) were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the [996.] BIS.  
Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,<sup>10</sup> by the son of Donnchad Finn,<sup>11</sup> and

attached to a church or sanctuary.  
See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 59-62.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Righe*.—The ancient name  
of the glen, or valley, of the Newry  
River. See Reeves's *Down and Con-*  
*nor*, p. 253, note a.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh*.—He was lord, or king, of  
Ailech. See under A.D. 992.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua Cronghilla*.—This name is now  
written Cronnelly, without the O'.

<sup>9</sup> *Matudan*.—two hundred—These

parenthetic explanations are added by  
way of glosses in A. and B.

<sup>10</sup> *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies  
this place with Sruveel, in the parish of  
Tedavnet, barony and county of Mon-  
aghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Appa-  
rently the Donnchad Finn, King of  
Meath, whose death is recorded at  
the year 973 *supra*. See the third  
entry, p. 505.



ἡ Donnchada fínn 7 ría fepaib Roir, co torchair ann rí .h. Meit, 7 alí. Maelpechláinn mac Maelpuanab, rídomna Ailí, do éc do fepaigi. Cluain írair 7 Cennanur do arcaín do gallaib. Domnall mac Donnchada fínn do dállad la Maelpechláinn. Maelcoluim mac Domnall, rí bpetan tuaircirt, moritur.

Κτ. 1 Ianair, (u. p.; l. xx. ix.) Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º uii.º (aliar 998º). Slogad la Maelpechláinn 7 la brian, co tucrat giallu Gall fpu robur do Gaibelaib. Dubdaleithi, comarba Patraic 7 Coluim cille, lxxx.º iii. anno aetatis sue (.i. i quint noín uin), uítam fíníuit. Lorcad aipó Mača de media parte. Domnall mac Duinnčuan, rí Dartraigi, do marbad do Galengab. Sluaḡad la Maelpechláinn i Connačtu, co po innir. Sluaḡad n-aill la brian illeaghu, co po innir.

Fol. 53ba.

Κτ. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º uiii.º (aliar 999º). Gillaenan mac Aḡdai do marbad do íil Ronain tria mebaíl. Gillaupit .h. Cuilennan do marbad do Aipgiallaib, 7 alí multi. Donnchad mac Domnall, rí Laigen, do epḡabail do Siḡruic mac Amláim .i. rí Gall, 7 do maelmorḡa mac Murchada. Ríḡi Laigen do maelmorḡaí iarpuíḡu. Lia Ailbe, ppuíḡ dínḡnai maiḡi bpeḡ, do tuítim. Do ponta ceḡeopa cloča muilinn dī iartain la Maelpechláinn. Cpeč mor la Maelpechláinn o Laighiu. Mac Eicníḡ mac ḡalaiḡ,

<sup>1</sup> *From sorcery.*—do fepaigi The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this “by physic given him.” But O’Conor, more correctly, translates “arte Magica.” Fepaige seems related to ppopaíḡe, “a sorcerer,” as in O’Reilly’s *Irish Dict.*

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall.*—He seems to have been “the son of Donnchad Finn,” referred to in the last entry on p. 503.

<sup>3</sup> *For their submission.*—fpu robur. The *Four Mast.* have fpu ruabair, which O’Donovan translates “to the

joy.” But the use of the preposition fpu, which means “towards,” or “in regard to,” is incompatible with this rendering.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdalethi.*—See above at the year 988.

<sup>5</sup> *On the 2nd of June.*—Both A. and B. have i quint noín uin, “on the 5th of the Nones of June.” But this is an error for i quapḡ noín uin (on the 4th of the Nones of June); the Nones being only four.

<sup>6</sup> *Dartraighi.*—Now represented by

by the Fera-Rois, where the King of Ui-Meith and others were slain. Malsechlainn son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ailech, died from sorcery.<sup>1</sup> Cluain-Iraird and Cenannus were plundered by Foreigners. Domnall,<sup>2</sup> son of Donnchad Finn, was blinded by Malsechlainn. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of the North Britons, died.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). A [997.]  
hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the  
pledges of the Foreigners for their submission<sup>3</sup> to the  
Irish. Dubhdaleti,<sup>4</sup> comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille,  
made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on  
the 2nd of June).<sup>5</sup> Burning of the half part of Ard-  
Macha. Domnall son of Donnucan, King of Dartraighi,<sup>6</sup>  
was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn  
to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by  
Brian to Leinster, which he devastated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,<sup>7</sup> was killed by the Sil-Ronain, through treachery. Gilla-Christ Ua Cuilennain was killed by the Airghialla, and many more. Donnchad son of Domnall, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitriuc son of Amhlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and by Maelmordha son of Murchad. The kingship of Leinster [was given] to Maelmordha afterwards. Lia-Ailbhe,<sup>8</sup> the principal monument<sup>9</sup> of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Maelsechlainn. A great prey by Maelsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEienigh, son of

the barony of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, anciently called Dartraighi; and in later times Dartraighi-M'Flannchada, or Dartry-M'Clancy, from the chief family of the district.

<sup>7</sup> *Aghda*.—He was king of Teffia. His death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 979.

<sup>8</sup> *Lia-Ailbhe*. -- The "Stone of Ailbhe" (or of Magh-Ailbhe, a plain

in the county of Meath, the name of which is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath).

<sup>9</sup> *Monument.* — *vinogna*. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 998), state that *Magh-Ailbhe* was the chief *dingna* of Magh-Bregh. But the entry as above given seems more correct.

πὶ Ἀργιᾷ, οὗ ἡ Ῥαίρε occipit erit. Inope<sup>1</sup> .h. nēāc la hCēō mac Domnall, co tuc boppoma mor app. Slogar la Ḃrian, πὶ Cairil, co Gleann mamma, co tanḡadar ḡaill Ἀḡa cliač dia řuabairt, co laḡni<sup>2</sup> imaille řriu, co řemai<sup>3</sup> řopřo, 7 co polac<sup>4</sup> a n-ār, im Ἀpalc mac Ἀmlai<sup>4</sup> 7 im čulen mac nEtiḡen, 7 im maič<sup>5</sup> ḡaill olčena. Do lui<sup>6</sup> Ḃrian iarpin i nCē cliač, co po opt Ἀč cliač leir.

- .b. ꝥct. Ianair, ii. ř<sup>a</sup>, Lxxi. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> (aliar milleřřimo). Hic erit octauur řexaḡřřimur quincenřřimur ab aduentu řancti řatřicu ad bapřisanđor Scotor. Ḃirřexřilur 7 embolřřimur řřin bliadain řřin. Domnall .h. Domnallan, πὶ Deřlur, do marřaro la hCēō .h. Neill. I<sup>7</sup>ar πὶ řuirř lařḡi do ec. In ḡaill dořřiri i n-Ἀč cliač, 7 a n-ḡeill do Ḃrian. řlaičberřac<sup>7</sup> .h. Canannan, πὶ cenul Conaill, a řuir occipit erit. Ἀeo .h. Čiarđai do đallaro. Slogar la Ḃrian co řerřa nime i maiḡ Ḃreḡ. Do lotar ḡaill 7 laḡin cpeč marřac řempu i maiḡ Ḃreḡ, conur tarai<sup>8</sup> Maelřečlainn, 7 pene omner occiri řunt. Do lui<sup>9</sup> Ḃrian řra řop a čulu cen čac cen inořřu<sup>10</sup>, coḡente domino.

- .b. ꝥct. Ianair, iiii. řeria; Lii. Anno domini milleřřimo (aliar milleřřimo řřimo). Coe<sup>11</sup>clo<sup>12</sup> abar i n-arp

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Echach*.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as in cpeac mór maiḡi caḃa, “the great depredation of Magh-Cobha.”

<sup>2</sup> *Glenn-Mama*.—A glen near Dunlavin, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, county of Wicklow. For an account of this important battle, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 110; and the Introduction to the same work, p. cxliv., note<sup>3</sup>, where a most valuable note on the topography

of the district, contributed by Rev. J. F. Shearman, is printed.

<sup>3</sup> *Etigen*.—Written “Echtigern,” an Irish form, in Todd's original authority. See last note. A marginal note in A. adds that the battle was fought on the 3rd of the Kalends of January (i.e. the 30th Dec.), being a Thursday.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias* 1000.—The alias reading is added, as usual, in a later hand. A marginal note in orig. hand in A. (and also in B.) has, in Irish characters,



Dalach, King of Airghialla, was slain by Ua Ruairc. The plundering of Ui-Echach<sup>1</sup> by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama,<sup>2</sup> where the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen,<sup>3</sup> and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-cliath; and Ath-cliath was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000).<sup>4</sup> This [999.] BIS. is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scoti. A bissextile<sup>5</sup> and embolism<sup>5</sup> in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas,<sup>6</sup> was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>7</sup> died. The Foreigners again in Ath-cliath, and in submission to Brian. Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded. A hosting by Brian to Ferta-Nimhe<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Mael-sechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 2. A.D. 1000 (alias 1001<sup>9</sup>). A 1000. [BIS.] change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Maelmuire (son of

"hic est millisimus (*sic*) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

<sup>5</sup> *Bissextile and embolism.*—The Latin of this clause is represented by bī 7 embł in A. and B., which the so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders by "Plenty of fruit and milke"!

<sup>6</sup> *Derlas.*—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Port-Lairge.*—The Irish name for the present City of Waterford.

<sup>8</sup> *Ferta-Nimhe.*—Written Fearta-Nemheadh ("Nemedh's Grave") by the *Four Masters*; which is probably the more correct form. O'Donovan conjectures that the name may be represented by Feartagh, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath; but without any apparent authority.

<sup>9</sup> *Alias 1001.*—The alias number is added in a later hand in A., as also in B.

Μαῖα.ι. Maelmuire (mac Eocháda) in uicem Muirecan (o  
 boið domnaich). Pērgal mac Conaing, πi Ἀιλίξ, μοριτυρ.  
 Νιῶλλ .h. Ruairc do marbath do ceniul Eogain 7 Conaill.  
 Maelpoil comarba Feichin μοριτυρ. Cpeč la pīru  
 Mumán i n-deireiurp Míðe, conurparaið Oengur mac  
 Carraiğ, co farğaiuret na gabala 7 ap cenn léo.  
 Tochur aṡa luain la Maelrechlainn 7 la Caṡal mac  
 Concobair.

Fol. 53bb. | Ct. 1anair, u. pēria; l. x. iii. Anno domini M.º 1.º  
 (aliar millerimo 2.º). Slogao la ḡrian co aṡ luain,  
 co puc giallu Connačt 7 pēp Míðe. Slogao Aeḡa mic  
 Domnaill co Taitin, 7 luið for a čulu po pīč. Tpen-  
 pēp mac Celecain, pecnar airp Maṡa, do m̃arbat o  
 Macleiginn mic Cairill, πi Pēpnmaig. Cpechat  
 Connačt la Aeḡ mac Domnaill. Mēplečan πi ḡaileng,  
 7 ḡpotuð mac Diarmata, occipi punt la Maelrechlainn.  
 Colum airchinnech imleča lḡair, Caṡalan airchinnech  
 Daiminre, moriuntur. Cēpnāčan mac Flainp, πi  
 Luiğne, do ḡul i Pēpnmaig for cpeič, co romarḡ  
 Muirceptač .h. Ciapḡai, pīğdomna Cairppe. Slogao  
 la ḡrian 7 la Maelrechlainn co Dun dealgā, do  
 čuinneicḡ giall for Aeḡ 7 for Eochair, co po pcarpatar  
 po opāð.

| Ct. 1anair, ui. p., l. xx. iiii. Anno domini M.º 11.º

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Eochaidh.*—Mac Eocháda. With this the entry in *Ann. Four M.* (at 1001) agrees. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), the name of Maelmuire's father is given as "Eochacan." See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. I., p. 49; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 182.

<sup>2</sup> *Both-Donnaigh.*—Bodoney, in Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane Upper, county of Tyrone. The original is interlined in A. and B. But the interlineation in B. would convey to the reader the idea that the locality was intended to be

identified with the name of Maelmuire son of Eochaidh (*rectè* Eochacan); which would be wrong. See at the year 1004 *infra*, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Donnaigh."

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fore, co. Westmeath. In M'Geoghegan's Transl. of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonvicknose."

<sup>4</sup> *Carrach.*—Carrach-calma (or Carthach-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to

Eochaidh<sup>1</sup>) in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh<sup>2</sup>). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin,<sup>3</sup> died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach<sup>4</sup> met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The causeway of Ath-Luain<sup>5</sup> [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). [1001.]  
A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,<sup>5</sup> when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, to Tailtiu; and he returned in peace. Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot<sup>7</sup> of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleighinn son of Cairell, King of Fernmhagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall. Merlechan, King of Gailenga, and Brotud son of Diarmait, were slain by Maelsechlainn. Colum, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair, [and] Cathalan, herenagh of Daiminis, died. Cernachan son of Fland, King of Luighne,<sup>8</sup> went on a preying expedition into Fernmagh,<sup>9</sup> when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga,<sup>10</sup> to demand hostages from Aedh<sup>6</sup> and Eochaid,<sup>11</sup> and they separated in peace.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 24. A.D. 1002<sup>12</sup> (alias 1003). [1002.]

have been an epithet for Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn (King of Ireland, known as Malachy I., ob. 961 *supra*). See *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, at A.D. 967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath - Luain*. — Athlone, on the Shannon.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*. — Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

<sup>7</sup> *Vice-abbot* — *ƿecnap*. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

<sup>8</sup> *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmagh*. — Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-delga*. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Eochaid*. — Eochaid, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia.

<sup>12</sup> *A.D. 1002*. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare incepit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.



(αἰαρ Millerimo 3.<sup>o</sup>). Flannchad .h. Ruad̃in comarba Ciarain, Dunchad .h. Mančain comarba Coemhgin, Donñgal mac Beoan, arphinnech Tuama grene, Eogan mac Cellaiḡ arphinnech arda breacan, quieu-punt in Cyp̃to. Sinac̃ .h. Uarḡura, p̃i .h. Meit̃, 7 Cačal mac Labrađa, ep̃p̃i M̃iđe, do comtuim. Ceal-lach mac Diarmata p̃i Oppaiḡi, Ac̃eđ .h. Coñfiac̃la p̃i Tečđa, Concobar mac Maelpečlainn p̃i Corcumruađ, ocup̃ Ac̃ep̃ Ua Traiḡteč, occip̃i punt. Ac̃eđ mac Ec̃t̃igep̃n do marbad̃ i n-dairčaiḡ ḡep̃na mór Moedoiç.

.b.

Ĳt. Ianair, uii. p., l. u. Anno domini m.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> (αἰαρ m.<sup>o</sup> 4.<sup>o</sup>). Oengur mac brepail, comarba Caimniḡ, i n-ard̃ Mača in peregrinatione quieuip̃t. Eochaid .h. Flannacan, arphinnech l̃ip̃ oeigeđ 7 Cluana Piacna, p̃i p̃ilidechta 7 penčura, lx.<sup>o</sup> uiii. anno aetat̃ip̃ p̃ue obuit. ḡilla Cellaiḡ mac Comaltan, p̃i .h. Piac̃pač̃ Ac̃id̃ne, Ĳrian mac Maelpuanaiḡ, occip̃i punt. Domnall mac Flannacan p̃i p̃ep̃ l̃i, Muiređac̃ mac Diarmata p̃i Ciap̃aiđe luac̃pa, moriuntur. Cač̃ C̃raibe telč̃a et̃ip̃

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. successor of St. Ciaran (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Coemhgin*; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clare.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcumruadh*. — Corcomroe, in the present county of Clare.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua*—(O', or descendant). Inaccurately written na (gen. pl. of the definite article), in A. and B.; which probably misled the translator in Clar. 49 into rendering "Ua Traightech" by "of the feet." But Ua Traightech was a family name in Clare. O'Connor is, in this case, more than unusually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name "Acher na (recte Ua) Traig

tech" by "Historicorum dux precipuus."

<sup>6</sup> *Ferna-mor*. — The "Great Alder tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogue, as the name is phonetically written).

<sup>7</sup> *Successor of Cainnech*; i.e. abbot of Achadh-bó (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. St. Cainnech (or Canice) was also founder of the monastery of Drumachose, in the present barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice's successors in Drumachose are usually styled "successors (*comarbs*) of Cainnech in Cianachta," in the Irish Annals.

<sup>8</sup> *Lis-oigedh* — According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Eochaidh Ua Flannacain was herenagh of the *Lis-oigedh* (or

Flannchad Ua Ruadhin, comarb of Ciaran<sup>1</sup>; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgin<sup>2</sup>; Donnghal son of Beoan, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,<sup>3</sup> [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Brecain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighe; Aedh Ua Confhiacla King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Mael-sechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,<sup>4</sup> and Acher Ua<sup>5</sup> Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mor<sup>6</sup> of Moedoc.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 5. A.D. 1003 (alias 1004). Oengus, [1003.] BIS. son of Bresal, successor of Cainnech,<sup>7</sup> rested in Ard-Macha, in pilgrimage. Eochaid Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Lis-oigedh,<sup>8</sup> and Cluain-Fiachna,<sup>9</sup> a distinguished professor of poetry and history, died in the 69th year of his age. Gilla-Cellaigh, son of Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [and] Brian, son of Maelruaniagh, were slain. Domnall son of Flannacan, King of the Fir-Lí, [and] Muiredach, son of Diarmait, King of Cairaidhe-Luachra, died. The battle of Craebh-telcha,<sup>10</sup> between

“guest-house”) of Armagh. Eochaidh was a writer of great reputation on Irish history and literature, although his name is not mentioned by Ware or O'Reilly in their accounts of Irish writers. The translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as “Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna.” See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 138 (where it is erroneously stated that Eochaidh Ua Flannacain is mentioned in connexion with the tract on the ancient pagan cemeteries of Ireland, contained in *Lebor na h-uidre* [pp. 50–52], and O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Clonfeacle, in a parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. of Tyrone.

<sup>10</sup> *Craebh-telcha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this place, the name of which signifies the “Spreading Tree of the Hill,” may be identified with Crew, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note x. But see Reeves's *Down and Connor*, &c., p. 342, where it is stated that Craebh-telcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near



Fol. 54<sup>aa</sup>. Ultu 7 cenel nEogain, co remaid for Ultu, co torčair ann Eochaid mac Ardagair, ri Ulað, 7 Dubtuinne a bračair, 7 a da mac .i. Cuuiliš 7 Domnall, 7 ar int rluaiš arceua etir maid 7 rait .i. Šairbič ri .h. nEčdač 7 Šilla Patraic mac Tomaltaiš 7 Cumurcač mac Pladžoi, 7 Dubrlanša mac Aeđai, 7 Cačalan mac Etpoč, 7 Conene mac Muirceptaiš, 7 porglu Ulað archeana; 7 po řiacht in imšuin co dun Ečdach 7 co Druim bó. Do počair ann dono Aeđ mac Domnall .h. Neill, ri Aliliš (7 alii, xx. nono etatir anno, regni uero x<sup>o</sup>). Ačt arberat cenel nEogain ir uaidiř rein po marbad. Donnchad .h. Loingriš, ri dal nAraide, do marbad do čeniul Eogain per dolum. Slogad la Ħrian co tračt nEočale, do řul timcell, co po čair-mirc cenel nEogain. Da Ua čanannan do marbad la hUa Maeluopaid. Dubrlane .h. Lopcan, archinnech imleča Iđair, quieuit. Maelpečlann ri Teřpač do ercop, cor bo cpoliři báir do.

.b. Ħct. Ianair, ii. p., l. xxi.<sup>o</sup> Anno domini M<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>o</sup> (aliar 1005<sup>o</sup>). Aeđ .h. Flannacan, archinnech Máin Colum cille, Ragnall mac Šočpaiř, ři na n-innri, Concobar mac Domnall, ri loča Ħeiteč, Maelbripte .h. Rimeđa, abb la, Domnall mac Macnía, archinnech Maniřtreč,

Castlereagh. A marg. note in A., in orig. hand, states that the battle was fought on the 18th of the Kalends of October [14th Sept.], being the fifth day of the week [i.e. Thursday], which would agree with the year 1003.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Echdach*—Supposed to be now represented by Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, barony of Castle-reagh Upper, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-bó*; i.e. the "Ridge of the Cow." Now Drumbo, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down. The note "sic in libro Duibdaleithi" is added

in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

<sup>3</sup> *And others*.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Traig-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written "Trawo-helly."

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Eoghain*.—The *Four Masters* (*ad. an.*), for "Cinel-Eoghain," write the alias name *Ui Neill in tuaisceirt* ("Ui-Neill of the North").

<sup>6</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Emly, in the



the Ulidians and Cinel-Eoghain, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Eochaid, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cumuscach son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Etroch, and Conene son of Muirchertach, and the elect of the Ulidians besides. And the fighting extended to Dun-Echdach,<sup>1</sup> and to Druim-bó.<sup>2</sup> There also fell there Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,<sup>3</sup> in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cinel-Eoghain say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,<sup>4</sup> to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain<sup>5</sup> prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraidh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>6</sup> rested. Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Kal. Jan., Mond., m. 16. A.D. 1004 (alias 1005). Aedh [1004.]<sup>RIS</sup> Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Choluim-cille;<sup>7</sup> Ragnall son of Gothfraid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;<sup>8</sup> Maelbrighde Ua Rimedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Macnia,

county of Tipperary. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 42 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Maein-Choluim-cille*. — Maein of Colum-cille; one of St. Colum-cille's foundations. Now Moone, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, where there are some remarkable ancient remains, including a massive sculptured cross. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 280.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Beithech*. — The name of this district, sometimes written Loch-Bethadh, seems to be preserved in that of the lake known as Lough Veagh, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. This lake contained a fortified island, or *crannog*, which is frequently referred to in Irish chronicles. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1258, 1524; and *Ann. Loch-Cé*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).

in Chriſto. Gilla Comgail, m̄ Ulad, do marbad o Maelpuanaigh, a germoano ruo. Aeð mac Tomaltaigh do marbad la Flaitbertač .h. Neill, la inopeð leiſi Caſail. Muirpean (.i. o ðoič ðomnaic), comarba Paſtraic, lxx.<sup>o</sup> pecundo anno etatir fue, Aeð Treoitir m̄ ino ecnai 7 i crabud, uitam pinierunt i n-ard Mača. Cač etir m̄pu Alban immoneitir, i torčair m̄ Alban .i. Cinaeð mac Duib. Roimiuð ic loč ðuicenn por Ultu 7 hū ečāč, m̄a Flaitbertač, i torcair Arta m̄gdomna .h. Ečāč. Slogad la ðrian co m̄gairð Epenn ime, co h-ard Mača, co parcaib .xx. unga do ór por altoir Paſtraic. Luid por a culu co n-etipe per nEpenn lairp.

[Ct. 1anair. m. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (aliar 1006). Airmedač mac Corcaic epircopur 7 rcriba ard Mača in Chriſto quieuit, 7 Pinſuine abb Roir cpe moritur. Maelpuanaib .h. Dubtai 7 a mac Maelreclann, 7 a bpačair Seibennač, moriunt. Ečmilib .h. Atib, m̄ .h. nEcač o Ultaib, Maelpuanaib mac Flannacain o Conaillib; Caſalan m̄ Saileng, occiri punt. Slogad timceall Epenn la ðrian

<sup>1</sup> *Mainister*; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).

<sup>2</sup> *Ulidia*.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gilla-Comghaill was King of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down, see note <sup>2</sup>, p. 462 *supra*). But his name appears in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4. This entry is repeated under the next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—See last note.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Both-Domnaigh*.—The clause o ðoič ðompnaic, which is added as a gloss, in a later hand in A., is in the marg. in B., where the more correct form, as above given, is written. See above, under A.D. 1000.

<sup>5</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Cinaedh son of Dubh*.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (sl. 966 *supra*), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., pp. cxliii.-cxlvi.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 332 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—i.e. Flaithbertach Ua Neill (or O'Neill), King of Ailech, referred to in the 2nd entry preceding, in connexion with the plundering of Leth-Cathail [Lecale, co. Down], and the killing of its King, Aedh son of Tomaltach.

<sup>9</sup> *Airmedach*.—His name does not

herenagh of Mainistir,<sup>1</sup> [rested] in Christ. Gilla-Comghaill, King of Ulidia,<sup>2</sup> was killed by Maelruanaigh, his own brother. Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill, who plundered Leth-Cathail.<sup>3</sup> Muirecan (of Both-Domnaigh<sup>4</sup>), comarb of Patrick, in the 72nd year of his age, [and] Aedh of Treoit,<sup>5</sup> a man eminent in knowledge and piety, ended life in Ard-Macha. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves, in which the King of Alba, *i.e.* Cinaedh son of Dubh,<sup>6</sup> was slain. An overthrow of the Ulidians and Ui-Echach, at Loch-Brirenn,<sup>7</sup> by Flaithbertach,<sup>8</sup> wherein fell Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach. A hosting by Brian, accompanied by the princes of Ireland, to Ard-Macha, when he left 22 ounces of gold on Patrick's altar. He came back bringing with him the hostages of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd., m. 27. A.D. 1005 (alias 1006). [1005.] Airmedach<sup>9</sup> son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finghuine,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Ros-cre, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhtai,<sup>11</sup> and his son Melsechlainn, and his brother Geibhennach, died. Echmilidh Ua Aitidh, King of Ui-Echach, by the Ulidians; Maelruanaidh son<sup>12</sup> of Flannacan, by the Conailli; Cathalan,<sup>13</sup> King of Gailenga,<sup>14</sup> were slain. A

appear in any of the old lists of the bishops of Armagh (or 'comarbs' of St. Patrick). Airmedach may have been a bishop; but he was not bishop, or abbot, of Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Finghuine*. — This entry, which forms part of the text in B., is interlined in the original (or in a contemporary) hand in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Ua Dubhtai*. — This seems to be a mistake for *Ua Dubhdai* (O'Dowda). According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhda was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tir Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 350.

<sup>12</sup> *Son*. — mac, A. B. has .h. for ua, grandson, or descendant.

<sup>13</sup> *Cathalan*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, ad an., the name is Cathal son of Dunchadh.

<sup>14</sup> *Gailenga*. — "Gailenga - mora" (Morgallion, a barony in the county Meath), according to the *Ann. Four M.*



1 Connacta, for Epp ruaid 1 tip Conaill, tria ceniul Eogain, for fertair Camra 1 n-Ulta, 1 n-oenač Conaille, co roačtadar im lušnarač co belac n[ō]uin, co tapait oisreir rañta pataic 7 a comarbai .i. Maelmuire mac Eočađa. bellum etip řipu Alban 7 Saxanu, co remaid for Albančy, co pargabrat ar a n-deg đaine. Maelnambo (.i. p[ri] .h. Ceinnrealaiš) a řuir occirur ept. Šilla Comghaill mac Arđair mic Mađađain, .i. p[ri] Ulath, do marbat dia bratair .i. do Maelruanaid mac Arđair.

Fol. 54ab. Kt. Ianair. m. p., l. ix. Anno domini M.º ui.º (aliar 1007). Maelruanaid mac Arđair do marbat o Matuđan mac Domnaill. Ceallach .h. Menngoran, airchinnech Corcaide, quieuit. Treimřer .h. Đaiřellan, p[ri] Dartraiři, do marbat do ceniul Conaill for loč Eirne. Motađan mac Domnaill, p[ri] Ulath, do marbat don Dure 1 n-ecluir Đriřte for lap Duin daletřlar. Cuconnačt mac Đunadaiš, toirech řil nAnmchada, do marbat la Đrian per dolum. Slogat la řlaičber-tach .h. Neill 1 n-Ultaib, co tuc řečt n-etipe uaidib,

<sup>1</sup> *Brian*.—In the lower margin of fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is written, with reference to Brian:—

Ingnad řliad Cua cen choibden,  
Šaill cen imřam im erōniř,  
Oen ben do tečt řař luachair,  
Đai cen buačail ic neimleič.

"Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua without a troop,

Foreigners not rowing about . . .  
A lone woman going over Luachair,  
Cows without a herd, lowing."

It is added that this happy condition was "in tempore Briani." The allusion to a lone woman going over Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Munster] seems connected with the tradition on which Moore founded his charming song "Rich and Rare."

<sup>2</sup> *Fertas-Camsa*; i.e. the ford (or

crossing) of Camus; a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 342, 388.

<sup>3</sup> *Belach-duin*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 443 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mael-na-mbo*.—This was merely a nickname, signifying "cow-boy." His proper name was Donnchad. He was the son of Diarmait (son of Domnall), King of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

<sup>5</sup> *His brother*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the death of Gilla-Comghaill, already entered under the preceding year, occurred in a conflict with his brother Maelruanaidh, regarding the Kingship of Ulidia. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 514.

<sup>6</sup> *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

hosting round Ireland by Brian,<sup>1</sup>—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fertas-Camsa<sup>2</sup> into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammass at Belach-duin,<sup>3</sup> when he granted the full demand of Patrick's congregation, and of his successor, *i.e.* Maelmuire son of Eochaidh. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, when the men of Alba were defeated, and left a slaughter of their good men. Mael-na-mbo<sup>4</sup> (*i.e.* King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.*, by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m, 9. A.D. 1006 (alias 1007). [1006.] Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Menngoran, herenagh of Corcach,<sup>6</sup> rested. Trenfher<sup>7</sup> Ua Baighellain, King of Dartraighi,<sup>8</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc,<sup>9</sup> in St. Bridget's church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas.<sup>10</sup> Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada,<sup>11</sup> was treacherously slain by Brian.<sup>12</sup> A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

<sup>7</sup> *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trener." -- Τρεμερ, A. B. has τρεμπερ, which is nearer to the correct form τρενπερ (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast*.

<sup>8</sup> *Dartraighi*. -- Or Dartraighi-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellain (or O'Boylans) were chiefs.

<sup>9</sup> *The Torc*; *i.e.* "the Boar;" a nickname for Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, whose name does not appear in the list of Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-da-lethglas*. -- Downpatrick.

<sup>11</sup> *Sil-Anmchada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmchad; the tribe name of that powerful branch of the Ui-Maine of Connaught whose descendants assumed the patronymic of O'Madden (now Madden, without the O'), and whose patrimony embraced the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the east side of the river Shannon.

<sup>12</sup> *Brian*; *i.e.* *Brian Borumha*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast*, (1006), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1005), the slayer of Cuchonnacht was Murchadh, son of Brian, which agrees with a marginal note in a later hand in A.

7 co ro marb ri leſi Caſail .i. Coinulaſo mac Oenſura. Slogaſo la ūrian co cenul Eogain, .i. co ſun droma i toeſ aipſ Maſa, co tuc .h. Criſiden, comarba Pinnen Muigi bile, ro boi i n-eſipeſt o Ultaib i cenul Eogain. In Toſe, ri Ulaſo, ſo marbaſo ſo Muireſaſ mac Moſoſan, i n-diſail a aſar, tſia neſt ſe 7 Paſſaſ. Muireſaſ mac Criſan ſo ſeipſiu comarbuir Coluim cille ap ſia. Aſnuſuſ aenaiſ Tailltean la Maelreſnall. Peſdomnaſ i comarbuir Coluim cille a comarple ſep neſenn ipin ſenaſ rin. Soſſeſla moſ Coluim cille ſo ſubſaſt ip inſo aſoſi ap inſo iapſom iapſarach in ſaimliacſ moſ Cenannſa; pſim minſo iapſaſr ſomain apai in comſaſſ ſenſaſ. In ſoſſeſla rin ſo ſogbaſl ſia ſiſet [aſoſe] ap ſib miſaib, iap n-ſaſt ſe a ſip, 7 ſoſt tſaſip. ſomnall mac ſuibſuinne, ri Ulaſo, ſo marbaſo ſo Muireſaſ mac Maſaſan, 7 ſo Uapſaſeſ ſleibe ſuaſt.

.b. ſet. ſanaſp. ii. p., l. xx. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> (aſiaſ 1008). Peſdomnaſ comarba Cenannſa, Ceſleſaſp mac ſuinneuaſ mic Ceinneſoſſ, comarba Coluim mic

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 357, 358, and other places referred to in the Index to that work under *Leth-Cathail*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-droma*; i.e. the "Fort of the Ridge (or Hill)." This name would be Anglicised "Dundrum." There is a townland of Dundrum in the parish of Keady, in the barony and county of Armagh; but it is ſome miles to the ſouth of the town of Armagh, and not in the territory of Cinel-Eoghain. It may, however, be the place referred to. This entry is very imperfectly given in O'Connor's version of this Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Crichidhen*.—At the year 1025 *infra*, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-bille*. — Movilla, in the county of Down.

<sup>5</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 517.

<sup>6</sup> *Father*.—The killing of Matadhan is the ſubject of the fourth entry for this year.

<sup>7</sup> *For God*.—The Chronicler ſhould have ſaid that Muiredach reſigned his great office of Preſident of the Columbian Order, to become a recluſe. His obit is entered at the year 1010 (=1011) *infra*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>8</sup> *Tailltiu*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 167 *supra*.



when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.* to Dumdroma<sup>2</sup> by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,<sup>3</sup> successor of Finnen of Magh-bilè,<sup>4</sup> who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Tore,<sup>5</sup> King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father,<sup>6</sup> through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God.<sup>7</sup> Renewal of the Fair of Tailltiu<sup>8</sup> by Maelsechnaill. Ferdomnach<sup>9</sup> [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel<sup>10</sup> of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen<sup>11</sup> in the night out of the western sacristy of the great stone-church of Cenannas—the chief relic of the western world, on account of its ornamental cover. The same Gospel was found after twenty [nights<sup>12</sup>] and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Domnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007.] BIS.  
 Ferdomnach, comarb of Cenannas;<sup>13</sup> Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,<sup>14</sup> son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

<sup>9</sup> *Ferdomnach*.—For some information regarding him, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>10</sup> *Great Gospel*.—This is the splendidly illuminated MS., known as the Book of Kells, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Stolen*.—The remainder of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is continued on the top margin of fol. 54a in A., apparently by the orig. hand, one line having been cut off by the binder

<sup>12</sup> *Nights*.—Cf. nro, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for αῖθε (or αῖθαρο, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

<sup>13</sup> *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdomnach as successor of St. Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Kells, is recorded among the entries for last year.

<sup>14</sup> *Donnchuan*.—The death of Donnchuan, who was brother to Brian Borumna, is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 948 (=950).

Creñtairinn (aḷiar abb Tipe da glas), Maelmuire comarba Caimnič, in Chriſto dormierunt. Muiređac mac Maťođain, rídomna Ulaťo, do marbad a ruir. Pačťna, comarba Fínnia Cluana írairťo, quieuit. Secc mor 7 rnechťa o'ń uir. io Enair co cairc.

b. **Ĳ**ct. íanair. uir. p.; L. i. Anno domini M.º uir.º (aḷiar 1009). Crečťiđail mor la Maelrečlainn for Laiđniu. Cačal mac Carlurá, comarba Caimniđ, Maelmuire .h. Učťain, comarba Cenannra, morťui runt. Maelan (.i. in đai moir), ri .h. Dorčťainťo, do marbad do čeniul Eođain i n-arťo Mača for lar řrin moir, řria comerđi na da rluadž. Donnchad .h. Ceile do đallad la řlaičberťač i n-uir Eođain, 7 a marbad iarum. Maiťom for Connacťa řia řeraič đreirne. Maiťom đana ře Connacťu for řeraič đreirne. Creč la řlaičberťač .h. Neill co řiru đređ, co řuc bopťoma mor. Mael-morđa, ri Laiđen, do ercur co robriřet a čorr. Dubčablaiđ inđen řiđ Connachť .i. ben đriain mic Ceinneiťiđ, morťua erť. Opatorium arťo Mača in hoc anno plumbo řegitup. Cločťna mac Cengurá, řpimpile Eřenn, morťutup.

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary. The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., and also in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of Caineč*; i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.

<sup>3</sup> *The 6th of the Ides*; i.e. the 8th of January. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the date given is the 8th of the Ides, or 6th of January.

<sup>4</sup> *Cemarb of Cenannas*.—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Dorthainn*.—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain*, or "descendants of Tortan," who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachríoch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardraccan, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 151. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>6</sup> *Trian-mor*.—"Trian-mor" means the "great third." According to Dr. Reeves, that portion of ancient Armagh outside the *Rath* (or rampart) was divided into three divisions, one of which, *Trian-mor*, included the

Cremthann (alias abbot of Tir-da-glas),<sup>1</sup> [and] Maelmuire, successor of Cainech,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Muiredach son of Matadhan, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by his own people. Fachtna, successor of Finnia of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Great frost and snow from the 6th of the Ides<sup>3</sup> of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A [1008] BIS. great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Cainech,<sup>2</sup> [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas,<sup>4</sup> died. Maelan (*i.e.* "of the great spear"), King of the Ui-Dorthainn,<sup>5</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain in Ard-Macha, in the middle of Trian-mor,<sup>6</sup> through an uprising of the two armies. Donnchad Ua Ceile was blinded by Flaithbertach,<sup>7</sup> in Inis-Eoghain; and he was killed afterwards. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifni.<sup>8</sup> A victory also by the Connaughtmen over the men of Breifni. A preying expedition by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhchablaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught,<sup>9</sup> *i.e.*, the wife of Brian,<sup>10</sup> son of Cennetigh, died. The oratory of Ard-Macha was roofed with lead in this year. Clothna son of Aengus, chief poet of Ireland, died.

space now occupied by "Irish-street, Callan-street, and the western region of the town." See *Ancient Churches of Armagh*; Lusk, 1860; pp. 19-20.

<sup>7</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—Flaithbertach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech (*i.e.* chief of the Ui-Neill of the North), nicknamed Flaithbertach "in trosdain" (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), in allusion to his journey to Rome, noticed at the year 1030 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

<sup>8</sup> *Breifni*. — Corruptly written bpeibpne, in A.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Connaught*.—He was the Cathal, son of Conchobar, referred to above at the year 1000, as having, in conjunction with King Maelsechlainn, constructed the causeway of Ath-Luain (Athlone), and whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

<sup>10</sup> *Brian*.—Brian Borumha. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. clxi., note <sup>1</sup>.



Fol. 54a.

Íct. 1anair. i. p.; l. xii. Anno domini M.º ix.º (aíar 1010). Caṡal mac Conṡobair (ní Connacht, in penitencia moritur). Muireṡaṡ .h. Aeṡa, ní Murcraide, Caṡal mac Duibṡara, ní Fermanach, morṡui punt. Maelsuṡain .h. Cerpail arṡ íui Epenn 7 ní Eoganaṡta loṡa Lein; Marcan mac Cenneitiṡ, comarba Colum mic Cpeṡṡhainṡ 7 Inni celtra 7 cille Dalua; Muireṡaṡ mac Moṡloingri, arṡhinnecṡ Mucnama, in Chriṡto dormierunt. Aeṡ mac Cuinn riṡdomna Ailiṡ, Donnucan ní Muṡṡorṡa, occiri punt. Slogaṡ la ḡrian co Cloenloṡ pleibe Fuait, co ro gaib etipe leite Cuinn. Aertar torṡiṡa, autumnur pṡuctuorur. Scanlain .h. Dungalaṡ, pṡincepṡ Duin leṡṡlari; rapuṡuṡ Duin fair, 7 a ṡabairṡ amaṡ, 7 a ḡallaṡ a Finaṡair, la Niall mac Duibṡuinne. Derbail ingen Tairṡ mic Caṡail morṡua epṡ.

Íct. 1anair. ii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º (aíar M.º xi.º). Dunaṡaṡ in reiclera Colum Cille i n-arṡ Maṡa. Flaibṡertaṡ .h. Ceitṡinan comarba Tigeṡnaṡṡ,

<sup>1</sup> *Penitence*.—The original of this clause, which is added in the margin in A., apparently in the old hand, forms part of the regular text in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fir-Manach*.—The name of this tribe is still preserved in that of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Maelsuthain*.—O'Curry was under the impression that this Maelsuthain was the tutor and "soul-friend" (*anmchara*) of Brian Borumha (*MS. Materials*, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, *anmchara* of Brian," is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 1031, where no mention is made of any connexion of this latter Maelsuthain with the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, a territory comprising Killarney and an extensive district around it, the patrimony of

the older branch of the O'Donoghoe family. It may be added that the name of Maelsuthain does not appear in the ordinary Irish pedigrees of the O'Donoghoes of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was *anmchara* of Brian Borumha, and who, in a note written by him in the *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 b b., Latinizes his name *calvus perennis*, and states that the note was written by him "*in conspectu Briani imperatoris Scotorum*."

<sup>4</sup> *Colum son of Crimthann*.—The founder of the monastery of Tir-daglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Celtra*. — Inishcalthra, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

Kal. Jan., Sund.; m. 12. A.D. 1009 (alias 1010). Cathal [1009.] son of Conchobar, (King of Connaught, died in penitence<sup>1</sup>). Muiredhach Ua hAedha, King of Muscraidhe, Cathal son of Dubhdara, King of the Fir-Managh,<sup>2</sup> died. Maelsuthain<sup>3</sup> Ua Cerbhaill, chief sage of Ireland, and King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; Marcan, son of Cennetigh, comarb of Colum son of Crimthann,<sup>4</sup> and of Inis-Celtra<sup>5</sup> and Cill-Dalua<sup>6</sup>; Muiredach son of Mochloingsi, herenagh of Mucnamh,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh son of Conn, royal-heir of Ailech, [and] Donncuan, King of Mughdorna, were slain. A hosting by Brian to Cloenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid,<sup>8</sup> when he received the hostages of Leth-Cuinn. A hot summer, a fruitful autumn. Scanlan Ua Dungalain, abbot of Dun-lethglaise, was profaned in Dun;<sup>9</sup> and he was brought out and blinded in Finnabhair, by Niall<sup>10</sup> son of Dubhtuinne. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg<sup>11</sup> son of Cathal, died.

Kal. Jan., Mond.; m. 23. A.D. 1010 (alias 1011). [1010] Dunadhach of Colum-Cille's *recles*<sup>12</sup> in Ard-Macha [died]. Flaithbertach Ua Ceithinan, comarb of Tigernach<sup>13</sup> (a

sion of the Shannon known as Lough-derg, and belonging to the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

<sup>7</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Muckno, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Sliabh-Fuaid*.—The old name of the Fews Mountains, near Newtown-hamilton, in the barony of Upper Fews, in the south-west of the co. Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Dun*; i.e. Dun-da-lethglas, or Downpatrick.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*.—He was King of Ulidia for 4 years and 6 months, according to the list of Kings of that province in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 4. His death is recorded at the year 1016 *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Tadhg*. — King of Connaught, and known as *Tadhg an eich gíl*, or "Tadhg of the White Steed." His death is noticed at the year 1030. He was the first who assumed the surname "O'Conchobair (or O'Conor)."

<sup>12</sup> *Recles*. — Dr. Reeves regarded this *recles* as an "abbey church." See his very interesting memoir on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 27, where some curious information regarding the *recles* is given.

<sup>13</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Cluain-eois (Clones), in the county Monaghan. The original of the parenthetical clause which follows is interlined in a later hand in A., and in the original hand in B.

(peanoir 7 rui erpuic, do suin o peparib ðreirne, 7 portea in ciuitate rua mortuuir ert). Muirpeðac mac Criðain, comarba Colum Cille 7 perleiginn arð Maða, in Chriſto dormierunt. Flaiðbertac .h. Neill (.i. ri Oilig, co n-ocair in fochla, 7 Murchad mac mðriain co peparib Muman 7 laigen, 7 .h. Neill in derceirt), do innpeð ceneoil Conaill, co tuc ecc. do brait, 7 bú imða. Maelpuanarð .h. Domnaill, ri ceneoil luðac, o peparib maiði 1ða, Oengur .h. Lapan .i. ri cenel Ennai, o cenul Eogain na h-innri, occiri punt. Ceð mac Maðgamna, riðomna Cairil, moritur. Slogad la Flaiðbertach .h. Neill co Dun Eðac, co po loiric in dun 7 co po buri a baile, 7 co tuc atrioc o Niall mac Duibéinne. Slogad la ðrian co Mað coraind, co ruc lair ri cenul Conaill .i. Maelpuanarð .h. Maelðorairð, rri a peir co Cenn corarð. Dalac ðirirt Tolai, comarba Feichin 7 Tolai, in bona penectute mortuuir ert. ðrian 7 Maelreclann iterum in clay[r]i rua oc Enach ðuib.

[Ct. lanair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º i.º (aliar M.º 12.º) Teiom tregair irin bliadain rin i n-arð Maða, co po marb ár. Maelbrigte mac in gobann, perleiginn arð Maða, do ec de, 7 Scolaiði mac

<sup>1</sup> *Fell asleep*. — dormierunt, A., B.; seemingly by mistake for dormiebat or dormiuir. A marginal note in A., in the later hand, has lxxx. iii. anno etatir ruc, u. [Ct. Enair, in nocte sabati in Chriſto queuit; (i.e. “rested in Christ in the 84th [74th, *Four Mast.*] year of his age, on Saturday night, the 5th of the Kalends of January”).

<sup>2</sup> *Fochla*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 429 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Domhnaill*; or O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname O'Donnell to be found in the Irish Annals. The Domnall (or Donnell) from whom the name is derived was son of Eignechan (ob. 905 *supra*),

who was King of Cinel-Conaill. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1010, note a.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinel-Lughdach*. — One of the tribe-names of the O'Donnells, who were descended from Lugaid, son of Sedna (who was brother of Ainmire, King of Ireland in the 6th century). The territory of the Cinel-Lughdach comprised a great part of the present barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Enna*. — A tribe descended from Enna, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whose territory consisted in later times of 30 quarters of land, lying to the south of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-



senior, and eminent bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifni, and died afterwards in his own monastery). Muiredach son of Crichan, comarb of Colum-Cille, and lector of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep'<sup>1</sup> in Christ. Flaithbertach Ua Neill, (King of Oilech, with the warriors of the Fochla,<sup>2</sup> and Murchad son of Brian, with the men of Munster and Leinster, and the Ui-Neill of the South), ravaged Cinel-Conaill, and carried off 300 captives, and many cows. Maelruanaidh Ua Domnaill,<sup>3</sup> King of Cinel-Lughdach,<sup>4</sup> was slain by the men of Magh-Itha; Oengus Ua Lapain, King of Cinel-Enna,<sup>5</sup> by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island.<sup>6</sup> Aedh son of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Caisel, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to Dun-Echdach,<sup>7</sup> when he burned the *dun*, and broke down the town, and brought pledges from Niall son of Dubhtuinne. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, when he brought with him the King of Cinel-Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh.<sup>8</sup> Dalach of Disert-Tola, comarb of Fechin and of Tola, died at a good old age. Brian and Melsechlainn again in camp at Enach-duibh.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan., Tuesd.; m. 4. A.D. 1011<sup>10</sup> (alias 1012.) [1011.]

A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of

gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 370.

<sup>6</sup> *Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*; *i.e.* of the island of Inishowen.

<sup>7</sup> *Dun Echdach*.—"Eochaid's *dun* (or *fort*)."<sup>1</sup> See under the year 1003; p. 512, note<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Cenn-coradh*.—"The Head of the Weir." The residence of Brian Borumha at Killaloe. The original of this entry and the one succeeding

it is written in a space which appears to have been left blank by the original scribe in A. They form part of the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Enach-duibh*.—This name would now be written Annaduff, or Annagh-duff. The place referred to was probably Annaduff, in the co. Leitrim or Annagh-duff. co. Cavan.

<sup>10</sup> *A.D.* 1011.—The number 580 is added in the margin in A., to signify that so many years had elapsed since the arrival of St. Patrick.

Clepcen, pacapτ apτ Mačā, 7 Cennpaelaτ ant řabacill .i. anmčapa tořaiđe, moptyu pynτ. Slogaτ la Flaičberptač mac Muirceptač, la řiř nČilīř; i cinel Conacill, co poacht mař Cetne, co tuc bořačail moip 7 co tainic implan. Slogaτ la Flaičberptač dořiđiři i cinel Conacill, co poact Dpuim cliač 7 tpacht nČothaili, co po mapbpaτ mac řillapaτpaic mic řepřaile .i. Niall, 7 co tucpaτ maioτm řop Maelpuanaiđ .h. Maeldořaiđ, achτ nī řapřbađ neč ann. Slogaτ caleic tap a n-eipri la Maelpečlaino i tiri nČogain co Mař řařačul, co po loipceτ a cpečā telaiř nOóc, co puc řačail. Slogaτ la Flaičberptač ber copici aipτ ulac co po opτ in Člipτ, 7 co tuc řačala ip moač tuc ři řiam etip bpaτ 7 innile, ce nač apimτep. Slogaτ la Đprian i mař Muirpeññe, co tuc ořřoepe do čellaič Paτpaic do'nt řluagaτ řin. Maioτm řop Niall mac Duibčuinne řia Niall mac Čochađa, du iτopčair Muirceptač mac Čpřan, řiđomna .h. nČoč, 7 řiřađ mic Čochađa iapum. Coencompac .h. Scannlan aipchinnech Đaiminři, Mac-Lonan aipchinnech Roip cpe, moptyu pynτ. Oengup aipchinnech Slāne do mapbaτ do aipchinnech Đubađ. Čprian mac řopmlađa, ři Conacille, occipup epτ o Coimčualřni.

.b. řct. Ianair, u. ř., l. Anno domini M.º x.º ii.º (aliar M.º 13º). Cpeč la Maelpečlaino i Conacillič i n-điřail

<sup>1</sup> *Sabhall*.—A church, or oratory, situated within the *rath*, or foss, of Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Cetne*.—A plain in the south-west of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowse. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1301, note m.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-cliabh*. — Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

<sup>4</sup> *Traig-Eothaili*.—See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 1003 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-da-gabhul*. — The "Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams)." Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Telach-óc*.—Now known as Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>7</sup> *Arđ-Ulad*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

<sup>8</sup> *Victory*.—Described as cač na mułlac ("battle of the summits"—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,<sup>2</sup> when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cinel-Conaill until he reached Druim-eliabh<sup>3</sup> and Traig-Eothaili,<sup>4</sup> when they killed the son of Gillapatraic son of Fergal, *i.e.* Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Melsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, to Magh-dagabhul,<sup>5</sup> when his plundering parties burned Telach-óc,<sup>6</sup> and took a spoil. Another hosting by Flaithbertach as far as Ard-Ulad,<sup>7</sup> when he plundered the Ard, and brought off the greatest spoils that a King had ever borne, between prisoners and cattle, though they are not reckoned. A hosting by Brian into Magh-Muirtheimne; and he gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting. A victory<sup>8</sup> over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh<sup>9</sup> of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.<sup>10</sup> Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conailli,<sup>11</sup> was slain by Cucuailgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A [1012.]<sup>BIS</sup> predatory expedition by Melsechlainn into Conailli,<sup>11</sup> in

not identified), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.

<sup>9</sup> *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.* MacLonain is called "abbot."

<sup>10</sup> *Dubhadh*. — More correctly Dubhath, (the "black ford"). Now known as Dowth, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath. The mound of Dowth is a well known and conspic-

uous object on the northern bank of the River Boyne, a little to the east of the great tumulus of Newgrange. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

<sup>11</sup> *Conailli*. — *i.e.* Conailli - Muirtheimhne, or Magh-Muirtheimhne. See Index.



raparaiti rinnparaidiſ ſatpait 7 bparit baclai patpait, a  
 porſpait Mailmuire 7 ſpait. Creſ mor la hualſpait .h.  
 Ciardai, la piſ Coirppi, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruait, hi  
 ſailenſa, conuſtapait uathat deſ daine do lucht taiti  
 Maileſechlainn iap n-ol ipin uait rin 7 atte merca, co  
 taprat cat doib tpe diumur, cotopcair ann Donnchat  
 mac Donnchat pinn, puidonna Teipach, 7 Cernaſan  
 mac Plainn pi Luiſne, 7 ſenan .h. leocain pi ſailenſ,  
 7 alu multu. Maelſechlainn iapum dia topptaſtain, co  
 parſabſa aigi na ſabala, 7 co topcair leir hualſpait  
 .h. Ciardai pi Coirppi, 7 alu multu. Slogat la Plait-  
 beptaſ la piſ nſailiſ coriſi Eo i taeb Cenannra, co  
 parſaib Maelſechlainn in tailſi do. ſillamoſonna  
 mac Poſapaitiſ, pi deirceirt ſpeſ, do ec ina ſotluo i  
 tiſ Maelſechlainn iap n-ol. leir topata na ſail ſon  
 apatap 7 da ſall ic poirpeo ap a tiaſaib na n-diaſ.  
 Maſom por ppu Miſe icon ſpaitſnen, pia n-ſalliaib  
 7 laiſniſ; c. l. occip punt im plann mac Maelſech-  
 lainn. Slogat la ſpait co hſſ in ſairtinn, ubi  
 per tper menſer [pemanſit]. Creſ mór la Murchat

<sup>1</sup> *Finnſaidhech*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 465.

<sup>2</sup> *Bachal-Patraic*.—i.e. St. Patrick's *baculum*, crozier, or *crosſtafe*, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *By the advice*.—a porſpait. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clar. 49. Porſpait is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelmuire*.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

<sup>5</sup> *Cairpre*.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciardha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Gailenga*.—Otherwise called Gailenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Were*.—atte (for atte, "they were"), A. B.

<sup>8</sup> *Ed*.—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, is "Maighen-attaed." But this has not been identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Tiaga*.—*Tiaga* is the plural of *tiag*, a satchel or bag, and the same as Lat. *theca*. It may possibly be a loan word from the Latin. The entry is not very intelligible. The writer may have intended to say that each plough was drawn by Foreigners, whilst two Foreigners in sacks were drawn after the plough, to do the work of a harrow. The Translator in Clar. 49 states that "the Gentiles" were made to "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their

revenge of the profanation of the 'Finnfaidhech'<sup>1</sup> of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic,<sup>2</sup> by the advice<sup>3</sup> of Maelmuire<sup>4</sup> and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre,<sup>5</sup> and the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, in Gailenga;<sup>6</sup> but a few good men of Maelsechlainn's household, who were after drinking then and were<sup>7</sup> intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed<sup>8</sup> by the side of Cenannas, when Maelsechlainn abandoned the hill to him. Gilla-Mochonna son of Fogartach, King of the south of Bregha, died in his sleep in Maelsechlainn's house, after drinking. By him the Foreigners were yoked to the plough, and two Foreigners harrowing from their *tiaga*<sup>9</sup> after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen,<sup>10</sup> by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn,<sup>11</sup> where he remained three months.<sup>12</sup> A great depredation

tayles harrowing after them." O'Connor's attempt at rendering this entry is even worse.

<sup>10</sup> *Draighnen*. — The "thorny place." Now Drinan in the parish of Kinsaley, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. This battle is referred to in a stanza (not in B.), written in the lower margin of fol. 54b in A., as follows:—

Νιμαλοταρ ζυαν πορ πεετ,  
 Ρηρ Μιρε ρρη πορμτεετ;  
 Βαταρ παλτι Γαιλλ πο ελορ,  
 Ιεον οραϊνην τον τορορ.

"Not well went they on Monday, on an expedition—

The men of Meath—towards advancing;

The Foreigners, it was heard, were glad

At the Drinan, because of the trip."

<sup>11</sup> *Ath-in-chairthinn*.—The "ford of the mountain ash" (or "quicken-tree"). Strangely translated "*Vadum Officinæ ferrariæ*" by O'Connor. Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Three months*.—The original of this clause is rather imperfectly given

mac Driain i llaigiu, co ro oirce in tír co Gleann da locha 7 co cill Maighnenn, 7 co ro loirce in tír uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diaimíthe. Ar Gall la Cathal mac n'Donnchada mic Duibhda bairenn, du itorčair Amhladh mac Siuiriuc .i. mac ríge Gall, 7 Maethgamain mac Duibhilla mic Amhlaim, 7 ceteri. Maithm for Connaetha rí a nUa Maeldoradh, du itorčair Domnall mac Cathal (.i. in cat), rídamna Connacht. Muirceptach mac Ceóda .h. Neill do marbad do dal Riatai.

Fol. 55aa. Daingiu imá do denaí la Driain .i. Cathair Cinn coradh 7 inir gall duib, 7 inir locha Sainglenn. Laigiu 7 Gall do éocaí rí Driain, 7 forbair rí Muman 7 Driain ic ríeib Maíre co ro innriret Laigiu co hCécliaí. [Flann mac] Maíreclann do marbad do Galladh Cécliaí.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini m.º x.º iii.º

¶ Ct. Ianair. ui. feria, l.ª xx. ui. Anno domini m.º x.º iii.º Hic erit annus octauus circuli decinouinalis, 7 hic erit .cccc. 7 .lxxxii. annus ab aduentu sancti Patricii ad baptizandum Scotor. Fiel Trígoir rí a n-ini 7 minchaire i rampadh in bliadain, quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus. Slogud la Driain mac Cenneitig mic Lorcain, la ríge nErend, 7

in A. and B., which have merely <sup>b</sup><sub>u</sub> D m<sup>e</sup>r (rectè m<sup>e</sup>r) m<sup>r</sup>er. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "where he remayned for three months."

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-Maighnenn*. — Kilmainham, near Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal*. — He was King of Desmond. The *Four Masters* state that the slaughter above referred to was inflicted after the burning of Corcaigh (Cork) by the Foreigners.

<sup>3</sup> *Maethgamain*. — *Dubhgilla*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278, 291, where the name Dubhgilla is printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."

<sup>4</sup> *Cathair - Cinn - coradh*. — The "stone fort" of Cenn-coradh (or Kincora), at Killaloe.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-gaill-duibh*. — The "Island of the black Foreigner." Not identified. O'Donovan thought that it was another name for the King's Island, at Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Inis-locha-Sainglenn*. — The "Island of Loch-Sainglenn." Loch-Sainglenn is not now known; but the name seems partly preserved in that of Singland, a large townland in the vicinity of Limerick. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cxxi., note<sup>3</sup>.



by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn,<sup>1</sup> and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal,<sup>2</sup> son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain,<sup>3</sup> son of Dubhgilla,<sup>3</sup> son of Amlaibh, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, in which fell Domnall son of Cathal (*i.e.* the Cat), royal heir of Connaught. Muirchertach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riata. Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh,<sup>4</sup> and Inis-gaill-duibh,<sup>5</sup> and Inis-locha-Sainglenn.<sup>6</sup> The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairei, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliath. [Flann,<sup>7</sup> son of] Maelsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 1013.

[1013.]  
[1014.]

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 26. A.D. 1014. This is the eighth year of the Cycle of Nineteen; and this is the 582nd year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptise the Scoti. The festival of Gregory<sup>8</sup> was before Shrove-tide, and Little Easter<sup>9</sup> in summer, in this year; which had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn son

<sup>7</sup> *Flann*.—This name having been omitted in the orig. MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* The name of Maelsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, Mael-sechlann in A. and B., which shows that some word or name had been omitted before it. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "Flann, son of Mael-

sechlainn, by Genties of Dublin;" which would tend to prove that the original from which he made his version was neither of the MSS. A. and B.

<sup>8</sup> *Festival of Gregory*; *i.e.* the 12th of March.

<sup>9</sup> *Little Easter*; *i.e.* Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note <sup>2</sup>.

la Maelpeclainn mac Domnall, la ríǵ Temprač, co h-Alt cliač. Laiǵin uile do leip, i tinol ar a cinn 7 Gaill Altā cliač, 7 a coimlin do ǵallaiǵ ločlainn leó .i. x.c. luipeč. Ǵníčir cač cpođa etopra do na ppičh inntpamail. Maičoir iapum pop Gallu 7 pop Laiǵniu i topaiǵ co pur dileǵait uile do leip, in quo bello cecidit ex adueppa cateppa Gallorum, Maelmorđa mac Murchada ri Laiǵen, 7 Domnall mac Pepsaile rí na Portuač. Cecidit uero a Gallir Dubǵall mac Almlaim, Siučpairo mac Loduip iapla innpri opec, 7 Ǵilla Ciapain mac Ǵluiniapinn, ríǵdomna Gall, 7 Oitpír dub 7 Suaptǵair, 7 Donnchad .h. Epuilb, 7 Ǵurpine, 7 Luimne, 7 Almlaim mac Laiǵmainn, 7 Ǵpotoir (qui occidit Ǵrian), .i. toipeč na loingri ločlainnaiǵi, 7 ui. mile itir marbač 7 bačhač. Ǵopochair imoppo a ppičguin o Ǵaiđelaiǵ .i. Ǵrian mac Cenneitiǵ, arđpí Ǵaiđel Epenn 7 Gall 7 Ǵpetan, Alǵurp iaptauip tuairceipit Eoppa uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchad, 7 a macpíđe .i. Toippeelbach mac Murchada, 7 Conaing mac Duinnčuan mic Cenneitiǵ, ríǵdomna Muman, 7 Močla mac Domnall mic íaelain, ri na n-Deipí Muman, Eočo mac Ǵunačđaiǵ, 7 Niall .h. Cuinn, 7

Fol. 55ab.

<sup>1</sup> *Battle*.—The famous battle of Clontarf, which was fought on Good Friday, in the year 1014; a very curious account of which is contained in the Annals of Loch-Cé. But the fullest description of the battle is given in Todd's ed. of the *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, pp. 151-211. See the Introd. to the work, pp. xxvi.-xxvii., and clxvii., *seq.* O'Donovan has illustrated the narrative of the battle, given by the *Four Masters* (at 1013=1014), with many useful notes.

<sup>2</sup> *Fortuatha*.—This name signifies "border territories." See note 7, p. 157 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, 207, note d, where

for Domnall, son of Fergal, he wrongly prints Domhnall Mac Faelainn.

<sup>3</sup> *Insi-Orc*.—The Orkney Islands.

<sup>4</sup> *Brian*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in *man. orig.*

<sup>5</sup> *Donncuan*. — Brother of King Brian.

<sup>6</sup> *Mothla*.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faelain," i.e. "*nepos* Faelani," (now O'Phelan, and Phelan without the O'). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelan, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 965.

of Domnall, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. All the Leinstermen were assembled before them, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and an equal number of the Foreigners of Lochlann along with them, viz., 1,000 mail-clad men. A valorous battle<sup>1</sup> was fought between them, for which no likeness has been found. The Foreigners and the Leinstermen were defeated at first, however, so that they were entirely annihilated. In this battle there fell of the hostile band of the Foreigners, Maelmordha son of Murchad, King of Leinster, and Domnall son of Fergal, King of the Fortuatha.<sup>2</sup> But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siucraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Ūrc,<sup>3</sup> and Gillaciarain son of Glun-iairnn, royal heir of the Foreigners, and Oittir Dubh, and Suartgair, and Donnchad grandson of Erulb, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amlaimh son of Lagmann, and Brotor (who slew Brian),<sup>4</sup> *i.e.*, chieftain of the Danish fleet, and 6,000 persons, between killing and drowning. There fell of the Gaedhil, in the mutual wounding, Brian son of Cenneidigh, arch-king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, and of the Foreigners and Britons, the Augustus of all the north-west of Europe, and his son, *i.e.* Murchad, and his [Murchad's] son, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach, and Conaing, son of Donnucan,<sup>5</sup> son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan,<sup>7</sup> Eocho son of Dunadhach,<sup>8</sup> and Niall Ua

<sup>7</sup> *Deisi-Mumhan*.—"Deisi of Munster." A powerful tribe descended from Fiacha Suighde, eldest brother of Conn of the Hundred battles, originally seated in the district to the south of Tara known as *Deisi-Temrach*, now forming the baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various ad-

ventures, succeeded in subduing that part of Munster comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Waterford, with (subsequently) adjacent parts of the co. Tipperary. The name of "Deisi" is still preserved in the barony names Decies Within, and Decies Without, co. Waterford. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., ch. 69.

<sup>8</sup> *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of



[Cuduiligh] mac Cennetiġ, tpi coimġe ħriain; ɔa piġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, 7 Maelpuanaiġ .h. hEiðinn pi Aiðne, 7 ġeiðinnaċ .h. Dubagain pi ġep maiġi, 7 Mac Deaċað mac Muireðaiġ cloin pi Ciaraiðe luacra, 7 Domnall mac Diarmada pi Corco ħaircino, 7 Scannlan mac Caċail, pi Eoganachta loċa lein, 7 Doñnall mac Eimġin mic Caimniġ, moġ mġaep Maiġ 1 n-Albain, 7 alu mulu nobiler. Luið tpa Maelmuire (.i. mac Eoċaċa), comarba ġatpae, co ġpuiðiġ 7 co minnaiġ, connice ġopu Colum cille, co tuc aġ corp ħriain piġ Epeno, 7 corp Mupċaċa a mic, 7 cenn Conaing, 7 cenn Moġlai, co po aðnachta 1 n-Alpo maċa 1 n-alaið nuí. Oi aiðci ðec imoġpo ɔo ġaġað ġatpae ic aġe na corp, ppoġter honorem ġeġiġ poġpiu. Dunlang mac Tuacail, pi laiġen, ɔo ée. Cat etip Ciar mac Mailmuaið 7 Domnall mac Duibðabairenn, co toġċaġ ann Ciar 7 Caċal 7 Roġallaċ, tpi meic Mailmuaið, 7 áġ impu. Caċal mac Domnall,

Corco-Baiscinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 992.

<sup>1</sup> *Tadhg Ua Cellaigh*.—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B., in which the text is ɔa piġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, "two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Ceallaigh." But there were not two Kings of Hymany at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, ɔa, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for Taroġ, and that the name .h. Ceallaiġ has been wrongly transposed. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh (or O'Kelly) is mentioned in all other Irish Chronicles as having fallen in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian; for which reason he is styled in the O'Kelly pedigrees *Tadhg catha Briain*, i.e. "Tadhg of the battle of Brian." See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> *Aidhne*.—A territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway. The name Ua hEidhinn is now generally written "Hynes."

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Dubhagain*.—Now written O'Duggan " (or "Duggan," without the O').

<sup>4</sup> *Fer-Maighe*.—"Men of the Plain." Now represented by the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. ġepu maeġe, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciarraidhe-luachra*.—"Ciarraidhe of the Rushes." The northern portion of the present county Kerry, comprising the baronies of Trughenacmy, Clanmorris, and Iraghticonnor, divided from the counties of Cork and Limerick by the range of hills called Sliabh-luachra.

<sup>6</sup> *Corco-Baiscinn*.—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoín; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh,<sup>1</sup> King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne;<sup>2</sup> and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain,<sup>3</sup> King of Fera-Maighe<sup>4</sup>; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraidhe-luachra,<sup>5</sup> and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn;<sup>6</sup> and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh<sup>7</sup>), comarb of Patrick, went, moreover, with seniors and with relics to Sord-Choluim-Cille, and carried thence the body of Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of his son Murchad, and the head of Conaing,<sup>8</sup> and the head of Mothla, and interred them in Ard-Macha, in a new tomb. Twelve nights, moreover, were the congregation of Patrick waking the bodies, in honour of the dead king. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. A battle between Cian,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domnall<sup>10</sup> son of Dubhdabairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach—three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were killed, and a slaughter about them. Cathal, son of

prised the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. O'Donovan states that the Domnall referred to in this entry was the ancestor of the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Clonderalaw. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1013, note q.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Eochaidh*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. In the oldest Irish list of the comarbs of Patrick (i.e. bishops or abbots of Armagh), namely, that contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, Maelmuire is described as "son of Eochacan."

<sup>8</sup> *Conaing*.—Son of Donnucan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 532.

<sup>9</sup> *Cian*.—Ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Ui-Echach (or Iveagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, amongst whom the Christian name Cian (or Kean) is still a favourite name.

<sup>10</sup> *Domnall*.—He was the ancestor of an old and extinct branch of the O'Donoghoe family, the head of which was called O'Donoghoe Mór, and of the branch known as the "O'Donoghoes of the Glen."



ri .h. nEċċaċ, do marbhad la Donnchad mac Ħriain. Maíom ríá Tāðg mac Ħriain por Donnchad mac Ħriain, co pargbad Ruairí .h. Donnacan rí Áraċ. Sluaġad la .h. Maítoarāċ 7 la .h. Ruairġg, i maġ Ħai, copo marbpat Domnall mac Caċail, 7 ġup innri-  
pet in maġ, 7 co pucpat a n-ġiallu Connaċt, licet non in eadem uice. Maíom por dal n-Áraide ríá n-Ultaíċ, ubi multí occirí punt. Flaiċberptaċ mac Domnaill, comarba Ciaraín 7 Finnen, 7 Ronan comarba Feicin, 7 Conn, .h. Oíġraíċ, in Chirto dormierunt. Át imda tra airíri ná bliatnara.

Fol. 55ba.

Íct. Ianair. iii. r., l. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º u.º  
Domnall mac Duíċċabairenn do ġarbad la Donnchad mac Ħriain a caċ. Flaiċberptaċ .h. Neill do ċecht i Míċe, do coċair Maíltechlaind. Maíltechlaind iarum por ríuaġeċ illaġniu, co po opt laġniu, 7 co tuc bopoma mop 7 aítipe laġen lair. Níall mac Ferġaile mic Conaġ a ruo ġenepe occirur ert. Muir-  
ceptaċ mac Muirċeċaġ .h. Neill occirur ert o. Uib Tuirpe. Donnchad .h. ġoaġ, rí Ciannaċt, do marbad o ċeneol Eoġain. Muirceptaċ .h. Lorcain airchinneċ

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Echach*. — “Descendants of Echaidh.” The tribe-name of the O’Mahonys of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Core Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 535.

<sup>2</sup> *Aradh*.—Also called Aradh-tire and Duharra (Duthaidh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-nAi*.—A large and fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Elphin and Roscommon, Castlereagh and Strokestown. It was otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The limits of Magh-nAi, are described

from local tradition, by O’Donovan, in a note to the *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1189, note h.

<sup>4</sup> *Although not on that occasion*.—O’Conor erroneously renders the original, *licet non in eadem uice*, by “prope centum numero, in eadem vice.” The explanation of this apparent enigma is furnished by an entry under the year 1012, recording the defeat of the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, and the killing of Domnall son of Cathal, royal heir of Connaught. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran and Finnen*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise and Clonard,



Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,<sup>2</sup> was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-nAi,<sup>3</sup> when they killed Domnall, son of Cathal, and ravaged the plain; and they carried off the hostages of Connaught, although not on that occasion.<sup>4</sup> A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ulidians, when a great many were slain. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran<sup>5</sup> and Finnen,<sup>5</sup> and Ronan comarb of Fechin,<sup>6</sup> and Conn Ua Digraidh,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Numerous, truly, are the events of this year.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 7.<sup>8</sup> A.D. 1015. Domnall, son of Dubhdabairenn, was killed by Donnchad, son of Brian, in battle. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,<sup>9</sup> son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuirtre. Donnchad Ua Goaigh,<sup>10</sup> King of Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

See the final entry under the next year, where this entry is repeated, but in a very inaccurate form.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Conn Ua Digraidh*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digraidhe is stated to have been *comarb*, or successor, of Caeimhghin (St. Kevin); i.e. abbot of Glendalough. His name does not appear in Archdall's inaccurate list of the abbots of Glendalough.

<sup>8</sup> *m. 7.*—The age of the moon is written .iiii. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for .iii., it not

being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals ii. (5) and iii. (2.)

<sup>9</sup> *Fergal*.—Apparently the "Fergal son of Conaing," lord of Ailech, whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 1000.

<sup>10</sup> *Donnchad Ua Goaigh*.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

<sup>11</sup> *Cianachta*. — The Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

Loṡpa, Cernaċ mac Caṡurais arphinnech Duin leṡ-  
glairi, Niall mac Dercain arphinnech Munṡaroe,  
Donngal .h. Canṡein arphinnech Tipe da ṡlar, in  
Chpurto dormierunt. Ceṡ .h. Ruairc, pi ḃreirne, do  
marbad la Taṡṡ, la piṡ Connacht, doṡore .i. aṡ loċ  
Neill i maiṡ Ai, do ṡaerain na baċla i ru, comio eṡ rin  
tall piṡi ar a ṡil cenmoṡa Ceṡ a mac aṡain. Flait-  
bertaċ mac Domnall comarba Ciapain 7 Finnein 7  
ċronain 7 ṡeċin, quieuit.

[Cl. Ianair. i. p., l. xiiii. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º  
Plannacan mac Conaing, porairċinneċ arda Maċa, 7  
Muirṡir arċinneċ liṡ oeiṡeṡ, in Chpurto dormierunt.  
Eirne ingen .h. Suairt, comarba ḃriṡte, Diarmait  
.h. Mailtelċa comarba Comṡaill, quieuerunt. Maclias  
arṡ ollain Erend moṡtuur erṡ. Caċ etir Ulṡu 7 Dal  
n-Āraide, co remio por Dal n-Āraide. Do fuir ann  
Domnall .h. Loingriṡ, pi Dal n-Āraide, 7 Niall mac  
Duibċuinne, 7 Concobar .h. Domnallan, pi .h. Tuirtri,  
7 alii mulri. Niall mac Eochada ba corpaċ. Mac  
Muireṡais mic Flainṡ, pi ṡer Muirṡi iċa, a fuir  
occipur erṡ. Donnucan mac Dunluinṡ, pi Laiṡen, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Mungairid*.—Mungret, about three miles to the south of Limerick city.

<sup>2</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Now Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Tadhg*.—Better known to students of Irish history as Tadhg-an-eich-gil, or “Tadhg of the white steed.” He was the son of Cathal, son of Conchobar (son of Tadhg), from whom the hereditary surname of O’Concho-bhair or O’Conor) has been derived, and whose obit is noticed above at the year 972. The *Four Mast*, state (1014=1015) that Tadhg killed Aedh, in revenge for his brother, Domnall son of Cathal, whose death is recorded under the preceding year.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Neill*.—There is no lake now

known by this name in Magh-Ai, or the Plain of Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *Bachal-Isu*.—The “Staff or (Crozier) of Jesus.” The so-called ‘translator’ of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders do ṡaerain na baċla i ru by “rescuing the crostafte of Jesus,” which is wrong; the word ṡaerain (regarded by the translator as meaning “rescuing”) signifying “protection.” See O’Don. *Suppl. to O’Reilly’s Dict.*, v. ṡaerain. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O’Curry’s *MS. Materials*, App., p. 600, sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Cronan and Fechin*.—This is evidently an inaccurate repetition of the last entry under the year 1014;

son of Cathasach, herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid,<sup>1</sup> [and] Donngal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg,<sup>3</sup> King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill,<sup>4</sup> in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu;<sup>5</sup> and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin,<sup>6</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son [1016.] of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit,<sup>8</sup> [and] Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall,<sup>9</sup> rested. Mac Liag,<sup>10</sup> chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Domnall Ua Loingsigh,<sup>11</sup> King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many<sup>12</sup> others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donncuan, son of Dunlang,

where, instead of "[comarb] of Cronan and Fechin," the Chronicler correctly says "Ronan, comarb of Fechin." This entry is added in a later hand in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Lis-oiged*.—"Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

<sup>8</sup> *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Liag*.—Called Muirchertach Mac Liag in the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1014, and *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1015. Said to have been the secre-

tary of King Brian Borumha, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 70-72; Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 361, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 99, 116-143, and Vol. III., p. 153.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsech." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingsigh" ("son of Loingsech"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Cé* agree with the present chronicle.

<sup>12</sup> *Many*—*μῆτις*, omitted in B.



Ταδς .h. Rian pı .h. Drona, do marbad la Donnchað mac Sıllapatraic, por lap leıřġlinne. Dun leřġlairı do uile-lorcað. Cluain mic Noir 7 Cluain řerta 7 Cenannur do lorcað. Airberıtaç mac Coırıdobrain, airçinneç Roır aılıřır, do ec. Sıř ı n-Eřunn.

Fol. 556b.

Ĳct. 1anair. ııı. ř., l. xx. ıııı. Anno domini M.º x.º ııı.º Oengur mac Carraiř ġolma, riřdomna Teıřpaç, morıur ert. řerřal mac Domnaill mic Concoðair, riřdomna Aılıř, do marbad o cenel Eogan řein. řlann .h. ðeıce, řı .h. Meiř, a řuir occıur ert. Cormac mac Lorcan, řı .h. neçðað, do marbad o Uıb Trena. Donnchað mac Donnchaða .h. Conřalaıř, riřdomna Eřenn, a řuir occıur ert. Muıreðað .h. Duıðeoin, řı .h. mac Cuair ðreř, do marbad la řlaiřberıtaç .h. Neill. Ar řall 7 laıgen ı n-řodbaı la Maelfeçlainn. Oengur mac řlann, airçinneç Lanne lepe, Cormac .h. Maılmiðe, airçinneç Droma paře, morıui řunt. řıllacıurı .h. Lorcan, řı Caille řollaıřıan, do marbad ı Cenannur. Conn, mac Concoðair mic Eıneçain, morıur ert. řlenn ða loça do lorcað ex maıore paře.

Ĳct. 1anair. .ıııı. ř., l. x. Anno domini M.º x.º ııı.º řormřal ın Arð aılean, pıııı anmçara Eřenn, ın Chıřıto

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow.

<sup>2</sup> *Ros-ailithir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

<sup>3</sup> *Carrach-calma*.—A nickname for Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, whose death is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Echach*; i.e. *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or *Iveagh*, in the county of Down; a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh. The name of Cormac does not occur in the list of Kings of *Ui-Echach* published in Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 349, sq.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Trena*. — “Descendants of Trian.” A sept of the Airghialla, situated in the present county of Armagh; but the exact limits of their territory have not been identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua-Duibheoin*.—.h. *Duibheoin*, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha*.—A tribe descended from Colla *Uais*, one of the “Three Collas,” progenitors of the Airghialla, anciently seated in Magh-Breg, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

<sup>8</sup> *Odha*.—Corruptly written “Fodbaı” (dat. form of “Fodba”), in A. B. According to O'Donovan, *Odha*

King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona,<sup>1</sup> were slain by Donnchad, son of Gilla-Patraic, in the middle of Leth-glenn. Dunlethglaise was all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-ferta, and Cenannas, were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobrain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir,<sup>2</sup> died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son [1017.] of Carrach-calma,<sup>3</sup> royal heir of Temhair, died. Ferghal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beicce, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>4</sup> was killed by the Ui-Trena.<sup>5</sup> Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin,<sup>6</sup> King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha,<sup>7</sup> was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba,<sup>8</sup> by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lann-leire,<sup>9</sup> Cormac Ua Mailmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rathe,<sup>10</sup> died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcaín, King of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannas. Conn son of Conchobar, son of Eicnechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal [1018.] of Ard-ailen,<sup>11</sup> chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in

(or Odhbha, as it is written in more modern texts), was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 837, note x.

<sup>9</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-rathe*.—This is probably the place now represented by Drum-rat, the name of a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. St. Fechin, founder and abbot of the monastery of Ballysodare, in

the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *AA. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

<sup>11</sup> *Ard-ailen*; i.e. "High Island." An island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, where a monastery was erected by St. Fechin, founder of the monasteries of Fore (co. Westmeath), Ballysodare (co. Sligo), and also of Omey Island, which lies between High Island and the mainland. See Ordnance Map

quieuit. Broen mac Maelmorða, pī laigen, do dallat  
i n-*Cl̃* eliať la Siurice mac *Cl̃*mlaim. Maelan, mac  
Eicniť .h. lopcán, pī Galeng 7 tuať lúigne uile, do  
marbat do íaitniť. Slogat la Cenel Eogain co Cill  
Fábrice, co ro marbhat dreimm moir, 7 co parǵaibret  
Gillacurp mac Conaing mic Congalais .i. muiré clainne  
Sinaiť. Oentrub do arcaim do perail Manac. Dom-  
nall .h. Caindelbain, pī Loegaire, 7 Cairnióe peťtare  
Maelpeclaino, do marbat la pīru Cell 7 Eile a tar-  
puet creiće. Ino petlu mongac do arťrugat in hoc  
anno pī ré coicťiťir i n-aimpīr íoťamair. Gilla-  
column mac Muiredať .h. Mailtrea, 7 *Cl̃*oť .h. Eruť-  
aín, pī .h. mbreail Maća, moptui punt.

Íct. Ianair. .u. p.; l. xxi. Anno domini m.º x.º ix.º  
Clene mac Orene, pī Muťoorn, 7 Orrene .h. Cadaraiť,  
pī na Saithne, do marbat la Galengu. Ceall tapa uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ard-ailen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 272).

<sup>1</sup> *Broen*.— Properly written Bran in the MS. Clar. 49. From him the powerful family of Ua Brain (now written O'Byrne, and Byrne) of Leinster derive their hereditary surname.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Lorcaín*.— In the Annals of Tigernach and the Four Masters, the name is written "Ua Leochain," which is undoubtedly the proper form. The name "Ua Leochain" has been corrupted to "Loughan," and is now usually Anglicised "Duck" in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that *loughan* was regarded as the same as *luchan* the genit. of *lacha*, a duck.

<sup>3</sup> *Saithni*.— A tribe occupying a territory in the north of the present county of Dublin, co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West. The

family name was O'Cathasaigh (*i.e.* O'Casey, or Casey). See Dr. Reeves's valuable note regarding the limits of the territory, and its ancient possessors, in the Appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, note 20. The Saithni were a branch of the Cianachta-Bregh, a Meath tribe, and may have given name to the townland and parish of Dunsany (Dun-Saithni?), in the adjoining barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Oentrubh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>5</sup> *Fera-Manach*.—The tribe-name of the people who inhabited the territory now known as the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>6</sup> *Fera-Cell*.—This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Fircal (now known by the name of Eglis), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.



Christ. Broen<sup>1</sup> son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlainh. Maelan, son of Eíenech Ua Loreain,<sup>2</sup> King of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni.<sup>3</sup> A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabrig, when they killed a great number, and lost Gilla-Christ, son of Conaing, son of Congalach, *i.e.* steward of Clann-Sinaigh. Oentrubh<sup>4</sup> was plundered by the Fera-Manach.<sup>5</sup> Domnall Ua Caindelbhain, King of Loeghaire, and Caismidhe, Maelsechlainn's steward, were killed by the Fera-Cell<sup>6</sup> and the Eile,<sup>7</sup> in pursuit of a prey. The 'hairy star'<sup>8</sup> appeared this year, during the space of a fortnight, in Autumn time. Gillacolum, son of Muiredach Ua Maltrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Ui-Bresail-Macha,<sup>9</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of [1019.] Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,<sup>10</sup> were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-

See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, App., note <sup>24</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Eile*.—A powerful tribe, whose name was derived from Eile, descended in the ninth generation, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 366, col. 8), from Cian, son of Oilill Cluim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the King's County. The three most prominent families of this tribe were the O'Meaghers of Ikerin (now apparently represented by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher of Dublin), the O'Fogartys and O'Carrolls.

<sup>8</sup> *Hairy star*. — πετλυ mongac̃. The appearance of this "hairy star," or comet, is not noticed in any of the

other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the *Annals of Loch-Cé*. See Chambers' *Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these Annals noted the occurrence of atmospherical and astronomical phenomena.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-Bresail-Macha*.—A tribe, (otherwise called Clann-Bresail), descended from Bresal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-chrich. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., chap. 76. The territory of the Clann-Bresail seems to have been co-extensive with the present baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Saithni*.—See note <sup>3</sup>, last page.

το λορεαῶ το ἔθιμῶ διατε. Doñnall mac Mail-  
 Fol. 56<sup>aa</sup>. řečlainn, comarba řinnen 7 Mocolmog, in Chriřto  
 quieuit. Aρořar 7 Aρčū, meic Mailřečlainn mic  
 Maelpuanaiḃ, ḃa řiřḃamna Ałiliř, a řuiř occiri řunt.  
 řillacoeimřin mac [Dunlainř], řiřḃomna łaiřen, a řuiř  
 occiriř eřt. Mačřamain, mac Conaiř mac Duinnemian,  
 řiřḃomna Muman, ḃo ecaib. řlaičberptač .h. Neill ḃo  
 techt i tiri Conailł, co řo ořt tiri nEnna 7 tiri Luřḃač,  
 Ruaiřiri .h. Ałilellan, ři .h. nečḃač, ḃo marbaḃ la  
 řiri řerñiuiři. Ro marbčā, imořpo, ḃa mac Ceinn-  
 eiriř .i. Conřalač 7 řillamuiře, ina ḃiřail řocetoiri.  
 Eiriče ḃo čabairt ḃo hłiib Cairrein im Donnchaḃ mac  
 mḃriain, co řo teřeač a boř ḃear ḃe. ḃañłiac ḃer-  
 maiři ḃo břiřiuiḃ la Muiričerptač .h. Cairraiř, řor  
 Maelmuaiḃ ři řer Cell, 7 a čabairt ar ar eiriř 7 a  
 marbaḃ iariim.

Ĳct. łanair. iii. ř., l. ii. Anno domini M.º xx.º Ceall  
 ḃara cona ḃairtiř ḃo λορεαḃ. řleann ḃa łačā uile  
 cona ḃairtiřiib ḃo λορεαḃ. Cluaiř irairḃ, 7 Cluaiř  
 mic Noiri, 7 Sořo Colum cille, teřtia pařte, cřemate  
 řunt. řlaičberptač .h. Eochaḃa ḃo čallat la Nialł  
 mac Eochaḃa. řillaciariain mac Ořene, ři Muřḃořna,  
 ḃo marbaḃ ḃo řeraiib Roiri. Maelmuaiḃ mac Ořene,  
 ři Muřḃořna řři ře oen łai, ḃo marbaḃ la .h. mac  
 Uair ḃreř. Aρo Mačā uile ḃo łeiri ḃo λορεαḃ .i. in

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mochol-  
 moc*; i.e. abbot of Moville and  
 Dromore, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—His death, by  
 poison, is noticed at the year 996  
*supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Their own people*.—In the *Ann.  
 Four Mast.*, Ardghar and Archu are  
 stated to have been slain by the  
 Cinel-Eoghain “themselves.”

<sup>4</sup> *Conaing*.—This Conaing, who  
 was the son of Donnchuan, brother of  
 Brian Borhumha, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D.  
 1014 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Tir-Enna*.—See “Cinel-Enna,”  
 under A.D. 1010 (note <sup>5</sup>, p. 524).

<sup>6</sup> *Tir-Lughdach*.—See note <sup>4</sup> p.  
 524 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui-Caisin*.—This was the tribe-  
 name of the MacNamaras of Clare.

<sup>8</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony  
 of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Carragh*; i.e. grandson of  
 Carrach [-calma]. See note under  
 A.D. 1017; (note <sup>3</sup>, p. 540).

dara was all burned by lightning. Domnall son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen<sup>1</sup> and Mocholmuc,<sup>1</sup> rested in Christ. Ardghar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn<sup>2</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people.<sup>3</sup> Gillacoemghin, son [of Dunlaing], royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnucan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna<sup>5</sup> and Tir-Lughdach.<sup>6</sup> Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the men of Fernmhagh. Two sons of Cennedigh, viz., Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain, moreover, in revenge of him. An assault was given by the Ui-Caisin<sup>7</sup> to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh<sup>8</sup> was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,<sup>9</sup> upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell,<sup>10</sup> who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with [1020.] its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Coluim-cille,<sup>11</sup> the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha<sup>12</sup> was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois.<sup>13</sup> Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Ui-Mac-Uais<sup>14</sup> of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

<sup>10</sup> *Fera-Cell*. — "Viri Cellarum." See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 542.

<sup>11</sup> *Sord-Coluim-cille*. — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua hEochadha*. — This name, which signifies "descendant of Eochaidh," i.e. of Eochaidh son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia [ob. 976], is now variously written O'Haughey, Haughey, Hoey, and Howe.

<sup>13</sup> *Fera-Rois*. — See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 354, *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*. — A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregia), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Ui-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (*flor.* A.D. 323), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be



damliac mor cona tuiḡi do luaidē, 7 in cloicēē cona cloccaiḃ, 7 in Saball 7 in Toai, 7 carbat na n-abao, 7 in tḡenčāṣair pḡeciurta, i tḡirt ꝑct. Iuin, 7 illuan pḡeingceiḡir. Maelmuire mac Eochaḃa, comarba Pātrac, cenn cleipeē iartair tuairceirt Eorpa uile, in .xx.<sup>o</sup> anno pḡincipatur sui, i tḡirt noin Iuin, dia h-aine pḡa eingceiḡir, in Chriṣto quieuit. Almalḡaid i comarbur Pātrac, doḡeir tuaiḃi 7 eclairi. Finnloeē mac Ruaiḃri, pḡi Alban, a pḡuir occirur epṣ. Aeḃ .h. Innechtaḡ, pḡi .h. Meiḃ, do marbat do Uib Niallain.

ꝑct. Ianaip, .i. p.; l. xiii. Anno domini m.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Vol. 56ab. Maioim pḡa nUḡaire mac Dunluing, pḡi Laiḡen, pḡor Siṣ-  
 puac mac Almailm, pḡi Aḃa cliaḃ, oc on Deilḡne Mogoroc.  
 Pḡor cruithnechta do pḡḡṣain i n-Opḡaiḡiḃ. Cḡeē la  
 mac Aeḃa .h. Neill ḡar Uib Doḡḡṣinn batap i maiḡ  
 itechta, 7 pomarbrat in Leḃḡerḡ icon tairpecht con-  
 tair(ḡetar pḡoḡla Aipḡiall ina ḡiaiḡ 7 pḡiḡne. Uel  
 pḡic in libro ḡuibḡaleiḃi narratur, comitairpetap .h.  
 Meiḃ, pḡṣ.) comitairḡetar .h. Meiḃ, 7 Muḡḡorḡna, 7 na  
 Saiṣne 7 pḡir Pḡḡnmuiḡi, 7 .h. Doḡḡṣain cona pḡḡaiḃ.  
 Robai dono .h. Ceilecan 7 .h. Lopcan, co n-Uib ḡḡḡail

distinguished from the *Ui-Mac-Uais* of Tethbha (or Tefia), who have given name to the barony of *Moygoish*, co. Westmeath. See note 4, p. 300, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Damliac*.—"Stone-church." See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12-16.

<sup>2</sup> *Saball--Toi*.—See note 7, p. 433, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Preaching chair*. — Evidently meant for "pulpit."

<sup>4</sup> *The 3rd of the Kalends of June*; i.e. the 30th of May.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelmuire*.—Or Marianus, as the name has been Latinized. See Ware's account of the Archbishops of Armagh (Harris's ed., Vol. i., p. 49), where it is stated that Maelmuire "died of grief, as it was thought, for the

universal destruction of Armagh by fire, the month before."

<sup>6</sup> *The 3rd of the Nones*; i.e. the 3rd of June.

<sup>7</sup> *Of the . . . clergy*.—eclairi, B. ecailri, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Ugaire*. — After having been King of Leinster for seven years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), this brave prince was put to death in a house set on fire, by Donnsléibhe, King of *Ui-Faelain*, in the year 1024. *Vid. infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Deilgne - Mogoroc*. — Written "*Dergne-Mogoroc*" in the *Ann. Four Mast*. Now known as Delgany, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. Regarding the different modes of writing the name, arising from the interchange between the

all burned, viz., the great ‘Damliac,’<sup>1</sup> with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,<sup>2</sup> and the Toi,<sup>2</sup> and the abbots’ chariot, and the old preaching chair,<sup>3</sup> on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,<sup>4</sup> the Monday before Whitsunday. Maelmuire<sup>5</sup> son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of all the north-west of Europe, rested in Christ on the 3rd of the Nones<sup>6</sup> of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.<sup>7</sup> Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrechtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by [1021.] Ugaire,<sup>8</sup> son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Mogoroc.<sup>9</sup> A shower of wheat<sup>10</sup> was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain<sup>11</sup> who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethderg in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla<sup>12</sup> came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe “but the Ui-Meith met him, &c.”); but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,<sup>13</sup> and the men of Fernmagh,<sup>14</sup> and the Ui-Dorthain,<sup>11</sup> with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan<sup>15</sup> and Ua Lorcaín, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

letters *l* and *r*, so frequently observable in Irish texts, see Joyce’s *Irish Names of Places* (Second Series), p. 26.

<sup>10</sup> *Shower of wheat.*—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 169 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Dorthain.* — Otherwise, and more correctly, written Ui-Tortain; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Ardbraccan in the present county of Meath. The events recorded in this entry, which is very inaccurately put together, are not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

<sup>12</sup> *Airghialla.*—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the margin in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>13</sup> *Saithni.*—See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1018; (p. 542).

<sup>14</sup> *Fernmhagh.*—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

<sup>15</sup> *Ua-Ceilechan.* — Written “Ua Celechair” in B., but incorrectly, as the Ua Ceilechains (or O’Callaghans) were at this time the principal family of the Ui-Bresail. See at the year 1037 *infra*, where the death of Archu Ua Celechain, King of Ui-Bresail, is recorded.

7 co n-Uib Niallan ar a cinn a n-Aenach Mača co  
comparzadar uile ime, co ruc mac Ceđa a gabail  
tairprib uile, 7 nī raibe acht da .xx. deś oġlač, 7 do  
ceṛ rocharde etarpu ṛop lar Aenaiṡ Mača. Sic in  
libro Duibdaletī. ḃranacan .h. Maeluirdi, airpī  
mīde, do bačað dia ḃelltaine illoč Ainninde. Aīnal-  
ṡaid comarba Paṛraic do ḃul ipin Mumain cetna cup,  
co tuc moṛčuarṫ. Ceallach .h. Cačaraiṡ, pī na Saite,  
do marbad do čenel Eogain. Mac Flainn mic Mailt-  
rečlainn .i. pīdomna Tempač, Ačđ .i. pīdomna Ačliṡ,  
7 Domnall .h. Mupchara, occipī runṫ.

[ct. Ianair, .ii. p., l. xx.<sup>o</sup> iii. Anno domini m.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>o</sup> Mac Cerbhaill pī Ele, 7 Domnall .h. Cellaiṡ pī  
ṛočarṫ, Siṫriuc mac Imair, pī Puirṫ Laiṛṡi, occipī runṫ.  
Macleiginn mac Cairill, pī Aipṡiall, Flann .h. Tacan,  
airchinnecḃ Daiṛmaiṡi, lachṫnan (.i. i n-Aṛṫ Mača  
aṫbač), comarba Innṛi cain Deṡa, in Chriṡto doṛ-  
mīerunṫ. Maelrečlainn mac Domnaill (mic Donn-  
chara, airṫpī Eṛenn, tuir Opḃain 7 oipečair iarčair

<sup>1</sup> *Aenach-Macha*. — The “Fair-green of Macha;” the plain immediately surrounding the *rath* called the Navan fort, near Armagh, and including the fort itself.

<sup>2</sup> *Aenach-Macha*. — See last note A. and B. have over the name Aenaig Macha (the gen. form), ṫ Aipṫ M. (“or of Ard-Macha”).

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Aininne*. — Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Saithne*. — See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1018; p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*. — The *Four Masters* (ad an.) give his name as Aedh.

<sup>6</sup> *Royal heir of Ailech*. — pīdomna Ačliṡ. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Eli*. — This was the name of a tribe descended from Eli, 8th in descent from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim,

King of Munster in the 3rd century. The name of the tribe was applied to the territory, which was anciently called Eli-tuaiscert, or Northern Eli, and in later times Eli-Ua-Cerbhaill (or Eli-O'Carroll), from Cerbhall, who was 15th in descent from the Eli referred to. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 336, col. 8; and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin*, App., note 759. The territory of Eli-O'Carroll is now represented by the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County. Among the principal representatives of this distinguished Irish sept may be mentioned the Rev. John James O'Carroll, S.J., and his brother, Rev. Fras. Aug., sons of Redmund Peter O'Carroll; Frederick John O'Carroll, B.L., son of Frederick Francis, brother of Redmund; and the Right Hon. John



Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha,<sup>1</sup> where they all surrounded him. But the son of Aedh carried his prey through them all; and he had only twelve score good warriors. And a great number fell between them in the middle of Aenach-Macha.<sup>2</sup> Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Aininne.<sup>3</sup> Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne,<sup>4</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son<sup>5</sup> of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, *i.e.* royal-heir of Ailech,<sup>6</sup> and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of Cerbhall, King of Eli,<sup>7</sup> and Domnall Ua Cellaigh, King of Fotharta,<sup>8</sup> and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>9</sup> were slain. Macleighinn son of Cairell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,<sup>10</sup> and Lachtnan (*i.e.* who died in Ard-Macha<sup>11</sup>), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad<sup>13</sup>), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the

[1022.]

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

<sup>8</sup> *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-Fea, or Fotharta O'Nolan; now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, the patrimony of the ancient sept of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O'Nolan, and Nolan (without the O'). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 64, and *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 211.

<sup>9</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—This is the Irish name of Waterford.

<sup>10</sup> *Dairmagh*.—Durrow, barony of Ballycowan, King's Co. For much

information regarding the history of this remarkable establishment in ancient times, see Reeves's *Adamnan v. Dairmagh*.

<sup>11</sup> *Died in Ard-Macha*.—The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis cain-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, on the borders of the county of Monaghan, a portion of which county is comprised in the parish of Inishkeen.

<sup>13</sup> *Son of Donnchad*.—The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.

domain do ecab irin tper bliadain, xl. pegni rui, irin tper bliadain lxx. aetatir ruae, in .iiii. nonas Septimbris, die uidelicet dominico, recunoda lunae. Muir-  
 čompac forpinto [p]arce etir Gallu Ača eliač 7 Niall  
 mac Eochada, pi Ulad, co po muib forp na Gallu, 7 co  
 polað a n-derg ar, 7 co po dairtea arčena. Muirceper-  
 tač .h. Carracis .i. rídomna Tempač, do marbad on  
 Sut .i. la Maelpeclainn. Marom i pleib [p]uait for  
 Airgiallaib rí Niall mac Eochada, co po cuireo  
 derg ar Airgiall and. Mačgañain mac Laidhnen, pi  
 Fernmuigi, do marbad do čačalan .h. Crican for  
 lar čluana Eoir. Muiren na tengað occirur ert.

Fol. 56ba. **¶** Ct. 1anair, .iii. p.; l. u. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> .iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ercrai ercai i .iiii. ercai Enair, i .iiii. io Enair, dia Dar-  
 dain. Ercrai greine autem i xx. iii. into ercai cednai, dia  
 Dardain, cinn coectigir i noi **¶** Ct. Domnall mac Ača  
 bic .h. Maelpeclainn do marbad o mac Senan .h.  
 Leočan. Donnchač .h. Duinn, pi bpež, do gabail do  
 gallaib ina n-airiucht rein, 7 a breič dar muir.  
 Ločlainn mac Maelpeclainn do marbad a ruir. Taōž

<sup>1</sup> The 43<sup>rd</sup> year.—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Borumha usurped the monarchy. The date of this usurpation is not recorded in either of the MSS. A. and B. of these Annals, although the so-called 'translator' of the version in Clar. 49 begins the entries for the year 1002 with "Brienus regnare incipit." The *Chron. Scotorum* refers the beginning of Brian's reign to 999=1001, the date in *Tigernach*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. clii-clv, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maelsechlainn's death is given in a fuller manner by the *Four M.*, and in the *Chron. Scot.*

<sup>2</sup> Sunday.—The criteria here given

indicate correctly the year 1022. A few lines of poetry in praise of Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 56a in A. But as the text is rather corrupt, it has not been considered necessary to print them.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Carraigh*; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 540.

<sup>4</sup> *Sliabh-Fuait*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 314 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Fernmagh*.—Now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the tongues*; i.e. "of the languages." Nothing further is known to the Editor regarding Muiren's linguistic accomplishments.

<sup>7</sup> *Fourth of the Ides*; i.e. the 10th of January.

world, died in the 43rd year<sup>1</sup> of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, *i.e.* on Sunday,<sup>2</sup> being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-clíath and Níall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, when the Foreigners were defeated, and a great slaughter was made of them; and the rest were made captive. Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, *i.e.* Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuait,<sup>4</sup> over the Airghialla, by Níall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgnen, King of Fernmagh,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Cathalan Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren, 'of the tongues'<sup>6</sup> was slain.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 5. A.D. 1023. An eclipse of the moon on the 14th of the January moon, *i.e.* the 4th of the Ides<sup>7</sup> of January, a Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, a Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of February].<sup>8</sup> Domnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain.<sup>9</sup> Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea.<sup>10</sup> Lochlainn,<sup>11</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian,<sup>12</sup> was killed by the

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<sup>8</sup> *The 9th of the Kalends* [of February]; *i.e.* the 24th of January. These criteria correctly indicate the year 1023, when the eclipses above noticed seem to have occurred. See *L'Art de Verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 71, ad an. 1023.

<sup>9</sup> *Senan Ua Leochain*. — King of Gaillenga-mora and Tuath-Luighne, now represented by the baronies of Morgallion and Lune, in the county of Meath. See above, at the year 1018, where the name

Ua Leochain is wrongly written O'Lorcain.

<sup>10</sup> *Carried across the sea*. — The *Four Masters* state (ad an.), that this was in violation of Colum Cille, whose successor was his [Donnchad's] guarantee.

<sup>11</sup> *Lochlainn*. — According to the *Ann. Four M.*, Lochlainn was King of Inis-Eoghain (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Níall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhín.

<sup>12</sup> *Brian*; *i.e.* Brian Borumha.



mac Ὀρριαν το μαρβατ ο ΕΙΛΙΒ. Concobair .h. Carrraig  
το μαρβατ λαρ να ζυτυ. Leobelein μι Ὀρεταν το ec.  
Oenpeicc, μι in τomain, το ecaib in pace. Ταρ α ειρι  
ρογαβ Cuana ριζε in τomain. Τα .h. Macainen  
το μαρβατ το γαίlenzaiβ. Domnall .h. hEağra, μι  
Luiğne Connacht, το μαρβατ το .h. Concobair μι  
Connacht.

.b. Ιct. Ιαναρ, .iiii. ρ., l. xui. Anno domini m.º xx.º  
iiii.º Uğaire mac Dunlaing, μι Laiçen, 7 Maelmorða  
mac Lorcan, μι .h. Ceinnrelaiğ, τεβ το zabail ρopra ic  
Dubloç, la Donnpleibe mac Maelmorða, la ριğ. h.  
Paelain, 7 α τuiτim αντ. Donnpleibe iarum το  
μαρβατ το huiβ Muireðaig. Caç Aça no cpoiri i  
Corunn, ιτιρ .h. Maelmorða 7 .h. Ruairc, co po muirð  
ρop u Ruairc, 7 co po lað α ap. Cuan .h. Loçcan,

<sup>1</sup> *Eli*.—See note 7, p. 548. Tadhg was killed at the instigation of his brother, Donnchad, according to the *Ann. F. M. and Chron. Scot.*

<sup>2</sup> *Conchobar Ua Carraigh*.—Conchobar, son of Aenghus, son of Car-rach[-calma]. See note <sup>3</sup> under A.D. 1017; p. 540 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *The Gots*; i.e. "the Stammerers"; a nickname borne by several members of a family of the Ui-Mailsechlainns (or O'Melaghlins) of Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Leobhelin*.—Llewelyn, son of Seisil, King of Wales, whose obit is given in the *Brut y Tywisogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* under A.D. 1023.

<sup>5</sup> *Henry*.—Oenpuc, for Henricus, A. B. Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

<sup>6</sup> *Cuana*.—This is a curious way of writing the name of Conrad II., the successor of Henry II., in the empire. O'Donovan strangely confounds Cuana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III., who was the predecessor of Henry II. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1024, note u.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Machainens*.—Ua Machainen was the name of the ruling sept at the time in Mughdorna, which was most likely Mughdorna-Bregia (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the *Gailenga*, the present barony of Morgallion in that county.

<sup>8</sup> *Lwighne*.—Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo, where the name of Ua hEghra (or O'Hara) is still very general.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. Tadhg ("of the white steed") O'Connor, son of Cathal. His death is recorded at the year 1030 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dubhloch*.—The "Black Lake." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 3, where the death of Ugaire son of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated that a house was burned over him at *Dubloch in Laighis-Chule*. Laighis-Chule was the name of one of the seven septs of Laighis (or Leix), and was also, as usual, applied to their

Eli,<sup>1</sup> Conchobar Ua Carraigh,<sup>2</sup> was killed by the Gots.<sup>3</sup> Leobhelin,<sup>4</sup> King of Britain, died. Henry,<sup>5</sup> king of the world, died in peace. Cuana<sup>6</sup> assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens<sup>7</sup> were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne<sup>8</sup> of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair,<sup>9</sup> King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son 1024. [BIS.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,<sup>10</sup> by Donnsluibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsluibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muiredhaigh.<sup>11</sup> The battle of Ath-na-croise<sup>12</sup> in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, when Ua Ruairc was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain,<sup>13</sup>

territory, which appears to have been comprised in the present barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. In a short general account of the tribes of Leix, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 318), the *Nuachongbail* (the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally), is otherwise given as *Tulach mic Comgaill*, "the hill of Comgall's son"; and this Comgall appears in the short pedigree of the *Laighis-Cúle* (*loc. cit.*, col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgall (after whom *Nuachongbail* was called *Tulach mic Comgaill*), is described as *erlam na cilli*; i.e. "founder (or patron) of the church." Colman's day in the Calendar is May 15th. See *Martyr. Doneg.* at that date.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Muiredhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, whose country at the date of the event above recorded embraced nearly the southern half of the present county

of Kildare. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Tooles went into the mountains of Wicklow, and settled in the Glen of Imaal, and the territory of Fera-Cualann.

<sup>12</sup> *Ath-na-croise*.—The "Ford of the Cross." There is no place now known by this name, or any variation of it, such as Cross-ford, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo. A stanza in the lower margin of fol. 56b in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

1n caē oc aē na croiri,  
Pechtatap ri cen tairi;  
Ro lināō collaib Corann;  
1r la Conall a mairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise  
Men fought without weakness.  
Corann was filled with corpses;  
The Conall had its glory."

<sup>13</sup> *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.

prímeicey Epenne do marbad i Tebča (oʹfearaiʹb Teabča  
fein). ʹOpenait a n-aen uair in lucht po marb. ʹPirt  
pileo innfein. ʹDomnall mac Aeða, mʹdomna Ailigh, do  
marbad do Gíllamurá mac Ocan. Maeluain .h.  
Concaille, m .h. Niallain, do marbad do hilib  
ʹDorpréain. Maelpuanaio .h. Ciardai, m Cairbri, a  
ruir occirur ept. Cpeč la mac .h. Neill co po opt  
.h. Meit 7 .h. ʹDorpréainn.

[Ct. 1anair, ui. p., l. xx. ui. Anno domini m.º xx.º  
u.º Flannabpa comarba 1a, Muiredač mac Mušpoín  
comarba Ciaraín, Maeleoin .h. ʹDoran comarba ʹDaire,  
Cennraelaio mac Flaitberpaigh, airčinneč ʹDaiminnri,  
Maelbrigte .h. Cričiden comarba Finnein 7 Comghall,  
ʹDubinnri .h. ʹFaircellaigh airčinneč ʹDroma lečan,  
Saerbrethach abb Imleča 1ʹair, in Chyrto dormie-  
punt. Niall .h. Concobair, mʹdomna Connacht, ʹSerp-  
gaela m ʹBreg, occiri punt. Maelpečlainn gozt, m  
Miðe, do ec. Sluagao la Flaitberpač .h. Neill i  
m-ʹBregaiʹb 7 i n-ʹGallaiʹb, co tuc gíallu ʹGaiðel o ʹGallaiʹb.  
Cpeč la Cačalan, m ʹPernmuighi, ʹfor ʹfearaiʹb Manač.  
Cpeč la rípu Manač po cetoir co loč n-Uaithe co po

Fol. 566b.

<sup>1</sup> *Became foul*.—The *Ann. Loch-Cé* state that the bodies of the murderers were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them.

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Dorthain*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 547 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cairbri*; i.e. Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, or Carbury-O'Keary. Now represented by the barony of Carbury, county of Kildare. The name O'Keary, now written Keary, and Carey, is still pretty general in the counties of Kildare and Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Flannabhra*.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Daire*; i.e. abbot of Derry.

<sup>7</sup> *Finnian and Comghall*.—Founders and first abbots, respectively, of Movilla and Bangor, in the co. Down. See at the year 1006 *supra*, where King Brian Borumha is stated to have delivered Ua Crichidhen, successor of Finnian, from the hostage-ship in which he was held in Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>8</sup> *Druim-lethan*. — The "broad ridge." Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, where St. Maedhog (or Mogue), founder of the monastery of Ferns, is stated to have erected another establishment about the year 600.



chief poet of Ireland, was killed in Tethbha (by the men of Tethbha themselves). The party that killed him became foul<sup>1</sup> in the same hour. This was a 'poet's miracle.' Domnall, son of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by Gillamura son of Ocan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthain.<sup>2</sup> Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbri,<sup>3</sup> was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,<sup>4</sup> [1025.] comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran;<sup>5</sup> Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;<sup>6</sup> Cenn-faeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimhinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnian and Comghall;<sup>7</sup> Dubhinnsi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan,<sup>8</sup> and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Niall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Maelsechlainn Got,<sup>9</sup> King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners,<sup>10</sup> when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan,<sup>11</sup> King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne,<sup>12</sup> which they burned;

<sup>9</sup> *Maelsechlainn Got.* — See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1023; p 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Maelsechlainn is stated to have died, *do'lore extenso*.

<sup>10</sup> *To the Foreigners.* — *n-Ṣalluib.* These were probably the Foreigners occupying Fine-Gall (or Fingall), the northern part of the present county of Dublin, bordering on Bregia (or Bregh) in Meath, as suggested in Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathalan.* — In the last entry for this year the patronymic of Cathalan is given as "Ua Crichan," or O Crichain.

<sup>12</sup> *Loch-Uaithne* — Uaithne's Lake. O'Donovan identifies Loch-Uaithne with Lough Ooney, near Smithsborough, in co. Monaghan, where the chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininnse had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 850, note y.

λοίρερετ, 7 co po μαρβρατ υνι. πῖρῦ dec πορ βῖρῦ  
 ινθ λοῶα. Τερμονν Φεϊῶν το αρῇαιν το Καῶαλαν .h.  
 Crican.

Κετ. Ιαναιρ, υνι. ρ., l. ια. Anno domini M.º xx.º υι.º  
 Slogao la mac mḃriain i Míðe 7 i mḃreḡu, 7 co ḡollu,  
 7 co laiḡniu, 7 co hOrpaignu, co puc a n-ḡiallu. Slogao  
 la flaitḃerptaḡ .h. Neill i Míðe, co tuc ḡiallu, 7 con-  
 dechaid poρ leic aḡruid i n-ινιρ Mochta, co po ιννιρ.  
 Slogao la mac Eochada ipin uair ceḡna co ḡolla, co  
 po loiρe, 7 co tuc brait moip uaiḡiḃ 7 reotu. ḡilla-  
 ciapain mac Ualḡairḡ, toiρech .h. Duibinnreacht, do  
 ec. Maelpuanaid .h. Maelḡopaid do ḡul ina ailiḡri.  
 Aḡmḡrḡin .h. Moρḡa, ρι loiḡri, interpectur ep̄t.  
 Muirceptaḡ mac Conḡalaiḡ ρι .h. Paḡlḡi interpectur  
 ep̄t. Feall la Domnall .h. Ceallaiḡ poρ Muirḡeḡaḡ  
 .h. Ceile, co po μαρḃ ina aḡrucht.

Κετ. Ιαναιρ, ι. ρ., l. xx. Anno domini M.º xx.º υιι.º  
 Ruaiḡri mac Fogarḡaiḡ, ρι deiρceipt ḡreḡ, do ecaib ina  
 ailiḡri. Taḡḡ mac ḡillapatḡaic do ḡallao la Donn-  
 chad mac ḡillapatḡaic, ρι Orpaigni. Slogao la mac  
 mḃriain i n-Orpaignib co po laḡat Orpaigni ap a muin-  
 tiρe, ιm ḡoḡra mac nḊunaḡaiḡ, ρι ρil Anmchada, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Feichin*.—Termonfeekin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of Brian Borumha.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Mochta*.—"Mochta's Island." Now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath. The lake in which this island was situated has disappeared, but the ruins of St. Mochta's church are still to be seen in a spot surrounded by low, swampy ground, always flooded in winter. St. Mochta "of the Island," whose day in the Calendar is Jan. 26, is to be distinguished from Mochta of

Lughmadh (Louth, ob. A.D. 534 *supra*), whose festival was celebrated on the 19th of August. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmot was at the time in possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Eochaidh*.—Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia. His obit is given at the year 1063 *infra*, where he is called *Ard-ri* ("arch-king") of Ulidia.

<sup>5</sup> *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say ταρ μuiρ, "across the sea."

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of King Brian Borumha.

<sup>7</sup> *Dogra*.—This must certainly be

and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin<sup>1</sup> was plundered by Cathalan Ua Cricbain.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by [1026.] the son of Brian<sup>2</sup> into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to the Osraighi, when he took their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Midhe, when he took their pledges, and went upon the ice into Inis-Mochta,<sup>3</sup> which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh<sup>4</sup> at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned [their territory], and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gillaciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went<sup>5</sup> on his pilgrimage. Aimhigin Ua Mordha, King of Laighis, was slain. Muirchertach, son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. An act of treachery by Domnall Ua Cellaigh against Muiredhach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own assembly.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 20. A.D. 1027. Ruaidhri son [1027.] of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatraic was blinded by Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi. A hosting by the son of Brian<sup>6</sup> into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra<sup>7</sup> son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada,<sup>8</sup> and Domnall<sup>9</sup>

a mistake for Gadra (or 'Godra' as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 338, col. 8), and in the *Chron. Scotorum*, *Ann. Tigern.*, and *Ann. F. M.* See O'Donovan's *Tribes, &c.*, of *Hy-Many*, pp. 99, 142, and the *Geneal. Table* prefixed to p. 97. The only other Irish Chronicle in which the name is written "Dogra" is the *Ann. Loch-Cé*, the compiler of which seems to have taken the entry from this Chronicle.

<sup>8</sup> *Sil-Anmchada*. — This was the tribe-name of a branch of the Ui-Maine, who on the formation of surnames took the name of O'Madden, from Madudhan, chief of Sil-Anmchada, whose death is recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* at the year 1007=1009.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*. — In the *Ann. Four M.* (ad an.), and *Chron. Scot.* (A.D. 1025=1027), Domnall is described as "son of Senchan, son of Flaithbheartach," and royal heir of Munster.



im Domnall mac Senčan, 7 im rocharde moir arčena. Domnall mac Płaičbertaiš .h. Neill do ecailb. Roin ri Mičde, 7 Donncharo .h. Duinn ri Ħpeš, do comtuirim i cač. Cačalan .h. Cričan ri Pėpnmuizi, 7 Culoča .h. Šairbeič, ri .h. Meič, do comtuirim i n-epšail. Cpeč la cenel Eogain for illtaič, co tucpat boroma mor. Dun Caillenn i n-člbain do uile lořcat. Donncharo mac Šillamoconna, comarba Sečnaill, papientirimur Scotorum, in Colonia quieuit.

.h.

Fol 57aa.

Ĥct. Ianaip, ii. p., l. i. Anno domini M.º xx.º uui. Tačš mac Eachach, arčinneč cille Dalua, Arč arčinneč Munšairit, in Chpirt do rmierunt. Šillacpirt mac Duibcuilinn, uapal řacart aip Mača, do ec ipřor Comain. Ħrian .h. Concobair 7 Šcorinn .h. Ruairc, Płaičbertač .h. Ĥpudān, Cončobar mac Echada, occipri runt. Maelmočta, ri řep Roir, o Conaillib occipur ep. Opccain Doimliač la řiri Manač. Mac Concuailgne, ri .h. nEachach, do ec. Šitpuc mac mic Čmlaim, ri Šall, 7 Płannacan .h. Ceallais, ri Ħpeš, a n-dul do Roim. Cpeč la Cinel Eogain i tip Conaill, co tucpat řabala mora. Deptač Šlane do čuirim. Donn .h. Conšalaiš do marbat do čonaillib.

Ĥct. Ianaip, iii., p., l. xii. Anno domini M.º xx.º ix.º Donnpłeibe mac Ħpogorban, ri .h. řoilš, a řur occipur ep. Donncharo .h. Donnacan, ri řepn-

<sup>1</sup> *Roin*.—So in A. and B. The words ri čuizim řo ("I don't understand this") are written over the name in B., in the orig. hand. In the *Chron. Scot.* the name is written "Raen," but in the *Ann. F. M.* "Roen."

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Colonia*.—Cologne, in Germany, on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,

where an Irish monastery was established.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

<sup>6</sup> *Mungairit*.—Mungret, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Maelmochta*.—The *Four Mast* write the name Maelmorpa.

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Rois*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 354 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Conailli*; i.e. the Conailli-Muirthemhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muirthemhne, which included the northern part of the present county of Louth.

son of Senchan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin,<sup>1</sup> King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fernmagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbhídh, King of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a fight. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians, when they carried off a great prey of cattle. Dun-Caillen<sup>2</sup> in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall,<sup>3</sup> the wisest of the Scoti, rested in Colonia.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028.] BIS. Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,<sup>5</sup> [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,<sup>6</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubheuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Comain. Brian Ua Conchobair, Scornn Ua Ruairc, Flaithbertach Ua hErudain, and Conchobar son of Echaidh, were slain. Maelmochta,<sup>7</sup> King of Fera-Rois,<sup>8</sup> was killed by the Conailli.<sup>9</sup> The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>10</sup> died. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Bregha, went to Rome. A predatory expedition by the Cinel-Eoghain to Tir-Conaill, when they took great spoils. The oratory of Slane fell down. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. Donn- [1029.] sleibhe,<sup>11</sup> son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailli by "the O'Connors."

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Echach*.—Otherwise called *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of *Ui-Echach* was adopted as the tribe name, and was also applied to the territory occupied by them, which is now represented by

the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 348-352.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnsleibhe*.—His name occurs in the list of Kings of *Ui-Failghi* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3, where the period of his reign is given as three years.

muigi 7 mac Igerpce, pi Conaille, do comtuim i Cill pleiße. Brian .h. Concobair, pi domna Connacht, a piur occipur ep. Ceð .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengur .h. hOengura, 7 aipchinnlech Opoma cliaß, 7 tri .xx. duine, do lorcat impu i n-inir na lanne. Muircep-tac .h. Maelmorair do marbat do Uib Canannan. Amlaim mac Siiriuc, pi Gall, do erßaßail do Maß-gamain .h. Riagan, pi Breß, co farßaß da .c. dec bo, 7 .ui. .xx. eaß mßpctnacß, 7 tri .xx. ungá do op, 7 cloiðim Carlura, 7 aipre ßairdel etir laigiu 7 leß Cuinð, 7 tri .xx. ungá do arßut ßil ina ungá ßeimleacß, (conit ceitri piðit bo cuir pocall 7 impide, 7 ceitri oeitipe d'O Riagan fein tri piß, 7 lan loß braßat in treap oeitipe). Maelcoluim mac Maelbrißte mic Ruairðri, Maelbrißte .h. Brolçan, ppiuræp Epenn, moptui runt. Pear do taçar a traçt Corcabaircinn, 7 ßatar oct troiðit etir a çit 7 a þopopann.

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Igerpce.*—The *Four Masters* state that his name was Cinaedh, and that he was son of "Angeirpce." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col. 6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of Ingerrce," and over "Ingerrce" is written the name Muiredach, by way of gloss; from which it would appear that "Ingerrce" was a nickname.

<sup>2</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, page 558.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-sleibhe.* — Or Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn. Now Killeavy, in the south-east of the county of Armagh, at the foot of the mountain Sliabh-Cuilinn, now corruptly written "Slieve-Gullion."

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-cliabh.*—Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-na-lainne.* — The 'spear' island. Some island off the northern coast of the co. Sligo. Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Foreigners.*—The Foreigners of Waterford, according to Todd. *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 295, note <sup>8</sup>.

The killing of Amlaimh, on his way to Rome, by Saxons, is recorded at A.D. 1034 *infra*. His departure for Rome is also noticed under last year.

<sup>7</sup> *Three score ounces.*—The 'translator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces." But the MSS. A. and B. have tri .xx., "three score."

<sup>8</sup> *Sword of Carlus.*—This weapon seems to have been regarded as a most sacred object by the Foreigners. The chieftain whose sword it was—Carlus son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreigners—was slain in the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighri (note <sup>6</sup>, p. 378 *supra*), according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* The same Annals (at A.D. 994), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (933), record the forcible taking by King Mael-sechlain, from the Foreigners of Dublin, of the "Sword of Carlus" and the "Ring of Tomar." Dr. Todd suggests that the sword must have been recovered by the Foreigners (or



King of Fernmagh, and the son of Igerrce,<sup>1</sup> King of Conailli,<sup>2</sup> fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.<sup>3</sup> Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus Ua hOenghusa, and the herenagh of Druim-cliaabh,<sup>4</sup> and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.<sup>5</sup> Muirchertach Ua Maeldoraidh was killed by the Ui-Canannain. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, King of the Foreigners,<sup>6</sup> was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, King of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces<sup>7</sup> of gold, and the sword of Carlus,<sup>8</sup> and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn,<sup>9</sup> and three score ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce;<sup>10</sup> (and four score cows<sup>11</sup> was the proportion for speech and supplication; and four hostages to O'Riagain himself, for peace, and the full compensation for the life of the third hostage). Maelcoluim,<sup>12</sup> son of Maelbrigte, son of Ruaidhri, [and] Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain,<sup>13</sup> chief artificer of Ireland, died. A man was cast ashore on the strand of Corco-Baiscinn; and there were eight feet (in length) between his head<sup>14</sup> and the small of his back.

Danes) of Waterford, because of its having been exacted on this occasion as part of the ransom of Amlaimh, who was chief of the Danish colony of Waterford. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 297-8, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g ceart*; Introd., pp. xxxix, xl.

<sup>9</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*. — "Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> *Fetter-ounce*; i e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.

<sup>11</sup> *Four score cows*. — The original of this parenthetic clause, which is interlined in a later hand in A., is not in B. But an English version of it is given in Clar. 49. See note <sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelcoluim*. — King of Alba (or Scotland). See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 399, and Geneal. Table facing p. 438 in the same work. See also Stuart's ed. of the *Book of Deer*, Pref., p. li.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain*. — See at the year 1097 *infra*, where the obit is given of a Maelbrigte *mac int sair* ("son of the artificer") O'Brolachain, bishop of Kildare.

<sup>14</sup> *His head*. — α έιτο, for α έιτο (α έιτο), A. The original of this entry, which is written in a later hand in A., is not in B., though it is Englished in Clar. 49, the so-called translator of which is supposed to have made his *quasi* translation from MS. B.

Ιct. Ιαναρι, υ. ρ., λ. xx. ιιι. Anno domini M.º xxx.º  
 Bpēsal Conailleč, comarba Ciarain, Eochaid .h.  
 Ceitnen, comarba Tigernaiğ, apd rui Epeno i n-ecnai,  
 i n-apd Mača quieuerunt. h. Cpuimtir, .i. Oengur,  
 comarba Comğail, do ec. Flaitbertač .h. Neill do  
 ðul do Roim. Taðğ .h. Concobair, ρi Connacht, 7 in  
 Ȣot, ρi Miðe, occiri runt. Ruaidri .h. Canannan do  
 marbat la hAeð .h. Neill. Taðğ mac lōpcain, ρi  
 .h. Ceinnrelaiğ, do éc ina ailēri a n-Ȣlunn da loča.  
 Cúmapa mac Micliağ, apd ollam Epenn, do ec.  
 Eochaid mac inð abaid do marbat don Upe .h. Ru-  
 adacan, i meðail. Cenel Eogain do bpiuið luingi .h.  
 Loingrič for lap Oentpuiñ. Maeluin mac Ciarmac,  
 muire ceneoil mðinniğ Ȣlunni, do marbat do Con-  
 çobur .h. Loingriğ. Taðğ mac Cačail mic Concobair  
 interpretur ert o maelreacłainn .h. Maelpuanaið,  
 ρi Cpuimtainn.

Fol. 57ab

Ιct. Ιαναρι. υι. ρ., λ. ιιιι. Anno domini M.º xxx.º ι.º  
 Flaitbertač .h. Neill do čiachtain o Roim. Apd

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthemhne.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

<sup>3</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—Called Flaithbertach *in trostain* (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), from this journey to Rome. His obit is entered at the year 1036 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Tadhg Ua Conchobair*.—Known in history by the name of *Tadhg an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed." His death is recorded again in the last entry for this year, perhaps through oversight. But in the entry in question, Tadhg is stated to have been slain by Maelsechlainn,

grandson of Maelruanaidh, whom the *Four Masters* (1030) describe as the "Got," and "lord of Midhe and Crimthainn."

<sup>5</sup> *The Got*; i.e. the Stammerer. See under the year 1023 *supra*. The person here referred to was Domnall Got O'Maelsechlainn, King of Midhe (or King of Uisnech, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 2).

<sup>6</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—The Cinel-Binnigh, who were descended from Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, occupied a territory comprised in the present county of Londonderry. The tribe seems in the course of time to have become divided into three or four divisions. But the exact limits of the territory of the original tribe, or of either of the subdivisions, has

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 23. A.D. 1030. Bresal Conail-lech, comarb of Ciaran,<sup>1</sup> Eochaidh Ua Ceithnen, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>2</sup> chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, *i.e.* Oengus, comarb of Comghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill<sup>3</sup> went to Rome. Tadhg Ua Conchobair,<sup>4</sup> King of Connaught, and the Got,<sup>5</sup> King of Midhe, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Tadhg son of Lorean, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Ore Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cinel-Eoghain broke the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oentruimh. Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen,<sup>6</sup> was killed by Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Tadhg,<sup>7</sup> son of Cathal, son of Conchobar, was slain by Maelsechlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, King of Crimthainn. [1030.]

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua Neill<sup>8</sup> came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was plundered by [1031.]

not been ascertained. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 73, note y. The translation of this entry in Clar. 49 is a remarkable instance of the ignorance of Irish of the so-called translator, who thus renders the very simple text above printed:—"Maelduin mac Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*."!!

<sup>7</sup> *Tadhg*.—Tadhg *an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed," King of Connaught. This entry, which is not in B., nor in Clar. 49, seems to be a repetition of a previous entry under this year, but involving some difference of meaning. See note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—See note <sup>3</sup>.

Some lines of poetry describing the bargains obtainable at Armagh, in the time of Flaithbertach, are added in the lower margin of fol. 57a in A. (but are not in B.), viz.:—

Seirpreḡac do ḡran ḡrḡca,  
No tḡrian ḡ'airnib ḡubcorḡra,  
No do ḡepḡnab ḡarac ḡuinn,  
No do ḡnoib ḡalac ḡinnḡill,  
ḡogabḡ cen ḡacḡ tinn  
I n-arḡ Maḡa ar oen ḡinḡinn.

"A seisedhach [measure] of oaten grain,

Or a third of [a measure] of purple-red sloes,

Or of acorns of the brown oak,  
Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,  
Was got without stiff bargaining,  
In Ard-Macha, for one penny."



mḃrecain do arḡain do Galluib Ḃṛa cliaṛ. Da cet  
duine do loṛcaḃ irin daimliac, 7 da cet do bṛeic i  
m-bṛait. Ceall dapa do loṛcaḃ tria anḡaitceṛ doṛcḡma.  
Slogaḃ la mac Eochada co Talaiḡ n-ooe, 7 noḃo tapaiḃ  
ni. Ḃeḃ .h. Neill do ṡeacht ina timceall rair, co tuc  
tri mile do buaiḃ 7 da cet ar mile do bṛait. Slogaḃ  
la mac Eochada i nḡuib Eachach, co po loṛc Cill  
Combair cona dairtiḡ, co po mapḃ cethrap do cleiricib,  
7 co ruc. xxx. do bṛait. Slogaḃ la mac mḃriain i n-  
Oṛraiḡib, co po laḃ ar a muinṡipe, im Maelcolaim  
Coinṛigeḃ 7 alii multu. Caḃapaḃ comarba Coeḡḡin do  
ḃallaḃ la Domnall mac Dunlaing. Cṛeaḃ int  
ṛneachta la hḂeḃ .h. Neill i tṛi Conaill, co po mapḃ  
.h. Canannan, ṛi ceniuil Conaill. Ua Donnacan, ṛi  
Ḃṛaḃ tṛipe, do mapbaḃ do .h. ḃriain .i. Toirṛḃelbach.

.h. *kt.* Ianair. iiii. p., l. xu. Anno domini m.º xxx.º  
ii.º Maṡḡamain .h. Riacaḡn, ṛi ḃṛeḡ, do mapbaḃ do  
Domnall .h. Ḃhellaiḡ ṛeṛ dolum. ḡilla Comḡan mac  
Maelbṛiḡḃe, moṛmaeṛ Muṛeḃe, do loṛcaḃ co coeaiṛ  
do daimib ime. Domnall .h. Maelḃopaiḃ, ṛi cenel  
Conaill, mac Maṡḡamna mic Muṛeḃaiḡ, ṛi Ciapaiḃe,  
Domnall mac Duinncoṡhaiḡ, ṛi ḡailenḡ, occiṛi ṛunt.  
Eṛṛu .h. Conainḡ, ṛiḃomna Muman, occiṛuṛ eṛt o

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Eochaid.*—Niall, son of Eochaidh (sl. 1003 *supra*), King of Ulidia; or *ardri*, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Telach-og.*—Now Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-Combair.*—The church of Comar (now Comber, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, Co. Down). The *b* in the member of the name *Combair*, in the text, is wrong. The proper form of the name is *Cill-Comair*, the Church of the *Comar*

(or "Confluence"). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 338.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Brian*; i.e. Donuchad

<sup>5</sup> *Cainraighech*; i.e. of Caenraighe a tribe and territory now represented in the name of the barony of Kenry, co. Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Snow depredation.*—Obviously a depredation committed during a great fall of snow.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Canannain.*—According to the Four Masters (A.D. 1030), his Christian name was Ruaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

<sup>8</sup> *Toirdhelbhach.*—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-clíath. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimliac, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a wicked woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaid<sup>1</sup> to Telach-og<sup>2</sup>; but he obtained nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed round him eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaid<sup>1</sup> into Uí-Echach, when he burned Cill-Combair,<sup>3</sup> with its oratory, killed four of the clerics, and carried away thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian<sup>4</sup> into Osraighi, when a slaughter of his people was made, including Maelcolaim Cainraighech,<sup>5</sup> and many others. Cathasach, comarb of Coemghin, was blinded by Domnall son of Dunlaing. The 'snow-depredation'<sup>6</sup> by Aedh Ua Neill, in Tír-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,<sup>7</sup> King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tíre, was killed by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]<sup>BIS.</sup> Ua Riagain,<sup>9</sup> King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbríghde, great steward of Murebhe,<sup>10</sup> was burned with fifty men about him. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel-Conaill; the son of Mathghamain son of Muiredach, King of Ciarraidhe,<sup>11</sup> [and] Domnall<sup>12</sup> son of Donncothaigh, King of Gailenga, were slain. Etru Ua Conaing, royal

pronounced *Threlagh*, and is sometimes written Turlogh, and Anglicised Terence. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadhg (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Riagain*.—See under the year 1029.

<sup>10</sup> *Murebhe*. — Moray, in Scotland. Gillacomgan was the brother of Maelcoluim (Malcolm), King of Alba

(whose obit is entered above at the year 1029), and the father of Lulach, also King of Alba (or Scotland), slain by Malcolm son of Donnchadh (Duncan) in the year 1058, as appears under that year *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Ciarraidhe*; *i.e.* Ciarraidhe-Luachra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall*.—This name is written Donnghal in the *Annals of Loch-Cè*, and *Ann. Four Mast*.

muinntir Imlecha. Maíom Óroma benncair pop Ulltaib  
 rí a n-Áirgíallach. Maíom inbír Boinne rí a Sírpuic  
 mac Ámlaim, pop Conaillib 7 pop Uib Dorrcainn, 7  
 pop Uib Meir, irialaó a n-ar. Maeltuile erpuic aip  
 Maí a in Chripto quieuit. Aeó .h. Poppeio do gabail  
 na h-erpoioide.

[ct. 1anair. 11. p., l. xx. 11. Anno domini M.º xxx.º  
 111.º Maíom rí a Murchaó .h. Maelreclainn pop  
 Concobur .h. Maelreclainn, co po marbaó Maelpuan-  
 aó .h. Carraró colma, 7 Lopcan .h. Caimelban, rí  
 Loegaire, 7 alí multí. Conn mac Maelpatraic, aip-  
 chinnech Mungarí, quieuit. Concobar .h. Muireóach,  
 rí a Ciarraó, occipur erp. Áenach Carmain la Donn-  
 chaó mac Gíllapatraic, iar n-gabail rí a Láigen.  
 Ámbergin .h. Cerpail, rí a Eile, Cu Mumain mac  
 Ruairí .h. Cetráó, moipui punt. Maíom itir  
 Eile 1 topcair Óraen .h. Cleirí 7 Muireóach mac mic  
 Gíllapatraic, 7 alí multí. Mac mic Boete mic Cínáéó  
 do marbaó la Maelcolaim mac Cínáéó. Oengur .h.  
 Caíail, rí a Eoganachta loí a Lein. Sgrin Petair 7

Fol. 57ba.

<sup>1</sup> The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-Bennchair*. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Inbher-Boinne*. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

<sup>4</sup> *Maeltuile—Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — These names are not in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183, and Harris's ed. of Ware, vol. 1, p. 50.

<sup>5</sup> *Carrach-Calma*. — See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 508 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Mungairit*. — Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Concobar*. — Apparently the son of Mathgamain, son of Muiredach (King of Ciarraidhe-Luachra) whose obit is entered above at the year 1003. This Conchobar was the person from whom the hereditary surname of O'Conor-Kerry has been derived.

<sup>8</sup> *Carman*. — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 345 *supra*. Carman has been strangely confounded with Loch-Garman, the Irish name of Wexford, by writers on Irish history generally. But there is no authority for identifying the one place with the other. When Donnchadh MacGillapatrik inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Ossory by the celebration of the Fair (and Games) of Carman, he was not likely to go to Wexford for the purpose, where he would probably get a



heir of Munster, was killed by the 'family' of Imlech.<sup>1</sup> The victory of Druim-Bennchair<sup>2</sup> was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne<sup>3</sup> was gained by Sitriuc, son of Amhlaimh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Dorthain, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh<sup>4</sup> assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was [1033.] gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma,<sup>5</sup> and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungairit,<sup>6</sup> rested. Conchobar,<sup>7</sup> grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. The Fair of Carman<sup>8</sup> [was celebrated] by Donnchad MacGillapatraic, after assuming the Kingship of Leinster. Amhergin Ua Cerbhaill, King of Eli,<sup>9</sup> and Cu-Mumhan,<sup>10</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadh, died. A breach among the Eli,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Braen Ua Cleirigh, and Muiredach MacGillapatraic, and a great many more. The son of Mac Boete,<sup>11</sup> son of Cinaedh,<sup>12</sup> was killed by Maelcolaim,<sup>13</sup> ✓ son of Cinaedh. Oengus, grandson of Cathal, King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein<sup>14</sup> [was killed]. The shrine of

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Carman was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow.

<sup>9</sup> *Eli*; i.e. *Eli Ua Cerbhaill*, or *Eli-O'Carroll*. See note 7, p. 548.

<sup>10</sup> *Cu-Mumhan*.—A name signifying "Hound of Munster." The name in B. is *Cu-inmhuin* (i.e. "delightful hound"), which is wrong; the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Ann. Loch Cé*, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of MacBoete*.—*Mac mic Boete* may mean "son of the son of

Boete," or "son of MacBoete," a name formed like *MacBethad* (*Macbeth*), but different in derivation as well as in signification.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinaedh*.—Probably *Cinaedh* (or *Kenneth*) III., King of Scotland, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelcolaim*.—*Malcolm* II., King of Scotland.

<sup>14</sup> *Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein*.—One of the numerous septs called "*Eoghanachta*" (i.e. descendants of *Eoghan Mór*, son of *Oilill Oluim*, King of

Doil ic teippran póla for altair patrúic i n-ard Maíca, coram omnibus uidentibus. Ceó mac [P]laib-berpataí .h. Neill, ní Clíuig 7 rídomna Erenn, port penitentiám mórtuúir ept aídci féilí Cinnriar.

[Ct. 1anair. iii. p., l. ii. Anno domini M°. xxx.º iii.º Maelcoluim mac Cínáeda, ní Alban, obuit. Cmlaim mac Sitríuc do marbad do Saxanaib, oc dul do Roim. Gillairechnaill, mac Gilla-moconna, occipur ept. Dub-daingen, ní Connacht, a ríur occipur ept. Donnchad mac Úriain do innreó Orraigí do leir. Caéal maipitir aipéinneó Corcaíde, 7 Conn mac Maelpatraic aipéchinnech Mungarí, in Chpíro dormierunt. Slogad Ulad i Míde, co teó mic Mellen. Gilla Fularpataig, ní na n'Dere Úreig, occipur ept. Maenía .h. hUchtan, perleiginn Cenannra, do bathad ic tiachtain a hAlbain, 7 culebad Coluim Cille, 7 tpi minna do minnaib patrúic, 7 tpióca per impu. Suibne mac Cínáeda, ní Gallgarádel, mórtuúir ept.

Munster in the 3rd century.) This sept was seated in the present barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, about Lough-Lein. It included the three clans of Ui Donnchadha of Loch-Lein, Ui Donnchadha Mór (i.e. O'Donoghue of Loch-Lein, and O'Donoghue Mór, both now extinct), and *Ui Donnchadha an Glenn*a (O'Donoghues of the Glen; i.e. Glenflesg), the present head of which old and distinguished family is Daniel O'Donoghue, known as "O'Donoghue of the Glens."

<sup>1</sup> *Andrew's festival*; i.e. the 30th of November.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelcoluim*.—Malcolm II., King of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Gillasechnaill*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, Gillasechnaill is stated to have been King of South Bregha, and slain by the Fera-Rois.

<sup>4</sup> *His own people*.—The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 1032=1034) states that Dubhdaingen ("son of Donnchadh") was of the Ui-Maine. But the name of Dubhdaingen is not in the list of Kings of Connaught contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, nor does it appear in the Genealogy of the principal families of the Ui-Maine. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 97.

<sup>5</sup> *Mungarí*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 566.

<sup>6</sup> *Tech-mic-Millen*.—The "house of Mellen's son." "Mac Millen's house," as rendered in the MS. Clar. 49. Probably now represented by Stamullen, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Deisi*.—This tribe gave their name to the present baronies of Deece (Upper and Lower), co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua hUchtaín*.—Several persons of this family were connected, in various

Peter and Paul was dropping blood on Patrick's altar in Ard-Macha, in the presence of all observers. Aedh, son of Flaitbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and royal heir of Ireland, died after penitence, on the night of Andrew's festival.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 7. A.D. 1034. Maelcolaim,<sup>2</sup> son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, died. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, was killed by Saxons on his way to Rome. Gillasechnaill,<sup>3</sup> son of Gillamochonna, was slain. Dubhdaingen, King of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Donnchad, son of Brian, plundered all Osraighe. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairit<sup>5</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.<sup>6</sup> Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi<sup>7</sup> of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,<sup>8</sup> lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the *culebad*<sup>9</sup> of Colum-Cille, and three of Patrick's reliquaries, and thirty men about them. Suibhne, son of Cinaedh, King of the Gall-Gaidhel,<sup>10</sup> died.

[1034.] ✓

? *don't know*

capacities, with the monastery of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>9</sup> *Culebad*.—The meaning of the word *culebad* has been much discussed. Dr. Reeves thought it was the Irish word for Latin *colobium* (a tunic). *Adamnan*, p. 323. See *Ann. Loch Cé*, A.D. 1034, note 2. The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the *culebad* in an interesting paper published in the *Proceedings of the R. I. Acad.*, ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains *culebad* (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See *Ann.*

*Loch Cé* (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1034, note 2, and 1128, note 6. See also O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 335, where it is erroneously stated that the "*cuilefadh* of St. Patrick" was alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1128. There is reference to a *cuilebadh*, under that year, in the *Ann. Loch Cé*. (See Hennessy's ed., *ad an.*, note 6), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date *infra* (where see note).

<sup>10</sup> *Gall-Gaidhel*.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhlic (or Celtic) people in the mainland and islands of Scotland who were under the rule of the Norsemen. The name is now represented by Galloway, in Scotland.



Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. ιιι. ρ., l. x.ιιι. Anno domini M.° xxx.° u. Cnút mac Sain, ρι Saxon, το ec. Caṡal mac Cṡmalgaṡa, ρι ιαρṡαιρ Laiſen, 7 α ben ingen mic ḡillaṡoeṡḡin mic Cṡnaeṡa, 7 α ḡu, το μαρβατο ι n-aen uair το mac Ceal-laiḡ mic Dunchaṡa. Flaṡṡberṡaḡ .h. Murchaṡa, ρι ceniuil ḡoḡaine, cum multir occirur epṡ. Iarnan .h. Flannchaṡa, cu na naeṡḡ 7 na ρipen, το ṡeachṡ for epṡiḡ ι n-Delbna, comṡairṡetaṡ uairi το Delbna im airiḡ co tarṡraṡ cliaṡhaṡ ṡó, 7 co ρo μαρβατο Iarnan, 7 ár α muinṡipe, ṡria neapṡ na naeṡḡ. Raḡnall .h. hṡṡair, ρι ρuirṡ Laiṡi, το μαρβατο ι n-Cṡ cliaṡ la Siṡriuic mac Cṡmlaim. Cṡro mḡpṡcain το apṡcain το Siṡriuic mac Cṡmlaim. Sopṡ Colum Cille το apṡcain 7 το loṡcaṡ το Concobur .h. Maelpṡchlainn, ιna ṡiḡail.

Fol. 57bb.

b.

Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. .u. ρ., l. xx. ιιιι. Anno domini M.° xxx.° u.° Domnall .h. hṡaṡmuran, ρι ρep li, o ṡal Cṡraide, Sḡolog .h. Flannacan ρι Teṡṡa α ρuir, Domnall .h. Flainn, ρι domna Tempach, o ρepaiṡ ḡpṡipne, Murchaṡ .h. Incappaṡl 7 Niall mac Muirḡira, ṡa ρiḡdomna ιαρṡαιρ Connacht, omner occiri punt. Cuchiḡe mac Eirneḡan, ρι ceniuil Ennai, obuiṡ. Donnchaṡ mac Dun-laiḡ, ρι Laiſen, το ṡallaṡ la Donnchaṡ mac ḡilla-

<sup>1</sup> *Cnút*.—King Canute.

<sup>2</sup> *Sain*.—Sweno, or Svein. The name is written *Stain* in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 1033=1035).

<sup>3</sup> *West of Leinster*.—ιαρṡαιρ Laiſen. This is probably a mistake for αιρṡep Laiſen (or East of Leinster). The *Four Mast*, state that Cathal was King of Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinel-Boghaine*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their terri-

tory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup> *Hound*.—cu. Translated "persecutor" in *Clar*. 49, and "canis venaticus" by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders *cu na naemh ocus na firen* by "watchdog of the saints and just men." But as the Chronicler records that Iarnan met his death through the power of the saints, it is obvious that he must have regarded Iarnan as an enemy of all holy and good men.

<sup>6</sup> *Delbhna*.—There were several sub-sections of the great family of Delbhna (descendants of Lughaidh *Delbhaedh*, son of Cas, ancestor of

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnút<sup>1</sup> son [1035.] of Sain,<sup>2</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Amhalgaidh, King of the West of Leinster,<sup>3</sup> and his wife, the daughter of the son of Gillacoemhgin, son of Cinaedh, and his dog, were killed at the same time by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchad. Flaithbertach Ua Murchada, King of Cinel-Boghaine,<sup>4</sup> was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, 'hound'<sup>5</sup> of the saints and faithful, went on a predatory expedition into Delbhna;<sup>6</sup> but a few of the Delbhna met him about a herd, and gave him battle; and Iarnan was killed, and a slaughter [was made] of his people, through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Ard-Brecain was plundered by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille<sup>7</sup> was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]<sup>BIS.</sup> hUathmarain, King of Fir-Li, by the Dalaraidhe; Scolog Ua Flannacain, King of Tethbha, by his own people; Domnall Ua Flainn, royal heir of Temhair, by the men of Breifne; Murchad Ua Incappail, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the west of Connaught—were all slain. Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, King of Cinel-Enna, died. Donnchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was blinded<sup>8</sup> by Donnchad MacGillapatraic,

the Dal-Cais of Thomond) scattered throughout Leinster and Connaught. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem*, App., notes <sup>26</sup>, <sup>28</sup>. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Sord of Colum-Cille*.—Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>8</sup> *Blinded*.—It is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3) that the operation took place after the victim had been brought out of the church of Disert-Diarmata (i.e. Castledermot, co. Kildare), where he had probably taken refuge.

patraic, conerbailt de. Flaithbertač .h. Neill, airtori  
 Clilí, port penitentiam optimam, in Chripto quiescit.  
 Oengur mac Flainn, comarba Brenainn Cluana,  
 Ceallach .h. Sealbaigh, comarba Barre, in Chripto  
 dormierunt. Ruairi mac Taidg mic Lorcain do  
 dállad la mac Maelna-mbó.

[Ct. lanair. un. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º xxx.º un.  
 Caſal mac Ruairi, pi iartair Connacht, do dŕul dia  
 ailirpi co hŒro Mača. Flann .h. Maelrechlainn do  
 dállad la Concobar .h. Maelrechlainn. Arŕu .h.  
 Celecan .i. pi .h. mŕperail, 7 Ruairi .h. Lorcain, pi  
 .h. Niallain, occirpi runt i Cproiŕ čaille, o Muirŕoač  
 .h. Ruadacain, 7 o hŕiŕ Eachach. Cu-inmain .h.  
 Robánn, pi Puirŕ Lairce, a ruir occirur ert. Cear-  
 načan ŕot occirur ert la .h. Flannacan do hŕiŕ  
 Maine. Tpi hŕi Maelŕoraiŕ do marbad. Fluič  
 ŕomenn mor ipin bliadainpi.

[Ct. lanair. i. p., l. xx. i. Anno domini M.º xxx.º  
 un.º Cuinnŕden Coinnŕe, comarba mic Nipri 7  
 Colman Œla, Colman cam .h. Conŕaile, comarba

<sup>1</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—A marg. note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in troŕŕam, "of the pilgrim's staff," in allusion to Flaithbertach's journey to Rome, recorded above at the year 1030. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 489, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Brenainn of Cluain*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert-Brendan (or Clonfert), in the barony of Longford, co. Galway. The name of Oengus does not appear in Archdall's list of the abbots of Clonfert, nor in Ware's list of the bishops of that ancient See.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Barrè*; i.e. successor of St. Barrè (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

<sup>4</sup> *Taidg*.—He was King of Ui-Ceinnŕelaigh. His obit is entered above at the year 1030.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Mael-na-mbó*—The name of this son was Diarmait, who, from being King of Ui-Ceinnŕelaigh (or South Leinster), made himself ruler of all Leinster. His death in battle is recorded at the year 1072 *infra*, where he is called King of Leinster and the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners). *Mael-na-mbo* ("Cow-chief") was a nickname for Donnchad, King of Ui-Ceinnŕelaigh (slain by his own tribe in 1005, *Four Mast.*), who was the grandfather of Murchadh, King of Leinster (*ob.* 1070, *infra*), from whom the name of Mac Murchadha (or Mac Murrough) has been derived. See note under A.D. 1042.

<sup>6</sup> *Flann—Conchobar*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, they were brothers.



whereof he died. Flaithbertach<sup>1</sup> Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,<sup>2</sup> [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barrè,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,<sup>4</sup> son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 10. A.D. 1037. Cathal, son [1037.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann<sup>6</sup> Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar<sup>6</sup> Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,<sup>7</sup> King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebh-caille,<sup>8</sup> by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-inmain<sup>9</sup> Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>10</sup> was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got<sup>11</sup> was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden<sup>12</sup> [1038.] Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam<sup>13</sup> Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,<sup>14</sup> rested in

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Celechain*.—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming the barony of O'Neilland East. See at the year 1044 *infra*. The late Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of the *Green Book* and of the *Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, claimed to be descended from these O'Callaghan's of Ui-Bresail.

<sup>8</sup> *Craebh-caille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 825, note *d*), that this is "probably the place now called Kilcreevy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh

<sup>9</sup> *Cu-inmain*; lit. "Delightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Mumhan*, "Hound of Munster."

<sup>10</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City. *πορτ λαιρσι*, B.

<sup>11</sup> *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Connor renders *got* ("stammerer") by "*statura procerus*."

<sup>12</sup> *Cuinniden*.—Written "*Cuindén*" by the *Four Masters*, who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Connor). See notes <sup>11</sup>, <sup>12</sup>, p. 471, and note <sup>12</sup>, p. 473, *supra*. The MS. B. has .ñ. Connere (for Ua Connere), which seems wrong.

<sup>13</sup> *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked." The epithet applied to Colman in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *caech*, "blind."

<sup>14</sup> *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.

Molairi, in Chriſto quieuerunt. Gillaſuirt mac Caſbair .h. Domnaill do marbad la mac Cuinn .h. Domnaill. Caſ etir Cuanu ri Allrahan 7 Oſta ri Prangee, i torſair mile im Oſta. Ope allaid .h. Ruadhacain, ri .h. neachach, do marbad do clainn Sinaigh i n-ard Maſa, illuan ſeile Ulltan, i n-diſail marbſa Eochada mic ino abaid, 7 i n-diſail rapaiſti airto Maſa. Maſom ſor huiſ Maine ria Dealbna ſor lap Cluana mic Noirp, i n-aine ſeile Ciapain, in quo multo occiri punt. Cuſuiliſ .h. Donnchada, ri Domna Cairil, do marbad o' O ſaelan.

Fol. 58aa.

[Ct. Ianair. .ii. p., l. ii. Anno domini M.° xxx.° ix.° Iaco ri bpetan a riur, Domnaill mac Donnchada ri .h. ſaelan o Domnaill .h. ſepſail, Donnchad derſ .h. Ruairc o hui Conſobair, Ruairi ri ſepn-muiſi a riur, Ceſ .h. ſlanacan ri Luirſ 7 .h. ſiaſpaſ, omner occiri punt. Donnchad mac Gillaſatſaie, airtoſi laigen 7 Orpaiſi, Maſna comarba buiti,

<sup>1</sup> *Cuana*.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1023 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note <sup>1</sup>. See also Petavius, *Rationar. Temporum*, part I., book viii., chap. xvii.

<sup>2</sup> *Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain*.—The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O). *Orc-allaidh* (lit. "wild pig") was probably a nickname for the Muiredach [Ua Ruadhacain] mentioned under the year 1037.

<sup>3</sup> *Clann-Sinaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Sinach." It would appear from an entry at the year 1059 *infra*, that the Clann-Sinaigh were seated in the *Airthera*, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Ulltan*.—St. Ultan of Ard-Breacain (Ardbraccan, co. Meath), whose festival day is September 4. The Dominical Letter for the year 1038 being A., the 4th of September in that year fell on a Monday.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-in-abaidh*; i.e. "son of the Abbot." From this form comes the Irish and Scotch surname Mac Nab. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

<sup>6</sup> *Delbhna*.—The inhabitants of *Delbhna-Ethra*, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See *Irish Topographical Poems* (ed. O'Donovan) notes <sup>26</sup>, <sup>28</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciaran's festival*.—The festival of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise occurs on the 9th of September, which fell

Christ. Gillachrist, son of Cathbar Ua Domnaill, was killed by the son of Conn Ua Domnaill. A battle between Cuana,<sup>1</sup> King of the All-saxan, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otta. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain,<sup>2</sup> King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh,<sup>3</sup> in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan,<sup>4</sup> in revenge of the killing of Eochaidh Mac-in-abaidh,<sup>5</sup> and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Ui-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna<sup>6</sup> in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival,<sup>7</sup> in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco<sup>8</sup> King of Britain, by his own people; Domnall<sup>9</sup> son of Donnchad, King of Ui-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaile<sup>10</sup>; Donnchad Derg<sup>11</sup> Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobair<sup>12</sup>; Ruaidhri,<sup>13</sup> King of Fernmagh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach<sup>14</sup>—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraighi, [and] Macnia, comarb of Buite,<sup>15</sup> a bishop, and

[1039]

on a Saturday in the year 1038; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

<sup>8</sup> *Iaco*.—Printed "Iago, King of Gwynedd," in the *Brut y Tywisogion* (A.D. 1037); and "Iacob rex Venedotiae" in *Ann. Cambriae*, A.D. 1039.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

<sup>10</sup> *Domnall Ua Fergaile*. — See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1039, note y.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnchad Derg*; i.e. Donnchad (or Denis), the "Red." He was the son of Art O'Ruairc, King of Connaught (nicknamed *an cailech*, or

"the Cock"), whose death is recorded at the year 1046 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. O'Conor. This was Aedh *an gha bhernaigh* (or Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught, whose death is recorded at the year 1067 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have *mac Ruairdi*, "son of Ruaidhri."

<sup>14</sup> *Ui Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha [Ardstraw], a tribe seated in the north-west of the present county of Tyrone, along the River Derg, and near the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>15</sup> *Comarb of Buite*; i.e. abbot of Monasterboice, co. Louth.



episcopur et plenur dierum, Ceilečair .h. Cuilennan comarba Tigernaiḡ, ruam uitam peliciter pinuiṭ. Muireḡač mac Flannacain, porairechinnech aipṡ Mačā, do hUib Eachach. Muireḡač mac Flaitbertaič .h. Neill do marbad do Leitrennaiḡ. Cerpall mac Paelan o Gallaiḡ occirur epṡ.

.b.

[Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. x. iii. Anno domini m.º xl. hic epṡ annur millirumur 7 xl. mur ab incarnatione domini. Corcrač mac Ainngeda, comarba Flannan 7 Brenainn, Maelmuire .h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Diarmait .h. Sechnuraiḡ comarba Sechnaill, in Chriṡto dormierunt. Corcran cleireč, cenn Eorpa im crabud 7 im ecna, in Chriṡto paupaiṭ. Dunchad .h. Canegē, perleiginn aipṡ Mačā, miritirumur ac doctirumur, in Chriṡto paupaiṭ. Donnchad mac Cunan, pī Alban, a pūir occirur epṡ. Cralt, pī Saxan giuair, moritup. Ceall dapa uile do lorcaḡ im feil

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Ended*. — pinuiṭ, A. pinierunt, B, in which the three obits here recorded are combined in the one entry.

<sup>3</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*. — Flaithbertach "of the pilgrim's staff," whose obit is entered above at the year 1036.

<sup>4</sup> *Lethrenna*. — This name is a plural noun, the singular of which would be *Lethrinn*. For do Leitrennaiḡ, the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters* have do Uib Labradā, "by the Ui-Labhradha." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), Vol. I, p. 40, note 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Flannan and Brenainn*; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. But

the name of Coscrach does not appear in Ware's lists of the bishops of those Sees.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua hUchtain*. — See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398, and also pp. 279, 321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was principal of the Columbian foundations both in Ireland and Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Dun-Sechnaill (now Dunshaughlin), in the county Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Corcran Clerech*. — "Corcran the Cleric." After the death of Mael-sechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*), there seems to have been an interregnum in the government of Ireland, during which the public affairs are alleged to have been carried on by a great poet, Cuan O'Lochain (sl. in 1024), and the Corcran Clerech here referred to. Mr. Moore (*History of Ireland*, vol. II., p. 147, note), states that he could find no authority for

a man full of days, [died]. Ceilechair Ua Cuilennain, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>1</sup> ended<sup>2</sup> his life happily. Muiredach, son of Flannacan, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, of the Ui-Echach, [died]. Muiredach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill,<sup>3</sup> was killed by the Lethrenna.<sup>4</sup> Cerbhall, son of Faellan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]<sup>B18</sup> 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn<sup>5</sup>; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain,<sup>6</sup> comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,<sup>8</sup> head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Canege,<sup>9</sup> lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,<sup>10</sup> King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais,'<sup>11</sup> died. Cill-dara was all

this allegation in "any of our regular Annals." The portion of the *Book of Leinster* dealing with the succession of the Irish Kings from the earliest period is of an annalistic character; and after the record (p. 26a), of the death of Malsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — *comfelaicir for hEirinn for re oá bliadain .xl. (no. l.) Cúan .h. lothchain, Corcran clerech*; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchain, and Corcran Clerech." See *Book of Rights* (ed. O'Donovan), *Introd.*, pp. xlii. xliii.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Canege*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The *Four Mast.* have *Ua hAnchainge*, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Dunchad son of Crinan*. — The name of Dunchad's father is written

"Critan" in the *Chron. Scotorum*, but (correctly) "Crinan" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*. This Dunchad, the Duncan of the play of Macbeth, although stated above to have been slain by his own people (*a suis*), is reported in the *Chronicle of Marianus Scotus* as having been killed *a duce suo MacBethad mac Finnloech*. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

<sup>11</sup> *Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais'*. Harold Harefoot, whose obit is also given in the Anglo-Sax. *Chronicle* and other Old English *Chronicles* at the year 1040. The meaning of the epithet 'giuais,' which Dr. O'Connor prints *guais*, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 renders *giuais* by "King of Saxons of Gills." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note <sup>11</sup>.

Micheil. Ceanannur do lorcadh. Dun da lezglar do lorcadh 7 ilchealla archeda.

Fol. 58ab. **Kt.** Ianaip .u. p. ; l. .xx. iiii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>. At imda tra na h-airiri eir marbad doene, 7 ec 7 cpecha 7 cacha. Ni cumaing nech a n-inniriu do leir, acht uate do ilib diib ar daiḡ aera na n-doene do fir tpeoto. Mac beathad mac Ainmepe arto ollam arto Mača 7 Epenn archeda. Domnall reihar mac mail na mbo do marbad do laighiub. Muirceprtač mac Gilla-patraic do marbad do hui caillaidhe a mebaul. Cpeč la hAipḡiallu 1 Conaillib, co po bairiudar Conaille porpo 1 Maiḡ Dačainneč. Cpeč la .h. Neill 1 nhuib Eachach Ulaḡ, co tucrat cpeič moir. Gilla-comgaill, mac Duinncean mic Dunlaing, do breič a cill dapa ar eicir, 7 a marbad iapum.

**Kt.** Ianaip .ui. p. ; l. u. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Fearna moir Moedhoc do lorcadh la Donnchad mac mḡriain. Glenn Uirpen do lorcadh do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in daiḡpteč do bairiuḡ, 7 cet duine do marbad, 7 .iiii. cet do breič eirḡ, 1 n-diḡail Ferna móre. Loingpeč (.i. h. Flaiten), comarba Ciapain 7 Cronain, quieuit. Ceḡ mac ino abaid, (.i. mac Mailmuire 7

<sup>1</sup> And deaths.—7 ec, in A. only.

<sup>2</sup> Domnall Remhar; i.e., Domnall "the Fat." The proper name of Mael-na-mbo, father of Domnall, was Donnchad. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 516, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Caellaidhe*.—This name is even yet pretty numerous in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's county, and Kildare; but under the forms "Kelly" and "Kealy," without the O'

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Dachainnech*.—Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Ferna-mor-Moedhoc*.—"Moedhoc's great Alder-tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Uissen*.—Now represented

by Killeslin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, note y.

<sup>7</sup> *Son*.—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Donnchad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note <sup>4</sup>, p. 516 *supra*], at first King of *Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where he is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note <sup>5</sup>, under A.D. 1036, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ferna-mór*.—See note <sup>5</sup>. It is stated in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 1041), that the outrages above recorded were committed in revenge not only of the



burned about Michaelmas. Cenannas was burned. Dundalethglas was burned, and many churches besides.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 24. A.D. 1041. Numerous, [1041.] truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths,<sup>1</sup> and depredations, and battles. No one could relate them all; but a few out of many of them [are mentioned], in order that the ages of the people might be known through them. MacBeathad, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Ui-Caellaidhe,<sup>3</sup> in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech.<sup>4</sup> A depredation by the Ui Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor- [1042.] Moedhoc<sup>5</sup> was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen<sup>6</sup> was burned by the son<sup>7</sup> of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was broken, and 100 men were slain, and 400 taken out of it—in revenge of Ferna-mór.<sup>8</sup> Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan,<sup>9</sup> rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire,<sup>10</sup> and of

burning of Ferns, but also of the slaying of Domhnall Remhar, brother of the [Diarmait] son of Mael-na-mbo, referred to in the last note.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran and Cronan*: i.e., Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelmuire*.—The name "Maelmuire" does not appear in any of the ancient lists of Abbots of Cork accessible to the Editor. The only ecclesiastic of the name whose period would correspond to the foregoing entry is

Maelmaire (or Maelmuire), abbot, or bishop, of Armagh, whose obit is given at A.D. 1020 *supra*. See under the year 1038, where the then King of Ui-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of "Eochaidh son of the Abbot" (*Mac-in-cbaidh*). It may be added that "Ua Lorcaín," or "O'Larkin," was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Ui-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh.

setaige ingine hui lorcain), do ec i Corcaig moir Muman. Murchad mac Dunlainz, pi laigen, 7 Domnall mac Aed̃a, pi .h. bairr̃ce, do euitim la Sillapatraic mac n'Donnchada, pi Orraig̃i, 7 la Macraith mac Donnchada, pi Eoganachta. Plann mac Mailrechlainn, pi domna Epenn, do marbad tria maebail. Maelpetair .h. hAilecan, perleiginn 7 toirec̃ macleiginn air̃ Mač̃a, do marbad do perait̃ Fernm̃uig̃i. Ailill Mucnoma, cenn manac̃ na n-Goer̃del, in Colonia quieuit.

[ct. 1anair .un. p. ; l. xui. Anno domini m.º xl.º iii.º Cat̃al mac Ruair̃di, pi iartair̃ Connacht, do ec ina ailid̃pi i n-air̃ Mač̃a. Domnall .h. per̃gaile, pi portuac̃ laigen, do marbad dia d̃ainib fein. Plann .h. Anbeir̃, pi .h. Meir̃, o hui Cerpbuill, o piž Fernm̃uig̃i; Aed̃ .h. Coñriac̃la, pi Tethba, o Muir̃ceptac̃ .h. Mailrechlainn; Ceinneit̃ig̃ .h. Cuirc, pi Mur̃craide, occip̃i runt. Ceallach .h. Cleirc̃in, comarba Finnein 7 Močolmocc, Cair̃ppi .h. lair̃g̃nein, air̃chinñech Ferna 7 tig̃i Moling̃, Sillamočonna .h. Duib̃oir̃ma, in pace dormierunt. Maíom Maelecoennaiž for bpiú Súire, for Orraig̃i 7 for Epmumain, pe Cair̃tač̃ mac

<sup>1</sup> *Corcach-mor*. — The "Great Marsh." Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall*. — The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Loch-Cé* is Domnall.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Bairrche*. — The descendants of Daire *Barrach*, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Donnchadha*. — ("grandson of Donnchad"). mac Donnchada ("son of Donnchad"), A. The obit

of Macraith Ua Donnchada (or Macraith O'Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Eoghanacht*. — Otherwise *Eoghanacht Chaisil*; a sept descended from Eoghan Mor, son of Oilill Oluin, anciently seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> *Through treachery*. tria maebail, A. tria maebail, B. Both readings being corrupt.

<sup>7</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

<sup>8</sup> *Fortuatha-Laighen*. — See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 157 *supra*.



Setach, daughter of Ua Loreain), died in Corcach-mor<sup>1</sup> of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ui-Bairrche,<sup>3</sup> fell by Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha,<sup>4</sup> King of Eoghanacht.<sup>5</sup> Flann son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery.<sup>6</sup> Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmagh. Ailill of Mucnamh,<sup>7</sup> head of the monks of the Gaedhil, rested in Cologne.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 16. A.D. 1043. Cathal son [1043.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, died in his pilgrimage in Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Ferghaile, King of Fortuatha-Laighen,<sup>8</sup> was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Ui-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhagh; Aedh Ua Confiacra, King of Tethba,<sup>9</sup> by Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraide<sup>10</sup>—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleircein, Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoch,<sup>11</sup> Cairpri Ua Laidhgnein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,<sup>12</sup> [and] Gilla-mochonna Ua Duibhdirma, ‘fell asleep’ in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh,<sup>13</sup> on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Irmumha,<sup>14</sup> by Carthach<sup>15</sup> son of Saer-

<sup>9</sup> *Tethba*.—*τῆβτα*, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Muscraide*.—Otherwise *Muscraide-Chuire* (‘Muskerry-Quirk’); and also called *Muscraide-Breoghain*, and *Muscraide-Treithirne*. This territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>11</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoch*; i.e., Abbot of Moville, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmoch).

<sup>12</sup> *Tech-Moling*.—‘Moling’s House.’ St. Mullens, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelcoennaigh*.—O’Donovan thought this was the place where “the River Multeen unites with the Suir,” about three miles to the west of Cashel, co. Tipperary.

<sup>14</sup> *Irmumha*.—“East Munster.” The name is written *Ermumha* in the *Ann. Loch-Ce*, and *Urmumha* by the *Four Masters*. Ormond, in Tipperary, is meant.

<sup>15</sup> *Carthach*.—From this Carthach, whose name signifies “loving,” the MacCarthy’s of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.



Saerðbrethais, i papebað .h. Donnacain, pí Árað. Maíom pía cenel Eogain for cenel Conaill i termonn Dabheoc.

b. *Fol. 58ba.* Íct. 1anair .i. p.; l. xxiii. Anno domini m.º xl.º iii.º Cumurcað .h. hCilillen, pí .h. nečac, do marbað o hUib Capacan. Niall .h. Ceilecan, pí .h. mbreparil, 7 a bratair .i. Trenfer, do ðallao do macaib Maíom-ðain tria mebaí. Domnall .h. Cuirc, pí Muircearðe, do marbað do hUí Laitein 7 do hUí Oirreiu. Cpeč la Niall mac Maípreclainn, la píğ nCilíğ, for hUib Meit 7 for čuail[n]ge, co puc da cet dēc bó 7 rocharde oi brait, i n-oiğail řaraiğči cluice ino eoechta. Cpeč eile dono la Muircepač .h. Neill for Muğdorpa, co tuc boroma 7 brait i n-oiğail řaraiğči in cluic cetna. In cleipeč .h. Cončobair do marbað.

Íct. 1anair .iii. p.; l. ix. Anno domini m.º xl.º u.º Muirpeač mac Soergura archeinnech Daimliac, Cačarač .h. Cačail, comarba Coeimgin, Maenač .h. Cirdubain, archeinnech Luğmaið, in pace dormierunt. Conğalač .h. Ločlainn, pí Corcumbpuað, Ğlun iarainn .h. Cleipčen, pí .h. Cairppi, řlaičberpač .h. Canannan pí cenuil Conaill, Domnall .h. Cetpača,

<sup>1</sup> *Saerbrethach*; lit. "noble-judging." A name still in use, as a Christian name, among respectable branches of the MacCarthys of the south of Ireland, in the forms Justin and Justinian.

<sup>2</sup> *Termon-Dabheoc*.—The sanctuary of Dabheoc, for whom see Martyr. of Donegal at 1 January. The church of St. Dabheoc was situated in the island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, famous in later times as the site of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The church lands included within the limits of Termon-Dabheoc are now known by the name of Termon-Magrath, in

the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirlugh, co. Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Caracain*.—A sept that occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the river Blackwater, and co-extensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note f, where further information on the subject is given.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Ceilechain*.—Or Ua Celechain. See note 7, under the year 1037 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Trenfher* (Pron. *Trenar*); lit. "mighty man," or "champion."

brethach,<sup>1</sup> in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabheoc.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 17. A.D. 1044. Cumuscach Ua [1044.]<sup>RIS.</sup> hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.<sup>3</sup> Niall Ua Ceilechain,<sup>4</sup> King of Ui-Bresail,<sup>1</sup> and his brother, *i.e.* Trenfher,<sup>5</sup> were blinded by the sons of Matadhan,<sup>6</sup> through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe,<sup>7</sup> was killed by Ua Laithen<sup>8</sup> and Ua Oissein. A depredation by Niall son of Maelsechlainn, King of Ailech, upon the Ui-Meith and Cualnge, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a great many prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of *clocc-ind-edechta*.<sup>9</sup> Another depredation, also, by Muirchertach Ua Neill upon the Mughdorna, when he carried off a cattle-spoil, and prisoners, in revenge of the same bell.<sup>10</sup> The Cleirech Ua Conchobair was killed.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 9. A.D. 1045. Muiredach, son [1045.] of Saerghus, herenagh of Daimliacc; Cathasach Ua Cathail, comarb of Coemhgin,<sup>11</sup> [and] Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, herenagh of Lughmadh,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep' in peace. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corcumruadh, Glun-iarainn Ua Cleirichen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written Τρεμερ (for Τρεμπερ) in A., and Τρεμπερ in B.; the proper form being Τρεμπερ.

<sup>6</sup> *Matadhan*. — Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006.

<sup>7</sup> *Muscraidhe*. — See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 581.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua-Laithen*. — The *Four Masters* write the name "Ua Flaithen," which is probably the correct form.

<sup>9</sup> *Clocc-ind-edechta*. — The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called *Clocc-udachta-Patraic*, or the "Bell

of Patrick's Will"; because the Saint is alleged to have bequeathed it by will to the church of Armagh. See above at the year 552; Reeves's Essay on the *Bell of St. Patrick*; Trans. Royal Irish Acad., Vol. xxvii., part I. (*Polite Lit. and Antiquities*); and *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, p. 369, sq.

<sup>10</sup> *The same Bell*. — See last note.

<sup>11</sup> *Comarb of Coemhgin*; *i.e.* Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, or Glendalough.

<sup>12</sup> *Lughmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth. The name is written *lugh* for *lughad* in B.



ορσαν Μuman, μορτυι punt. Αιρχινnehc λετγlinne  
 το μαρβατο α η-τορυρ να cille. Cpeč la Muirceptač  
 .h. Neill ι περαιβ̃ δρεξ̃, conurταρραιθ̃ ζαιρβειθ̃ .h.  
 Cačurαιξ̃, ηι δρεξ̃, ι Carran linne, 7 an muir lan  
 αρ α činn, co τορčαιρ Muirceptač ann, 7 alιι multi.  
 Carrčāč mac Soerbpeθηαιξ̃, ηι Eoganachτα Cairil, το  
 λορκατο ι τιξ̃ čeineo το ηυ longarcan mac Duinnucuan,  
 cum multir nobilibur υρτιρ. Cačetiρ Albanču etarpu  
 peim ι τορčαιρ Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

[Cl. Ianair. .iii. p.; l. xx. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º  
 Muirpeταč mac Flaitčbertαιč .h. Neill, ηιδαμνα Αιλιξ̃,  
 7 Αιτειθ̃ .h. ηΑιτειθ̃ ηι .h. ηEchach υλατο, το λορκαθ̃ ι  
 τιξ̃ teneo la Coinulato mac Conğalaiz, ι η-Uachtair  
 čipe. Αρτ .h. Ruairc, ηι Connacht, το μαρβατο το  
 ceniul Conaill. Περğal .h. Ciarθαι, ηι Cairppi, το  
 μαρβατο το .h. Flannacain, το ηιξ̃ Tebčā. Concobar  
 .h. loingrič, ηι dal Αραθε, το μαρβατο το mac Dom-  
 nall .h. loingrič, υλλαιξ̃m̃b̃. Maelpatraic .h. bileoce,  
 αρτο περλεiγinn αρτο Mačā, 7 ηui epabaio 7 υαιοiξ̃ι,  
 ιη penectute bona quieuit. Dubdaleičī mac Mael-  
 muire το ζαβαιλ να ηιρυρα leiğinn.

[Ct. Ianair. u. p.; l. i. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º  
 Snechta μορ ιρην bliatoin ηι o feil Muire (zeiñp̃iθ̃)

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Cetfadha*.—Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Cetfadha, who is called “Head of the Dal-Cais” by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of ορσαν Μuman, “glory of Munster”; not “Gubernator Momoniæ,” as O’Conor renders the Irish.

<sup>2</sup> *Muirchertach*.—He was the son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 1036 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Cathasaigh*.—O’Casey. See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cassan-linne*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 443 *supra*. O’Conor renders *Cassan-linne*,

which literally signifies the “path of the *linn* (or lake)” by “reditum æstus,” and the original Irish for “the tide was full before him” by “mare plenum supra caput ejus.”

<sup>5</sup> *Carthach*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 581 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian Borumha. The death of Donnucuan is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under A.D. 949.

<sup>7</sup> *Between*.—εταρpu, B. Not in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

<sup>9</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at



Domnall Ua Cetfadha,<sup>1</sup> the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglenn was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhedh Ua Cathasaigh,<sup>3</sup> King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne<sup>4</sup> when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach<sup>2</sup> and many others fell there. Carthach,<sup>5</sup> son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcán son of Donnucan,<sup>6</sup> together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between<sup>7</sup> themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Caillen,<sup>8</sup> was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, [1046.] son of Flaithbertach<sup>9</sup> Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulad, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire.<sup>10</sup> Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Ferghal Ua Ciardhai, King of Cairpri, was killed by Ua Flannacain, King of Tebhtha. Conchobar Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by the son of Domnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster.<sup>11</sup> Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmuire, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in [1047] this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter<sup>12</sup>) to the

the year 1036. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 489 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Uachtar-tire*; lit. "Upper (part) of the land." See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 351, where *Uachtar-tire* (or *Watertiry*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmegan, which are included in the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>11</sup> *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four*

*Mast.* the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in Ui-Buidhe, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 214.

<sup>12</sup> *Winter*. — Added in a later hand in A. Not in B. The "festival of Mary" (or Lady-day) in winter falls on the 8th of December.

co feil patr̃aic, do na p̃rič ramail, co po la ar n-daine  
7 innile 7 p̃iačmil in m̃ara 7 en. Nat̃uutar Dom-  
nail mic Amalgaða .i. comarba patr̃aic. Muir-  
ceptač mac mic Mothaðan, p̃i .h. m̃b̃reail, do marbat  
i n-Alt̃ mača do Mataðan .h. Ceilecan p̃er dolum.  
Lann ingen mic Selbačan, comarba b̃riçte, in pace  
quieuit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbat la .h. Concobair.  
C̃reçrluaiçeo la Niall mac Mailreclainn i m̃b̃reçu,  
co po marb̃ .h. ñl̃p̃epnan.

b. Kt. Ianair. ui. p.; l. xii. Anno domini M.º xl.º  
uii.º Dunlang mac Dunçail a p̃at̃ribur p̃ur occirur  
ert. P̃ergal .h. Maelmuaið p̃i p̃er Cell, Sillacolaim  
.h. h̃eigniç aip̃riç Alt̃giall, Cennp̃aelat̃ .h. Cuill  
aip̃riç Muman, Maelp̃abail .h. h̃eioinn p̃i .h.  
P̃iaçp̃ač Alt̃one, moip̃ui p̃unt. Cloçna aip̃hinnech  
imleča iðair, P̃erdomnač .h. Innarçaið comarba  
P̃innen, Dunchat̃ .h. Ceileçair comarba Ciap̃ain  
Saiçri, in pace quieuerunt. Comarba P̃etaip̃ 7 da  
p̃er dec da aer çraið do eibiltin imaille p̃ur, iar n-ol  
neime do rat̃ doib̃ in comarba po h-innarbanað ar  
p̃eime.

Kt. Ianair. i. p.; l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º xl.º ix.º  
Amalgaio comarba Patr̃aic, xx. ix. annis trançacti

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—His appointment to the abbotship (or bishopric) of Armagh, in succession to his brother Maelisa, is noticed at the year 1091 *infra*. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. 1, pp. 50-1.

<sup>2</sup> *Matadhan Ua Ceilechain*.—The only person so named mentioned in these Annals is the Matadhan Ua Ceilechain, vice-abbot (or "prior," according to the *Four Masters*), whose obit is entered at A.D. 1063 *infra*. See note 7, p. 573, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare. The name of Lann does

not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots and abbesses of Kildare.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Conchobair*.—Aedh Ua Conchobair (Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua h-Iffernain*.—This name, which is not uncommon in Meath, is now written Heffernan. But the Heffernans of Meath and Kildare are to be distinguished from the Heffernans of Limerick and Clare, who come of a different stock.

<sup>6</sup> *Dunlang*.—He is described as "Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann," and



festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, which caused a great destruction of people and cattle, and of wild sea animals and birds. Birth of Domnall<sup>1</sup> son of Amalgaidh, *i.e.*, successor of Patrick. Muirchertach, grandson of Matadhan, King of the Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha by Matadhan Ua Ceilechain,<sup>2</sup> through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit,<sup>3</sup> rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair.<sup>4</sup> A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang,<sup>6</sup> son [1048] BIS. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Ferghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacoluim Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,<sup>7</sup> chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>8</sup> Ferdomnach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen,<sup>9</sup> [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter,<sup>10</sup> and twelve of his companions along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had been previously expelled had given them.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 23. A.D. 1049. Amalghaidh<sup>11</sup> [1049.] comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the *Ann. Four M.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Cuill*. — O'Quill (or Quill without the O'). The compositions of this poet have not survived. O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. lxxiv.) mentions one poem of 160 verses.

<sup>8</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*. — See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 42, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Finnen*; *i.e.* successor of Finnian, Finnia, or Finnen, founder of the monastery of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Peter*. — The 'comarb' (or successor) of Peter here referred to was apparently Pope Damasus II., who was enthroned on the 17th of July, 1048, in succession to Benedict IXth, and died on the 8th of August following.

<sup>11</sup> *Amalghaidh*. — Some lines of poetry in praise of this prelate are added in the lower margin of fol. 58b in A. But they are not worth printing.



in principatu, penitens in Christo quiescit. Mael-  
 Fol. 59aa<sub>i</sub> cainniġ .h. Taichliġ comarb Daiminni, Tuatā .h.  
 Uail archinnech Doiġi conair, in pace quiescunt.  
 Plaitbertaġ .h. Loingriġ do marbad la mac Concobair  
 .h. Loingriġ. Muirceptaġ mac Maelreġlainn do  
 marbad la Concobair .h. Maelreġlainn, dar airġeġ  
 De 7 daine. Concobair .h. Cinnfaelad, pī .h. Conaill  
 Gabra, iñar .h. Beice pī .h. Meirġ, occiri punt. Dub-  
 daleiġi do ġabail n h-apdaine ar a pīpur leiginn in  
 eodem die quo mortuus est Añalġarġ. Aeġ .h.  
 Forreiġ do ġabail na pīpura leiginn. In hoc anno  
 natus est [p]lait[bert]aġ .h. Laiġ[ġ]nen, pī pēr[n]-  
 muirġ.

Ķct. Ianair. .ii. p.; l. iii. Anno domini m.º l.º  
 dominice incarnationis. Maelruanaġ mac Con-  
 ġoirne, pī Eile, Donnchaġ mac Ģillaġaelain pī .h.  
 Paillġi, occiri punt. Ceall dapa co na daimliag do  
 lorcaġ. Maelan pērleiginn Cenannra, pāpientirimur  
 omnium Ģibernentium, Dubġaġ mac Mileġa comarba  
 Cainniġ, hila scula archinnech innri Caġaġ, Maelouin  
 .h. hEiceptaġ archinnech Lotra, Cleirġen .h.  
 Muineġc, tuir crabaġ na hErenn, in pace quiescunt.  
 Diarmaġ .h. Cele archinnech Telġa Forġcepn,  
 Maelreġlainn mac Cinnfaelad, mortui punt. Scanner  
 etir pīru Muirġ iġa 7 Aipġiallu, i torġair Eochaġ

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Taichligh.* — According to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1049, note d), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

<sup>2</sup> *Both-Conais.* — See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 361, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Cinnfaeladh.* — Now anglicised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without the O'. The name is still common in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Conaill-Gabra.* — Now repre-

sented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Beice.* — O'Donovan states that this name has been made Beck and Peck. But it would be more likely to assume the form "Beaky," as consisting of two syllables.

<sup>6</sup> *Dubhdaleithe.* — See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 478, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh Ua Forreidl.* — The *Four Masters*, in giving his obit at A.D.

the government, rested penitently in Christ Maelcain-nigh Ua Taichligh,<sup>1</sup> comarb of Daimhinis, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,<sup>2</sup> rested in peace. Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh was slain by the son of Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Muirchertach son of Maelsechlainn was killed by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, against the will of God and men. Conchobar Ua Cinnfaeladh,<sup>3</sup> King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,<sup>4</sup> [and] Imhar Ua Beice,<sup>5</sup> King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe<sup>6</sup> assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died, Aedh Ua Forreidh<sup>7</sup> assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithbertach<sup>8</sup> Ua Laidhgnen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation<sup>9</sup> [1050.] of the Lord. Maelruanaidh son of Cucoirne, King of Eli, Donnchad son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghi, were slain. Cill-dara, with its cathedral, was burned. Maelan, lector of Cenannas, the most learned of all Irishmen; Dubthach son of Milidh, comarb of Cainnech;<sup>10</sup> Ua Scula, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh;<sup>11</sup> Maelduin Ua hEicertaigh, herenagh of Lothra;<sup>12</sup> [and] Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, tower of piety of Ireland, rested in peace. Diarmait Ua Cele, herenagh of Tulach-Fortchern,<sup>13</sup> [and] Maelsechlainn, son of Cennfaeladh, died. A conflict between the men of Magh-ltha and the Airghialla, in

1056, incorrectly style him "bishop of Armagh."

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—This entry, which is added in the margin in MS. B., in the original hand, is not printed in O'Connor's version. The obit of Flaithbertach is entered at the year 1119 *infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Incarnation*.—The words "Dominice incarnationis," though not in MS. B., are found in the MS. Clar. 49, alleged by O'Donovan to be a translation of B.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Cainnech*; i.e., successor of St. Canice, founder of the monastery of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Scattery Island, in the River Shannon.

<sup>12</sup> *Lothra*. — See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 348, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Tulach-Fortchern*. — Otherwise written Tulach-Ua-Felmedha, Tul-low, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

.h. hOirreín. Duibdaleití for cuairt ceniuil Eogain, co tuc tri cet do buaib. Cluain mic Noir d'arceain fo tri irind oen raití, reacht o íil Anmchada, 7 ra dó o Calraighib corpa Sinnchab.

Íct. Ianair .iii. p.; l. xu. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Muirceptač mac Ġric, ri na nDepe Muman, do loícat do hUib Faelan. Mac Buatan mac Ġric do marbat i n-damliac lír moir do Maelrechlainn .h. Ġric. Amalgaid mac Cačail, ri iartair Conacht, do čallat la hAeč .h. Concobair. Laičgnen mac Maelain, ri Šaileng, cum rua pegina .i. ingen in Šuit, do dul dia ailitri do Roim, 7 a ec. Mac ločlainn do innarbat a riš, Telča oš, 7 Aeč .h. Feršail do rišat.

b.  
Fol. 59ab.

Íct. Ianair .iiii. p.; l. xx. ii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Cows*.—Ecclesiastical dues were, of course, paid in kind at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This entry, which is added in a later hand in A, is not in B, although it is given in English in the MS. Clar. 49, which has been supposed to be a 'translation' of MS. B.

<sup>3</sup> *Sil-Anmchadha*.—The tribe-name of the O'Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Calraighi*.—There were several tribes named Calraighi, one distinguished from the other by some word indicating local situation. See the Index to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Masters*. The Calraighe above referred to were of the sept called *Calraighi-an-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath. Down to the 17th century this territory was the patrimony of the Magawleys; but the name of Magawley (Mac Amhalghaidh) is

seldom met there now. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan*, note <sup>46</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Sinnachs* (pron. *Shinnaughs*).—This was an offensive name (*sinnach* meaning 'fox') given to the family of O'Catharnaigh (or, as the name would be now written, O'Kearney), from the tradition that they were the murderers of the poet Cuan Ua Lochain. See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 554 *supra*, and the *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), note <sup>3</sup>, p. 264. The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Cuan O'Lochain, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name of Foxes."

<sup>6</sup> *M[oon]* 15.—The age of the moon is set down as xx. in A, but this is wrong. B. has xv., which is correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Buatan*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Mast.*, have "Faelan, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maelbruadar mac Brick," which seems corrupt.



which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, when he brought away 300 cows.<sup>1</sup> Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>2</sup> was plundered thrice in the same quarter [of a year],—once by the Sil-Anmchadha,<sup>3</sup> and twice by the Calraighi,<sup>4</sup> with the Sinnachs.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 15<sup>6</sup>. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatan,<sup>7</sup> son of Brec, was killed in the 'daimliac' of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,<sup>8</sup> grandson of Brec. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair. Laidhgnen son of Maelan,<sup>9</sup> King of Gailenga, with his queen, *i.e.*, the daughter of the Got,<sup>10</sup> went to Rome in pilgrimage, and died.<sup>11</sup> Mac Lochlainn was expelled from the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Ferghail was made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.<sup>12</sup> Domnall [1052.]<sup>Bis</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelsechlainn*. — Called "Mael-sechlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Brec," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>9</sup> *Maelan*; *i.e.* Maelan Ua Leochain. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *The Got*.—See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 562 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Died*.—The translator in *Clar.* 49 states that the pilgrims "died by the way." In the *Annals of Tigernach* it is stated that Laidhgnen died "in the east, after coming from Rome." But the *Four Masters* represent Laidhgnen and his wife as having died on their return journey.

<sup>12</sup> *A.D.* 1052.—A note in an old hand in B., in the space between the last entry for 1051 and the first entry for 1052, has *yr e pa ru Ulao anno 1052 Niall mac nEochoda, qui uenit ipso anno go hOrraige. Ri Gal n. Echmarcach mac Ragnall an na innarba o ru[gh] laigen n.*

Ἰαρχμαρ mac Maλ na m-bo, 7 in ruige do fein de ym. "The King of Ulidia in 1052 was Niall, son of Eochaidh, who came in the same year to Ossory. The King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, was expelled by the King of Leinster, *i.e.* Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel*, &c., p. 291, note (<sup>22</sup>). The learned author does not seem to have been acquainted with the entry just given, which is not in the *Clar.* 49 version of this Chronicle, or in Dr. O'Connor's edition of MS. B., although it seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced. The record of the expulsion from Dublin of the Danish King Echmarcach, as it appears in the *Ann. of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, would represent him merely as going on a voyage "over the sea."

Domnall ban .h. ὄβριαν το μαρβατο το Connachtaiḡ.  
 Domnall mac Gíllachúir mic Concual[n]ge occirur ept  
 o riḡ per Roir. ὄρσεν mac Maelmorḡai, ri Laiḡen,  
 το ec i Colanea. Macraíḡ .h. Donnchaḡa, ri Eogan-  
 achta Cairil, το ec. Eḡtḡern .h. hAḡrain, comarba  
 Ciapan 7 Coman, Muirḡdaḡ .h. Sinaḡan, maep Muman,  
 in pace dormierunt. Gíllapatraic mac Domnaill,  
 pecnap aipḡ Maḡa, το μαρβατο το mac Aḡrḡon .h.  
 Ceilecan a mebaíl.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M.º L.º iii.º  
 Mac na h-aíḡḡi .h. Ruairc, riDomna Connacht, a mar-  
 batο το Diarmait .h. Cuinn a n-innri Loḡa arbaḡ.  
 Muirḡdaḡ mac Diarmata, aipchinnech Roir cpe, hUa  
 Ruatḡrach aipchinnech Termoinn ḡeicín, Flaitḡberḡaḡ  
 .h. Maelḡaḡaill ri Cairce ḡracaíḡe, Doilḡen uaral  
 ḡacapt apḡ Maḡa, Domnall .h. Cele aipchinnech  
 Slane, Mupchaḡ .h. beollan aipchinnech ḡroma  
 cliaḡ, omney in pace dormierunt. Cḡeḡ la mac  
 Loḡclainn 7 la ḡipu Muíḡe íḡa pop cenel mḡinniḡ Loḡa  
 ḡroḡait, co ḡucḡat tḡi .c. bo, 7 co ḡo μαρḡḡat  
 Dubemna mac Cínaeḡa, pecnap Cluana ḡacna, 7  
 Cumáḡa mac Clairḡen, moep Daíl cair. Maelcḡon

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall Ban Ua Briain*.—Domnall O'Brien "the Fair." The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, according to Dr. O'Brien. See Valancey's *Collect. de Rebus Hibernicis*, Vol. I., p. 552.

<sup>2</sup> *Colanea*.—Cologne. on the Rhine. The history of the famous Irish monastery of Cologne has not been sufficiently examined. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 107; O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 327, and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 406.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—The *Four Masters* say "Patrick's steward" (maop. πατραιc).

<sup>4</sup> *Mac-na-haidche*.—This is a nick-

name, not a Christian name, and means "son of the night," applied to him, probably, in allusion to his having been frequently engaged in nocturnal forays.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Arbhach*.—Lough Arrow, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Herenagh*.—In the *Annals of the F. M.* (A.D. 1052), Muiredach is called *comarba* (or successor) of Cronan, founder of Ros-cré.

<sup>7</sup> *Termon-Fecín*.—Termonfeckin, co. Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Carraic-Brachaidhe*.—See note 16, p. 369 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Itha*.—"Plain of Ith"; a



Ban Ua Briain<sup>1</sup> was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucual[n]ge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea.<sup>2</sup> Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward<sup>3</sup> of Munster, 'fell asleep' in peace. Gillapatraic son of Domnall, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was killed by the son of Archu Ua Celechain, in treachery.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 7. A.D. 1053. Mac-na-haidche<sup>4</sup> [1053.] Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach.<sup>5</sup> Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh<sup>6</sup> of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termon-Fecin;<sup>7</sup> Flaithbertach Ua Maelfabhaill, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe;<sup>8</sup> Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domnall Ua Cele, herenagh of Slane, [and] Murchadh Ua Beollain, herenagh of Druim-cliabh—all 'fell asleep' in peace. A depredation [was committed] by MacLochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha<sup>9</sup> on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait,<sup>10</sup> when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhemna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna,<sup>11</sup> and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.<sup>12</sup> Mael-

district corresponding to the southern half of the present barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal. See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note <sup>a</sup>, and other references given in the Index to that work, under *Magh-Itha*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.—There were at least four distinct families of the Cinel-Binnigh (descendants of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager), each of which was distinguished by its 'local habitation.' The territory occupied by the several branches of the Cinel-Binnigh is supposed to have comprised the northern part of the

present barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, pp. 73-4. But the mention of Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeakle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone) in connection with this raid would seem to indicate that the territory of the Cinel-Binnigh extended further south.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*.—See last note.

<sup>12</sup> *Steward of Dal-Cais*.—Dal-Cais was the tribe-name of the O'Briens of Thomond and their cor-relatives. The Translator in *Clar.* 49, renders moep by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could



mac Caṡail, ṡi ḡreṡ, a maṡbaṡ ḡo U Riacaṡn. Donn-  
chaṡ .h. Ceallaṡṡaṡn, ṡiṡomna Caṡil, ḡo maṡbaṡ  
ṡ'Orṡṡaṡṡiṡ. Niall .h. Eiṡṡiṡ, ṡi ṡeṡ Maṡaṡ, ḡo maṡ-  
baṡ ḡo ṡeṡaṡb Luṡṡ. Coṡṡan ṡi ṡelṡna a ṡuiṡ ṡeṡ  
ṡolum occiṡṡuṡ eṡṡ.

[Ct. 1anair .iii. ṡ.; l. xiiii. Anno domini m.º l.º  
iii.º 1ṡṡar mac Aṡailṡ, ṡi ṡall, ḡo ecaṡṡ. Aṡṡ .h.  
ṡeṡṡail, ṡi ṡelṡa oṡ, 7 mac Aṡṡon .h. Ceilecaṡn, ṡi  
.h. mḡṡeṡail, ḡo maṡbaṡ ḡo ṡeṡaṡṡ ṡeṡnmuiṡṡi. ṡub-  
ṡal .h. heṡacaṡn, ṡi .h. Niallan, ḡo maṡbaṡ ḡo U  
Laiṡein. Maṡom ṡinnmuiṡṡi ṡoṡ Uib Meiṡ 7 ṡoṡ  
Uachṡar ṡiṡe, ṡia nUib ṡachach, ṡu iṡoṡcaṡṡ in  
Cṡoibṡeṡṡ ṡiṡomna Uachṡaiṡ ṡiṡe. Aṡṡ mac  
Cenneiṡiṡṡ mic ṡuinnṡuaṡn, muiṡe clainne ṡaiṡṡ-  
ṡelbaṡṡ, ḡo maṡbaṡ ḡo Connachṡaiṡṡ. Caṡ eṡiṡ ṡiṡu  
Aṡṡan 7 Saxanu, i ṡoṡeṡaṡṡar ṡṡi mile ḡo ṡeṡaṡṡ  
Aṡṡan, 7 mile co leṡ ḡo Saxanaṡṡ im ṡolṡinn mac  
ṡinnṡuiṡ. Loṡ ṡuiṡe Oṡṡain i ṡleiṡ ṡuaṡe ḡo eluṡ

Fol. 59ba.

have brought the steward or "ser-  
jeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of  
Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of  
the south and the MacLochlainns of the  
north were on very unfriendly terms.

<sup>1</sup> *Donnchadh Ua Cellachain*, i.e.  
Donnchadh, descendant of Cellachan  
Caisil, King Cashel [or Munster],  
whose obit is given at the year 953  
*supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fera-Luirg*. — "Men of Lurg."  
See notes <sup>10</sup>, p. 447, and <sup>14</sup>, p. 575,  
*supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cochlan*. — This entry, which is  
added by a later hand in A., is not  
in B. The Cochlan here mentioned  
was the progenitor from whom the  
MacCoghlans, of Delvin MacCoghlan  
(now represented by the barony of  
Garrycastle, King's county), derived  
their name.

<sup>4</sup> *Telach-og*. — See note 7, p. 429,  
*supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Celechain*. — See note 7, p. 573,  
*supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Finnmagh*. — O'Donovan alleges  
this place to be the same as "Finvoy,  
in the county of Down." (*Four  
Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note 1). But  
there seems to be no place called  
Finvoy in the co. Down; though  
there are a townland and parish of  
the name in the barony of Kilconway,  
co. Antrim.

<sup>7</sup> *Uachtar-tirè*. — For the situation  
of this territory, and the meaning  
of the name, see Reeves's *Down and  
Connor*, p. 351, note w.

<sup>8</sup> *Donnchuan*. — This Donnchuan  
(ob. 948, *Four Mast.*), was the eldest  
brother of King Brian Borumha. His

cron son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riagain. Donnchad Ua Cellachain,<sup>1</sup> royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Osraighi. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirc.<sup>2</sup> Cochlán,<sup>3</sup> King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. [1054.] Aedh Ua Ferghail, King of Telach-og,<sup>4</sup> and the son of Archu Ua Celechain,<sup>5</sup> King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh<sup>6</sup> over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tirè,<sup>7</sup> by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan,<sup>8</sup> steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh,<sup>9</sup> was killed by Connaughtmen. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which there were slain 3,000 of the men of Alba, and 1,500 of the Saxons, including Dolfinn son of Finntur. The lake of Suidhe-Odhraín<sup>10</sup> in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as *muirín 7 opṛoan* (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Connor translates the term *muirne* ("steward") of this chronicle "Maritimus dux;" probably thinking that *muirne* was the same as *muir*, the Irish word for "sea" (Lat. *mare*).

<sup>9</sup> *Clann - Tairdelbaigh*; i.e. the family of Tairdelbach (Torlogh, or Terence), son of Tadbḡ (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha. He was the progenitor of the principal branch of the O'Brien race. Tairdelbach, who was King of Munster (and "of the greater part of Ireland," according to some authorities),

died in 1086. In giving his obit at that year *infra*, this Chronicle describes him as King of Ireland, as he is also described in the *Ann. Loch-Cé*. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (*urmoir*) of Ireland; while the *Four Masters* term him King of Ireland *co pṛepaḡra* ("with opposition").

<sup>10</sup> *Suidhe-Odhraín*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seoran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hiberniæ*. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 213.

α n-δερεθ̃ ἀνδ̃ε̃ ρ̃ε̃ιλε̃ μ̃ι̃τ̃ε̃ιλ, co n-decharo ip̃in p̃abaill,  
quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

†Ct. Ianair .i. p. ; l. xx. ix. Anno domini m.° l.° u.°  
Domnall ruadh .h. b̃riain do marb̃ao la .h. ñẽĩōinn.  
Maelmar̃tain mac Ἀρ̃ρι̃θα, comar̃ba Com̃g̃aill, Colum  
.h. Cãt̃ail aip̃chinnech Ruir̃ ailĩt̃ir, Õd̃or .h. Muir̃ẽd̃aig̃  
aip̃chinnech Lur̃ca, ḡllapãtp̃aic p̃i Õpp̃aig̃i, p̃iãc̃pa .h.  
Copẽrain, om̃nẽr in domino dormĩerunt. Maĩom̃ p̃ia  
Taĩpp̃oelbach .h. m̃b̃riain p̃op̃ Murch̃ao .h. m̃b̃riain, i  
tõpẽpãoap̃ .iiii. cet̃ im. u. tõir̃iũc̃a dec. Cãt̃ Mãr̃ta-  
p̃aig̃i, p̃ia Dũb̃d̃aleĩt̃i comar̃ba Pãtp̃aic, p̃op̃ mac  
Loĩng̃rĩg̃ .h. Mael̃pẽcl̃ainn .i. comar̃ba p̃innẽin 7 Colum  
cille, du i tõpẽpãoap̃ il̃i.

†Ct. Ianair .ii. p. ; l. x. Anno domini m.° l.° u.°  
Cãt̃upãc̃ mac ḡir̃p̃gãr̃b̃ain, comar̃ba Caĩnnĩg̃ i Cianach̃t̃,  
Cet̃pão cenñ cleĩpẽc̃ Muman, quĩeuẽrunt. Aẽd̃ .h.  
P̃op̃pẽĩo, ap̃o p̃ẽp̃leĩg̃inn Ἀ̃ip̃o Mãc̃a, in .lxx. u. aet̃atĩp̃  
p̃uẽ anno, in pace quĩeuĩt.

Ro tect̃ p̃oneĩb̃ cenñ põ mãp̃,  
Aẽd̃ .h. P̃op̃pẽĩo in p̃uĩ p̃ean ;  
h̃l̃ .xiiii. cal̃eño iul̃,  
L̃uĩo int̃ ep̃cop̃ ciũin ap̃ ceal̃.

ḡorm̃gãl, p̃rim̃ anñeap̃a iiiĩp̃i Ὑap̃caip̃g̃reñn, pleñũp̃

<sup>1</sup>*Fabhall* — O'Donovan thought that this is the name of a stream "which discharges itself into the Boyne"; the name of which is obsolete. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note a.)

<sup>2</sup>*Ua hEidhin*.—He was King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (according to the *Four Masters*); which territory seems to have been co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topogr. Poem*, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as "O'Heyn" in *Clar.* 49, is now generally anglicised "Hynes."

<sup>3</sup>*Comarb of Comghall*; i.e. successor of Comghall (or abbot of Bangor, co. Down). His name does not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots of that important establishment.

<sup>4</sup>*Ros-aílithir*. — Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

<sup>5</sup>*Tairdelbach Ua Briain*. — Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 595.

<sup>6</sup>*Murchadh*.—He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, and first cousin of Torlogh, who was the son of Tadhg the brother of Donogh.

<sup>7</sup>*Martartech*; lit. "relic house." This entry is not given by the *Four*



Guaire stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabhall,<sup>1</sup> a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh [1055.]  
Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin.<sup>2</sup> Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall;<sup>3</sup> Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-ailithir;<sup>4</sup> Odhor Ua Muiredaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi, [and] Fiachra Ua Corcraín—all 'fell asleep' in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain<sup>5</sup> over Murchad<sup>6</sup> Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech,<sup>7</sup> by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son<sup>8</sup> of Loingsech Ua Mael-sechlainn, *i.e.* the comarb of Finnen<sup>9</sup> and Colum-Cille,<sup>9</sup> in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son [1056.]  
of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta,<sup>10</sup> and Cetfaidh, head of the clerics of Munster, rested. Aedh Ua Forreidh, chief lector of Ard-Macha, in the 75th year of his age rested in peace.

He obtained<sup>11</sup> great fame whilst he lived—

Aedh Ua Forreidh, the old sage—;

On the fourteenth of the Kalends of July

The mild bishop went to heaven.

Gormgal, chief soul-friend, of the Island of Darciargrenn,<sup>12</sup>

*Masters.* See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), note <sup>3</sup> *ad an.*

<sup>8</sup> *Son.* — His name is given as "Murchadh" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Coluim-Cille*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta*; *i.e.* successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 510, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Obtained.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in

the lower margin of fol. 59b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it might be introduced into the text.

<sup>12</sup> *Darciargrenn.*—This is probably the genit. form of Darciargriu. But no island of that name is known to the Editor; nor does the name appear in any of the other Irish chronicles. See under the year 1018 *supra*, where the obit is given of a "Gormghal of Aird-ailein, chief soul-friend of Ireland," and the note regarding "Ard-ailein" (or "High Island"), p. 541, note <sup>11</sup>.

diepum in penitentia paupauit. Ταῦς mac in cleiriḡ .h. Concobair do marbad do Uib Maine. Etrú mac Lobraḡa, toirrech Manač, tuir opḡain Ulaḡ, in penitentia morpuur eṛt. Cpeč la Niall mac Maelrech-lainn for. Dal n-Áraide, co tuc .xx. c. do buaiḡ 7 tri .xx. duine do bṛait. Gillamura mac Ocan, rechtaire Tealča oḡ, morpuur eṛt. Flann mainistrech, aipḡ perleiḡinn 7 rui penčura Epenn, in uita eterna requiercit. Tene zelain do čiachtain co po marb triar ic diuipṛt Tola, 7 mac leiḡinn oc Supḡ, 7 co po bṛir in bile. Cpeč do čuairḡ Eochairḡ .h. Flaiten aṛčce noḡlaic mór, 1 maiḡ nlečā, co tuc .u. cet bo coruici uirpin .i. co h-oḡuinn muḡi hUlačā, 7 foracraṭ na bu irin obainn, 7 po baete očtur ar .xl. diḡ, im Cuilennan mac Dergain.

Fol. 59bb.

<sup>1</sup> *The Clerech*; i.e. the Cleric.

<sup>2</sup> *Manachs*.--In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (*id. an.*) the name of the sept is written "Monachs" which seems the more correct form. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1171, note x, and the authorities there cited.

<sup>3</sup> *Gillamura*. -- See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

<sup>4</sup> *Telach-og*.--See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 526 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann Mainistrech*; i.e. "Flann of the Monastery" [Monasterboice,

co. Louth]. Flann was Lector of the Monastery (not Abbot, as O'Reilly says, *Ir. Writers*, p. lxxv., q. v.) See O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 149-169.

<sup>6</sup> *Disert-Tola*.--The "desert" (or retreat) of Tola. Now Dysart, in the parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Tree*.--bile. Meaning a sacred tree. Written inṛile (for in bile, "the tree"), in *Ann. Loch Cé* at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessy's

full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech'<sup>1</sup> Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs,<sup>2</sup> pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araidhe, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura,<sup>3</sup> son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og,<sup>4</sup> died. Flann Mainistrech,<sup>5</sup> the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola,<sup>6</sup> and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree.<sup>7</sup> Eochaidh Ua Flaithen went on a predatory expedition on Christmas night into Magh-Itha, when he brought 500 cows to a water, *i.e.*, to the river of Magh-Uatha;<sup>8</sup> and they<sup>9</sup> left the cows in the river;<sup>10</sup> and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are in mīle (which O'Connor prints *in inile*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in mīle; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter m, and substituted a b, to correct the text to in bīle.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written αβανν Μαγθε νιτχα (*i.e.* the River of the Magh-Itha), "in the

Annals of Ulster. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1056, note n.) But he must have been misled by the version in *Clar.* 49, which has "River of Magh-Itha," as the name is *Mxighi* [genit. of *Magh-]hUatha* in A., and *M-Ua'ha* in B. Regarding Magh-Itha, see O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1177, note o.

<sup>9</sup> *They*; *i.e.* the cow stealers.

<sup>10</sup> *In the river*.—ῥιν οβουντο, B.



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